

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session

(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 31, 2009/Sravana 9, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our former colleague, Shrimati Gayatri Devi.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi was a member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas from 1962 to 1977 representing the Jaipur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi was a Member of the Committee on Petitions during the Third Lok Sabha.

A woman who earned international fame and recognition, Shrimati Gayatri Devi was also a pioneer in women's education. She served as the Chairman, Governing Council of the Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls Public School, Jaipur; Board of Trustees of the Sawai Jai Singh Benevolent Trust; Maharani Gayatri Devi Soldiers Welfare Fund; Board of Trustees of Sawai Ram Singh Shilpa Kala Mandir and of Jaipur Museum Advisory Council.

A committed social and political worker, Shrimati Gayatri Devi worked for the welfare of poor and advancement of the women folk.

A sports enthusiast, Shrimati Gayatri Devi held the office of President of the All India Badminton Association and the Vice-President of the All India Lawn Tennis Association. She was also a member of the Sawai Man Singh Club, Jaipur and the Delhi Golf Club.

A widely travelled person, Shrimati Gayatri Devi was a multi-faceted and charismatic personality. She has to her credit a book entitled 'A Gourmet's Gateway'.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi passed away on 29th July, 2009 at Jaipur at the age of 90 after a brief illness.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.02 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, the minorities and the Scheduled Castes are being brutally tortured and killed in the State of West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb. Let the Question Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not make the Question Hour a casualty everyday. What is all this?

[Translation]

Let the Question Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, you have given the notice right now.

[English]

I have not had the time to read it. I will read it; I will examine it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have given the notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have just given it one minute back. I have not read it. I will read it, examine it and I will get back to you. Please sit down. Let the Question Hour continue. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent and let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Q. No. 401. Shri C. Sivasami.

Employment Generation Schemes

+

*401. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the employment generation

schemes being implemented by his Ministry in the rural areas of the country;

(b) whether these schemes have been falling short of target in providing employment to rural unemployed youth;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) for generating wage employment and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for generating self employment in the rural areas of the country. The NREG Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Number of days of employment availed by a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. The SGSY has been conceived as a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment like organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure development, financial assistance through bank credit and subsidy, marketing support etc. The beneficiaries under SGSY are individuals below poverty line.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The NREGA is demand based and has no target. As per report received from States, 2.10 crores households were provided employment during 2006-07; 3.39 crores during 2007-08; and 4.49 crores households during 2008-09 have been provided employment. Under SGSY during 2006-07, 16.92 lakh swarozgaris were assisted vis-a-vis the target of 10.91 lakh, during 2007-08, 16.99 lakh swarozgaris were

assisted vis-a-vis the target of 13.53 lakh and during 2008-09, 18.62 lakh swarozgaris were assisted vis-a-vis the target of 17.63 lakh. Benefits of these programmes also go to the rural unemployed youths.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Respected Madam Speaker, a study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research found that there are many flaws in the flagship programme of NREGA. We also know it for a fact that most of the work that are intended to be done by men are being carried out by machines. It has also been reported that there are complications in the official figures of muster roll and the actual number of persons engaged. It is also in public knowledge that middlemen play a vital role in the payments. Will the Government ensure proper implementation of the scheme in letter and spirit so that the intended persons get full benefit?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, whatever the hon. Member says is correct. We are aware of this; in a number of States, this practice is prevailing. I can assure you that we are discussing the mechanism by which we can stop this practice. I hope that the States will play their important roles. As per the provisions of the Act, the States could take appropriate action in redressing this and about the mechanism. But this practice prevails; and we will see as to how we could stop this.

SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Under this scheme, there are stipulations on the type of work that could be undertaken; the Government has listed them also. Utilizing the available funds, under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, instead of using the funds only for earth work, may I know whether the Government would come forward to create visible assets to provide employment opportunities for village artisans?

Even otherwise, this country has many towns like Tiruppur, which are having many different industries. We are not able to get experienced labour, who could work for less than Rs. 150-Rs. 300 per day. This being the ground situation, will the Government come forward to include training programmes in the field of hosiery,

tailoring, computer training, etc., at their own places, even in villages, which will ensure self-employment?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, as per the provisions of the Act, we are bound to give only the manual labour, the wages. But what the hon. Member said is that we should gradually switch over to the skilled work from unskilled work. When we consider this, we will take care of what the hon. Member said.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam Speaker, I went through the reply and found it quite incoherent. I asked a direct question. I did not ask how much funds were being given by the Government for the Employment Guarantee Scheme. I had asked what corrective measures were being taken by the Government to remove the lacunae in the scheme? The reply says that corrective measures are not required. Employment Generation scheme envisages as to how many people are proposed to be provided with employment. Whether any factory is proposed to be set up or a some 100 km stretch of road is proposed to be constructed to provide employment to the people. The reply does not touch all that. He has referred to the NREGA and everyone is aware of it. I want to know the number of people in lakhs to be provided with employment next year or in the next coming few years. As per the Employment Exchange data, only 2 per cent people have been given employment, there are educated youths as well and uneducated ones too. If a Graduate is, asked to dig a road, it would not be desirable. So what is the reply to my pointed question? I want to know if there is coordination between the Union Government and the State Governments? Are the non-Congress-ruled states implementing this policy and whether they are sending the complete data in this regard?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, this question does not relate to my Ministry. I have apprised the hon. Members of the schemes relating to the redressal of the problem of unemployment under my Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. This is true. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I am not concerned

with that, I am concerned with my question and who will give reply to that, that is best known to them.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I feel,

[English]

Madam, This this question does not pertain to my Ministry.

[Translation]

There are mainly two schemes being run by my Ministry, one is the NREGA and the other is SGSY. Both the schemes address the problem of unemployment. The hon. Member wants the problem of unemployment to be addressed, however, there are separate departments for the redressal of this problem. In one respect, it is addressed by the Ministry of Industries and in other respect, there is another Ministry which addresses this problem of unemployment. I have given reply in regard to ongoing two schemes concerned with my Ministry.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I should get the reply to my question. If this question has been addressed to a wrong Ministry, it is not my fault.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may give another notice.

SHRI SOHAN POTAI: Hon. Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has said that 100 days employment is given under the NREGA to remove unemployment. As far as the NREGA is concerned, the labourers are paid wages through bank or post office. Banks are at Block Headquarters and a Post Office is with two three Panchayats, which in rural areas are known as Branch Post Offices. A labourer has to travel 25-30 kms to reach the bank located in the Block Headquarters and after running from pillar to post for about a week gets his wages. Similarly, Branch Post Office has its own liabilities. If its employee carries the money on bicycle or on foot, he carries only upto Rs. 5,000 in a day. If he goes in a bus, he can carry an amount of only upto Rs. 1,00,000. However, the transaction of a single Panchayat is more than Rs. 3 lakhs. Where the transaction is of more than Rs. 3 lakh and if only Rs. 10,000 is given in a day, then for how many days a labourer will have to run from pillar to post to get his payment. Similarly, if a labourer has worked for a week,

he gets the payment after running around for about a month.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question, do not elaborate it.

SHRI SOHAN POTAI: I am asking my question only, however, I am drawing the attention of the Government towards the practical problems. Whether the government propose to simplify the procedure of payment to these labourers?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, we received the complaints regarding payment of wages that the labourers are not getting the desired amount and there is lack of transparency in the mechanism. So in view of these complaints, and to ensure transparency, it was decided to make these payments either through banks or post offices. Several states are doing well in this direction. We are aware that at certain places where the Panchayats are located at a distance, disbursement through post office is not proper. We are addressing this problem. In this case, the State Governments will have to suggest another mechanism they propose to implement to disburse full wages to the poor men in a transparent manner. There are complaints of wages being hijacked and lack of transparency. So, we have evolved a system to ensure transparency. As far as making improvements in the system is concerned, as the hon. Member has desired, we would definitely make efforts in that direction.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: So far as the NREGA is concerned, the existing norm is that one person is entitled to get work under the scheme but the situation in a family is not such that only one person is unemployed. So, I would think that all the unemployed persons in a particular family should be covered. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister whether he is contemplating to cover all the unemployed persons of a family so that this NREGA scheme could be extended to cover all the eligible unemployed persons of a village.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, Speaker, at the present we are considering the house as a unit. One adult person from every house is eligible to work under this

scheme. But as per statistics which I have with me, so far no State has covered 100 days. The hon. Member is saying that you should cover every unemployed person. This Scheme is not meant for every unemployed person but this is meant for one adult per household.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know about the Rural Employment Scheme. The Government has implemented 100 days employment guarantee scheme under the Act. The Government admits that right now only 50 days employment is being made available. Last week, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development, Shri Pradeep Jain visited my constituency Barabanki. He physically verified the action plan and found that the people in the Panchayat were not well informed. People are interested in working, however, they did not know that demand letter form can be filled up and submitted that will enable them to get a job and they will become entitled for allowance. They do not have job cards, that is available with the Pradhan. ... (Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: I would also like to know if the Union Government is providing for 6 per cent for the administrative expenses. Awareness camps or training camps can be organized with that funds.

I would like to ask whether the hon'ble Minister will take steps to organise centrally sponsored, village level awareness programmes as well as training camps for providing maximum employment.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, it is a fact that under this Act, the states need to implement this scheme effectively. This is a state subject in our Constitution. The Government of India have assured the poor of the villages that it will provide them employment for 100 days but we are also getting the feedback about the irregularities. We will take up the matter with all the States' Chief Ministers and Secretaries and tell them that the awareness-drive, if needed, may be undertaken to implement this scheme effectively. While involving NGOs in this awareness programme, we will make efforts to provide information about this scheme to more and

more people so that they could be benefited by it. We hope that all Members of Parliament elected from various states will play their pivotal role in it so that this scheme could be implemented successfully.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE: Respected Madam, I would like to know in West Bengal how many people were provided employment in 2008-09 and for how many days the employment was provided.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: As per the information which I am having, in the year 2006-07, the average days availed in West Bengal were 14; in 2007-08, it was 25; in 2008-09, it was 26; and for 2009-10, so far it is only 12 days. This is the information which I am having.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 402. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde.

[Translation]

Electrification of BPL Households

+

*402. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Below Poverty Line households provided electricity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets set in this regard have been achieved during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) State-wise and year-wise achievement of providing electricity connections to Below Poverty Line

(BPL) households under Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for the last three years and current year (upto 15-07-2009) is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The targets for BPL Household under RGGVY projects are running behind the schedule due to various reasons as given below:

➤ The electrification of BPL households follows after electrification of unelectrified villages and therefore will gain momentum, after the access of electricity is provided to village or the rural electric distribution backbone is created. The electrification of un-electrified villages itself got delayed due to following reasons:

- Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from some states were received late.
- Delay in forest clearance for execution of the Projects in some states.
- Land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations was unduly delayed by the States.
- Limited number of qualified agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.

- Shortage of material and high prices.
- The road permit and issue of way bills by few states caused late execution of projects.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some states.
- Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some states.
- Difficult terrain in some states.
- Law and order problem including Maoist Violence in some states.
- The BPL household electrification requires support of distribution utilities in terms of availability of BPL lists and formalities to be completed for providing connections, which are under respective State Governments. In few States the support from such distribution utilities is not forthcoming.

In spite of all these constraints, electrification of 63040 unelectrified villages has already been completed and free electricity connection to 6357913 BPL households has been provided as on 15-7-2009, which will now gain momentum during this year.

Annexure

State-wise and Year-wise Achievement of BPL connections released under the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	During 2009-10 (As on 15-07-2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	226654	606750	945368	132419
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	49
3.	Assam	0	0	32718	23765
4.	Bihar	2724	64609	474277	81010
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	15302	75592	20705
6.	Gujarat	10373	67944	116310	24590

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	0	6907	16930	13734
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	392	64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4062	3924	2323
10.	Jharkhand	0	2826	243830	117422
11.	Karnataka	107047	255421	226046	60230
12.	Kerala	0	6596	3394	1635
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1099	76026	23342
14.	Maharashtra	0	56287	145715	113787
15.	Manipur	0	1300	2056	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	1264	2139
17.	Orissa	0	72	144056	93438
18.	Punjab	0	0	0	7008
19.	Rajasthan	9236	246142	237727	35040
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	296	48913
21.	Uttar Pradesh	251628	191576	251575	70373
22.	Uttarakhand	21539	61642	50111	53146
23.	West Bengal	26572	32647	37181	54223
Total		655773	1621182	3084788	979355

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know one thing from the hon'ble Minister that till date we have been only mentioning the villages under the RGGVY scheme. We have never been able to enumerate number of the households of the village where the electricity has reached, and at the same time, we have also not been able to reach all the BPL families of those villages. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister how many such BPL families are there in the country about which we can get information from State Government.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let there be order in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Electricity has not reached the BPL families till date, but according to your data, all the villages have been electrified. If it is so, I would like to know the detail thereof, and if not, the factual position in this regard? I would like to have this information particularly about Karnataka and my Parliamentary Constituency.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam, Speaker,

hon'ble Member has expressed his concern which we appreciate very well. We have undertaken a mammoth job across the country, as he said that this facility has been envisaged to be provided to 1.18 lakh villages and total 2.34 crore BPL households. However, we have been able to provide electricity only to 65 thousand villages and about 63 lakh BPL households till date. As he has pointed out that lots of families are still left. So, we have to provide this facility to them and we have made all efforts for this. DPR has been prepared, for which award is to be given and we are making all necessary arrangements. We have to amalgamate the arrangements that the concerned states have made in this regard.

Secondly, he raised the issue of extension of schemes in Karnataka. 17 projects have been finalized for 17 districts of Karnataka in 10th plan and 7 new projects have been taken up in 11th plan over there. 6 districts have been covered under these projects. In toto Rs. 560 crore have been provided to Karnataka.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam Speaker, it is clear from the statement of the hon'ble Minister that the record of the BPL households for the whole country is not available with the Minister. According to the study of the World Bank, about 35 to 40 per cent people of this country are there in the BPL list. Presently, the population of our country is more than 110 crore. That is to say 35 to 40 crore population falls in BPL category. The Minister has himself accepted that 63,57,913 households have been given this facility under electrification scheme. So, we need more than 50 years to provide electricity to the BPL households of the country under this scheme, if you do the work at this pace. I would like to know from the Minister whether any master plan has been formulated in this regard. If so, what is the detail of the said master plan? Is the RGGY Scheme likely to be implemented by the year 2012? Will the target of this Scheme be fulfilled? If so, what is the detail thereof and if not, what is the reason therefore?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, I appreciate the concern expressed by the hon'ble Member. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the BPL list is prepared on the basis of DPR submitted by the State. As per that DPR, BPL

households are finalized and then this work is to be done by reaching the BPL families. There are 30 per cent rural unelectrified households, out of which 2.34 crore are BPL households. By our own account, there are 40 per cent BPL houses in which this work is yet to be done. We have given details of all the state, showing the quantum of work done. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: This is no logic. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his answer.

[English]

Have you completed the answer? Or, are you still to complete the answer.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: I am yet to complete the answer.

MADAM SPEAKER: Allow him to complete the reply.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Hon'ble Member of Parliament wishes that all the BPL families of this country should have at least one electricity of bulb. We also have this intention and for this we all are working together. We work according to the DPR prepared by the States. As per BPL list, our work is to provide electricity to the BPL families in which there is no electricity.

The issue is not providing electricity to all the BPL households. Besides, we face several hurdles while working as per the list of BPL so received. It also happens that in several states we do not get land for transformers. At other places we face other problems like not getting the contractor as the contracts have not been awarded. The state prepares the BPL list, these figures have been quoted as per the DPR list received.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker, If we look at the country as a whole, the progress of work is very slow. The hon. Minister has given his reply, so I will not refer to it. I would like to refer to Bihar, where only 6 lakh 22 thousand families have been provided with electricity. Whereas as per a central study, there are 65 lakh BPL families in Bihar. As per the State Government's survey, there are one crore twenty

lakh BPL families. As per the information given by the hon. Minister, so far only 6 lakh 22 thousand households have been given power connection in Bihar. This information is given by the Ministry. Bihar has maximum number of BPL families yet lowest number of BPL families have been given power in Bihar. As per my information, the DPR of the schemes received here is lying pending for long. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why minimum number of BPL families have been covered in Bihar? Even if we go by the survey of the Union Government, there are 65 lakh BPL families in Bihar and not even 10 per cent BPL families have been provided with electricity connection.

Madam, I would like to make another submission that very small capacity transformers are being installed there and 50-60 per cent of transformers have burnt. This is causing us great inconvenience since there is not power supply and even the transformers get out of order after a month and even a bulb cannot be switched on. This scheme is so ambitious that for the first time it aims to electrify the houses of the poor through the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana whereas electricity is being supplied to BPL families in Bihar at a very slow pace. I would like to know in how many years electricity would be supplied to all the surveyed families? Is it the state Government or the Union Government that is responsible for replacing the dysfunctional transformers?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Hon. Madam Speaker, there are certain states in the country where the work is going on at a slower pace. He has rightly pointed out, it is owing to certain difficulties in Bihar, like the land acquisition problem is faced here. Till today, and has not been acquired in Siwan, Mungher Nawapada and Purnia districts of Bihar. He has referred to about transformer, they call it 'Tola'. Earlier, DPR was to decide about the Tola. The transformer of 3311 KVA capacity was installed on the basis of size of the village, intensity of population. However, the transformer was unable to perform as per expectations. The hon. Minister replied in this very House that the states whose villages were identified in phase-2 could submit their DPR and arrange to install 2-3 transformers in place of one. Our job is to permeate it to the BPL families and electrify a bulb in their houses. As regards supply or energising them, the onus lies on the State Governments.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam Speaker, the target does not reflect in the statement given by the hon. Minister. So, the target should be fixed to understand the transparency of the scheme followed by the assessment of the achievements. I am aware that several power generation companies of the Union Government have been commissioned for the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana.

I would like to know as to which central Government organizations has been commissioned for this task in West Bengal and how many BPL families are proposed yet to be provided with electricity connection? Since as far as the BPL list is concerned, it has been seen that even the names of an industrialist and Madhya Pradesh appear in the list in West Bengal. So, I would like to know that as per the DPR submitted by the West Bengal Government, what is the number of BPL families and how many BPL households are yet to be electrified.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam, he has expressed his concern for the lack of any monitoring or quality check mechanism on this scheme. It is our objective that the scheme gets implemented smoothly and every BPL household is electrified. Besides, we also aim to electrify 1 lakh 18 thousand presently unelectrified villages in the country. We have also evolved a three tier monitoring mechanism under this scheme. Last time, our hon. Minister had stated in his reply that a coordination committee should be set up in the state in which the Member of Parliament could play a positive role. He has written three letters to this effect. Recently, he has written a letter on 24th followed by another on 27th to Chief Ministers of all states desiring that the coordination committee should be set up at the earliest and a meeting of the committee should be convened every month to take stock of the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Besides, N.H.P.C. and N.T.P.C. are functioning in West Bengal and all the projects would be completed at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Madam, Speaker, the poorest of the poor of our nation lives in the most remote and sparsely populated villages. Under

the existing guidelines of the RGGVY, due to non-meeting of the minimum population criterion or the maximum criterion, the poorest of the poor of our nation are bereft of electrification. So, can the hon. Minister would tell us as to how many BPL households there are which will not get electrified because of these conditions, and what steps the Government will take to ensure that they get electrification in the future?

[Translation]

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: The work in the first phase has begun in full swing while the second phase D.P.Rs are pouring in...(Interruptions) It is our target that by the year 2012 every BPL household gets electrified.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Madam, the State-wise and year-wise achievements of BPL connections under RGGY themselves show a discrimination against the State of Kerala. The Central Government has not allocated sufficient funds and it has released only a meager amount also. What is the actual amount released under the RGGVY to Kerala? What prevents the Central Government from releasing adequate funds? So, through you, Madam, I would like to know the answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: A separate Question could be asked.

MADAM SPEAKER: Send a notice. Now, question number 403. Kumari Saroj Pandey.

[Translation]

Wages under NREGS

+

*403. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of the minimum wages being paid in different States under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government proposes to link the minimum wages payable to workers under NREGS with the prevailing cost of living level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Wages are paid to the NREGA workers in accordance with the wage rate as provided in Section 6 of the Act. Section 6(1) provides that Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act provided that the wage rate notified by the Centre shall not be less than Rs. 60 per day.

Section 6(2) of NREGA provides that until such time as a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State, the minimum wage fixed by the State Governments under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers shall be the wage rate applicable to that area.

Central Government notified wage rate for NREGA workers under Section 6(1) of the Act on 1-1-2009 which takes into account the wage rate fixed by the respective State Governments under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers. Prior to this date, wages were paid to the NREGA workers in accordance with Section 6(2) of NREG Act. Prevailing wage rates as notified by the Central Government under NREGA are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

State-wise prevailing Wage rate under NREGA as notified by the Central Government

Sl. No.	Name of State	Wage rate in Rs. Per day
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Rs. 79.60

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 80.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I (Rs. 65.00) Area-II (Rs. 65.00)
4.	Bihar	Rs. 89.00
5.	Gujarat	Rs. 100.00
6.	Haryana	Rs. 141.02
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 70.00
9.	Karnataka	Rs. 82.00
10.	Kerala	Rs. 125.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 91.00
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 72, Rs. 68 and Rs. 66 respectively for Zone I, II, III, IV
13.	Manipur	Rs. 81.40 for Hill and Valley
14.	Meghalaya	Rs. 70.00
15.	Mizoram	Rs. 110.00
16.	Nagaland	Rs. 100.00
17.	Orissa	Rs. 70.00
18.	Punjab	
18. (a)	Hoshiarpur	Rs. 98.61
18. (b)	Jalandhar	Rs. 93.00
18. (c)	Nawanshar	Rs. 94.91
18. (d)	Amritsar	Rs. 105.00
19.	Rajasthan	Rs. 100.00
20.	Sikkim	Rs. 100.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 80.00
22.	Tripura	Rs. 85.00

1	2	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
24.	West Bengal	Rs. 75.00
25.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 75.00
26.	Jharkhand	Rs. 92.00
27.	Uttarakhand	Rs. 100.00
28.	Goa	Rs. 110.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 130.00 Nicobar District Rs. 139.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 108.20
31.	Daman and Diu	Rs. 102.00
32.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 115.00
33.	Puducherry	Rs. 80.00 for men for six hours of work and Rs. 70.00 for women for five hours of work
34.	Chandigarh	Rs. 140.00

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Madam Speaker, the State Government of Chhattisgarh has written a letter to the Ministry of Rural Development on 22-01-2009 for notifying the revised rate of wages for the agricultural labourers of the State. Thereafter another letter was sent on 26-02-2009. Subsequently, another letter was sent on 26-03-2009. It was followed by another letter on 11-05-2009. A letter from the state was sent once again to the Ministry of Rural Development on 11-6-2009 for notifying the revised rate of wage for the state's agricultural labourers. The Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh despatched a D.O. letter on 19-06-2009 for notifying the revised wage rate of Rs. 80.83 in the State.

Madam Speaker, since Chhattisgarh is a BJP ruled state, all the letters sent by the state to the Centre are lying pending. Unfortunately, no decision has been taken on them intentionally till date. This is a matter related to furthering the interest of the labourers. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on these letters. It would be better if the hon'ble Minister gives reply in respect of action to be taken within a stipulated time period.

Dr. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the minimum wages in Chhattisgarh are Rs. 75 and later on 01-02-2009 when the notification was issued, it was stated that the minimum wages payable to the agricultural labourers are Rs. 60. After that notification we have not done any wage revision till date. Hon'ble Member may have herself heard the hon. Minister of Finance saying in the House that ever since the UPA Government came to power, it is committed to provide Rs. 100 as wages. So the matter is lying pending with us subject to decision to be taken on the basis of the announcement made by the hon. Minister of Finance. Madam speaker, Chhattisgarh state has not demanded Rs. 100 as wages. We want to make a commitment to the people more than this. The hon. Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh had met me and given me a letter. As soon as we make revision in the wage rate, we will communicate to the State.

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Madam Speaker, I want to say that...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon'ble Member ask another supplementary.

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the time period by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard. He should have told us the time period so that the letters did not remain pending, while the state Government continues to write letter after letter. I want to know the period of time in which action is likely to be taken on the letters sent so far by the State Government of Chhattisgarh. If the Union Government wants to provide Rs. 100 as wages, it is welcome. If it wants to give more than that, it is more welcome, but a decision should be taken on the pending matters

specified in the letters within a time period for which I want an assurance from the hon'ble Minister. Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I seek protection from the Chair so that I could at least get an assurance from the hon'ble Minister on this matter.

Dr. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, you are aware that in accordance with the parliamentary practices, the budget has been presented. We will get a communication when it will be passed after that we have to take steps. Still we are making commitment to provide Rs. 100 as wages. ...(Interruptions) They are not demanding wages of Rs. 100, yet I would like to assure you that...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister has not completed the reply yet, why did you stand up? Let him complete his reply. Please take your seats.

Dr. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, in reply to the question I have stated that we issued a notification on 01-02-2009. Under the act, a state can implement the wage rate on the basis of agriculture wages specified for that state. The state Government has fixed it at Rs. 60. After that our Government has committed to give Rs. 100 and the hon'ble Minister of Finance has also made an announcement to this effect. As soon as the budget session is over, we will be taking a decision in this regard. It is they who are playing politics by giving Rs. 75, but they do not have the courage to give Rs. 100 and are instead blaming us for playing politics. I believe that...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K.J.S.P. Reddy—not present.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you may speak. Let Mulayam Singhji ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat. Mulayam Singhji, I am not telling you, I am saying to him. You take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your both the supplementaries
are over. Mulayam Singhji you may ask the question.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, her
question has not been replied. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He does not
have any reply. How can he respond when he does
not have the reply. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please ask
your question. Your question is over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, my
question is that...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister has said what-
ever he had to say in his reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I can not compel the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, this
is not the reply to her question....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, the Minister has given
the reply in the manner he had to. Now let Mulayam
Singhji speak. Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam, the
question should be answered. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please
speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, I will
speak after the order is restored in the House.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you stand up, sit
down?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may sit down. Please
calm down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB
MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, I understand the
sentiments of the Members. ...(Interruptions) I understand
the sentiments of the Members. I will request my
Ministerial colleagues to respond to the question in a
proper way. They can state the facts, but the way of
putting should be such that the Members do not take
any offence and in this respect, most respectfully I would
like to submit that the hon. Minister is correct because
this was the Budget announcement. The Budget has
been passed here just last week. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Govern-
ment of India challenges the states. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please listen to Leader
of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have understood
the question. But if you want to disrupt the House, I
cannot help it. I am trying to help you. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What do you think?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Leader of the House is speaking, let him complete his speech. The point on which you disagree.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: When the Speaker is standing, how can you go on shouting like this?
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. You may please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The hon'ble Minister is challenging the States. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Geeteji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: First listen to the Leader of the House. He is speaking on that issue only. Let him complete.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you completed?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I wanted to say that as Leader of the House I understand the sentiments of the Members. The hon. Members expect the Ministers to respond in the way they like it. But I am not answering the question. The Minister will answer to what is pending between the Government of Chhattisgarh and the Ministry of Rural Development. I was just clarifying one point which the Minister referred to within the domain of all of them. He was referring about the presentation of the Budget. That is the factual position. I am not commenting on the correspondence between the Government of Chhattisgarh and the Ministry of Rural Development. That is his job to do it. But I do feel, as a colleague, and I will suggest to all my ministerial colleagues that they should not offend the Members of the House ... (Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Madam, the Leader of the House has rightly not commented on the nature of the reply which agitated Members here. He is right to that extent. I would expect the Minister to be respectful towards State Governments and not use the language that he used. That is all. If he were polite in his presentation, the Members would not have felt agitated. He has to reply to the questions.

We have a federal structure in which the Centre should respect all States and the States should respect the Centre. That is all. He should accept this.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, I do agree. I feel concerned about this. I do agree that we have to respect the sentiments of the States. My intention was very clear.

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, this should come clear before the House. The hon'ble Member intend to ask that the Government of India, has notified Rs. 60 as the wage rate whereas Chhattisgarh has notified the wage rate as Rs. 85. They had raised it to Rs. 85 before the elections. The Government of India will give Rs. 60,

but your state will give Rs. 85. We have decided to raise it to Rs. 100 after passing of the budget I would like to say that we will do this after giving a reply to your letter....(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: He said—display the courage...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: What is meant by courage here?

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the states be challenged from here?...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: He is not my leader...(Interruptions) Madam, the hon. Minister should withdraw that word...(Interruptions) The Minister should take back his words...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: You please sit down. I am going to tell you...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I do not intend to offend hon'ble Member.

[English]

When I said *himmat*, I meant capacity. But if they feel offended I withdraw it. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: He is withdrawing it. Mulayam Singhji, please speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, my question is very simple. Just now hon'ble Minister has replied that the workers will be given work for 100 days in a year, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister, that the Government will provide employment for 100 days but what will they do for rest of 265 days? Is the Government having any alternative arrangement for rest of 265 days? Though the question is very small, but it is very significant.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, as per provision

of the Act, the person can get work for 100 days. Whosoever wants to work for 100 days, will be able to get employment for 100 days. We are rendering this supplement income to them.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What will they do for rest of 265 days?...(Interruptions) This is the problem, you get trapped, and the Leader of the House has to give the reply. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your query has been answered. Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, the reply has not been given...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister has replied. His reply has come. You may please sit down. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister has replied, you may sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Whatever reply the hon'ble Minister want to give, he has given it. Sharad Yadavji, you may please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, what reply has been given? You may see what reply he has given?...(Interruptions) I asked, if the Government gives them employment for 100 days, what kind of alternative arrangement has been made for rest of 265 days of the year. This is a serious problem. Does the Government have any alternative arrangements for rest of 265 days. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, a question has been asked by Shri Mulayam Singhji, the hon'ble Minister can give reply to it. The Government has provided employment for 100 days, he wants to say, what the people will do in rest of 265 days?

Madam, through you, I would like to say one thing, whether its Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Banswada,

Bhilwada, Udaipur, Jhabua, or Sonabhadra, all these are tribal areas. These areas are spread from Bengal to Gujarat. I have visited every area. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that NREGA has become a food for heavy loot in the tribal areas. Its benefits are not percolating down to the tribals. I know very well that you might also have heard about various reports in this regard. I would like to ask about the action likely to be taken on the pilferage of the funds under the NREGA scheme as a result of which not even 5% of reaching the tribal areas.

Dr. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, we are also concerned for what has been stated by the Hon. Member and we want that benefits of the scheme should reach up to the rural poor. The onus of implementation of the scheme lies basically on the states. We are trying to plug the loop holes to address the problems and making efforts to remove these hurdles in future.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, you should protect them because this issue is concerning the tribals which is directly associated with the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can ask only one question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The issue of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is directly associated with the Government of India. The Government of India can intervene directly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only one supplementary can be asked. Shri Anant Geete.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I asked you a question regarding the scheduled tribes. You can intervene from here. You may not do it on other issues, but you can intervene from here in regard to the issues of the tribals and scheduled castes.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has furnished the figures of the minimum wages in all the states. However, the labourers under NREGA do not even get the wages

fixed by the states. Several Members have made complaint in this regard quite a number of times in this House through questions. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he has received such complaints. If he has received such complaints, has he inquired into them or what instructions he has issued to the states in this regard?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I would like to request the hon. Member to go through section 19 of this Act to inform himself of the responsibilities of the State Governments in this regard. We refer all the complaints to the states which we receive and ask for information from them. A national level monitoring committee has been set up for the purpose. This Committee visits the states and gives us the information. However, the redressal of the complaints is the responsibility of the State Government. We are discussing the measures to address the problems pointed out by the hon. Member as to how we can work together to implement the scheme in favour of the poor, we shall make efforts to address or plug the loopholes mentioned by him. It should be our efforts that its benefits should reach up to all the people.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, among the rates notified under NREGA for states, Maharashtra has the minimum wages of Rs. 72, Rs. 70, Rs. 68 and Rs. 66. Maharashtra has the lowest rates of wages though it is a progressive state governed by the Congress Party unlike the BJP Government in Chhattisgarh. Wages are very low in Maharashtra and even the wages given to the agriculture labourers are the lowest. Do you have any intention to invite a proposal from Maharashtra, or issue instructions to the effect, that the wages should be Rs. 100? ...*(Interruptions)*

Dr. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the State Government has to send it to the Union Government. When our Congress Government has expressed its commitment to give Rs. 100, then we will definitely fulfill our commitment to take action in regard to providing wages of Rs. 100 in Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Madam, I have also given a notice. Please allow me to put a supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 404, Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan.

[Translation]

Urban Solid Waste Management

*404. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government grants assistance to the States in the matter of Urban Solid Waste Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch Urban Solid Waste Management Mission for disposal of urban waste in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the cities identified so far under the said Mission in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Solid Waste Management Projects in urban areas

are eligible for assistance under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). So far, Ministry has accorded approval to 40 Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) projects for 37 cities/urban areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,186.14 crore under JNNURM. Funds have been released for 51 MSWM projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 327.02 crore under UIDSSMT. List of SWM projects under JNNURM and UIDSSMT is given in the enclosed Annexure-I and II respectively.

Central assistance has also been provided under the scheme for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected Airfield Towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 130.67 crore to mitigate bird hit problems. The details of the assistance provided under the scheme are given in the enclosed Annexure-III. Assistance for 5 Solid Waste Management projects has also been provided under the 10% lump sum scheme for North East Region including Sikkim. Another five projects in North East shall be supported under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) Phase-I details of which is given in the enclosed Annexure-IV.

The Government of India does not propose to launch a separate Solid Waste Management Mission since these projects are eligible for assistance under JNNURM and UIDSSMT.

Annexure-I

*List of Municipal Solid Waste Management Projects approved under JNNURM
(Upto June 2009)*

Sl. No.	City No.	City	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1.	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	5-Mar-07	3083.99	1542.00
2.	2.	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	22-Jan-09	11885.84	4160.04
3.	3.	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	22-Feb-08	3041.49	1520.74
4.	4.	Amritsar	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Amritsar	20-Feb-09	7249.00	3624.50
5.	5.	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	8-Jan-09	4357.27	2178.64
6.	6.	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	2-Feb-07	25532.00	8936.20
7.		Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipality	19-Jun-08	4421.25	1547.44
8.	7.	Cochin	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	5-Mar-07	8812.00	4406.00
9.	8.	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	2-Feb-07	9651.00	4825.50
10.	9.	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Dehradun	16-May-08	2460.00	1968.00
11.	10.	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	20-Feb-09	5585.90	2792.95
12.	11.	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	20-Jul-07	7650.00	3827.00
13.	12.	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management Project, Greater Mumbai	23-Nov-07	17879.00	6257.65
14.	13.	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	22-Jan-07	3516.71	3165.04

15.	14.	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	22-Jan-09	1671.53	1337.22
16.	15.	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	18-May-07	2580.71	2322.33
17.	16.	Indore	Solid Waste Management for Indore	28-Dec-07	4324.66	2162.33
18.	17.	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	22-Feb-07	1194.38	1074.94
19.	18.	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	8-Dec-06	1319.74	659.87
20.	19.	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	26-Mar-07	5623.79	2811.90
21.	20	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	22-Jan-07	5658.53	1980.49
22.		Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 Municipal Towns for Kolkata	22-Jan-09	11196.52	3918.78
23.	21.	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	5-Mar-07	4292.37	2146.19
24.	22.	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	2-Feb-07	7429.00	3714.50
25.	23.	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	8-Dec-06	991.60	793.28
26.	24.	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	8-Dec-06	2259.40	1129.70
27.	25.	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	19-Dec-08	2998.00	2398.00
28.	26.	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	22-Dec-06	5999.23	2999.62
29.	27.	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	26-Mar-07	3695.40	1847.70
30.		Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns-Phulwarishariff, Khagaul and Danapur	29-Dec-08	1155.81	577.91
31.	28.	Puducherry	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project	22-Jan-09	4966.00	3972.80
32.	29.	Pune	Solid Waste Management-Pimpri-Chinchwad	22-Dec-06	7044.81	3522.40
33.	30.	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	14-Jul-06	867.00	433.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	31.	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	20-Feb-09	5139.43	4111.54
35.	32.	Shimla	Solid Waste Management for Shimla	9-Mar-07	1604.00	1283.20
36.	33.	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	26-Mar-07	5249.72	2624.86
37.	34.	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	18-Jan-08	2456.00	1964.80
38.	35.	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	20-July-07	3098.54	1549.27
39.	36.	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	26-Oct-07	4867.73	2433.87
40.	37.	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Management Improvement Scheme	14-Oct-08	5805.00	2902.00
			Total		218614.35	107424.99

Annexure-II**State/Town-wise Cumulative Status of Sanctioned
UIDSSMT SWM Projects**

Sl. No.	Towns	Solid Waste Management Project (Approved Cost Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Chirala	361.00
Arunachal Pradesh		
2.	Changlang (App. cost revised)	261.62
3.	Jairampur (App. cost revised)	253.33
4.	Roing (App. cost revised)	351.78
Bihar		
5.	Arrah	983.99
Jammu and Kashmir		
6.	Doda	142.820
7.	Akhnoor	165.440
8.	Bhadrwah	141.440
9.	Sunderbani	138.000
10.	Samba	165.120
11.	Poonch	134.520
12.	Kathua	146.430
Kerala		
13.	Neyyatinkara	349.000
14.	Attingal	306.000
15.	Punalur	482.000
16.	Changanassery	390.000

1	2	3
17.	Pathanamthitta	380.000
18.	Perinthalmanna	522.000
19.	Alappuzha	423.00
20.	Aluva	185.33
21.	Koyilandy	207.70
22.	Nedumangad	229.30
23.	North Paravur	183.00
Meghalaya		
24.	Nongpoh	600.16
25.	Tura	833.10
Tamil Nadu		
26.	Namakkal	358.250
Uttar Pradesh		
27.	Firozabad	713.500
28.	Fatehpur (Distt.-Fathepur)	937.930
29.	Mainpuri	428.400
30.	Basti	586.110
31.	Sambhal	655.090
32.	Aligarh	1606.810
33.	Jhansi	1216.000
34.	Kannauj	462.300
35.	Ballia	681.660
36.	Badaun	578.450
37.	Gorakpur (Phase-1)	1563.600
38.	Moradabad	1315.700
39.	Etawah	582.100
40.	Rae Bareilly	878.000

1	2	3
41.	Muzaffernagar	657.500
42.	Loni	1181.280
43.	Mirzapur	1100.870
44.	Jaunpur	1220.390
45.	Barabanki	537.430
Haryana		
46.	Rohtak	1988.160

1	2	3
47.	Karnal-Indri	1658.070
48.	Yamunanagar-Jagadhari	1874.100
Jharkhand		
49.	Chas	567.62
50.	Hazaribagh	569.17
51.	Lohardaga	447.80
Grand Total Cost		32702.04

Annexure-III

*Central Sector Scheme for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in
10 selected Airfield Towns*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Cost	Amount Released
1.	Hindon	Rs. 13.52 crore	Rs. 12.76 crore
2.	Bareilly	Rs. 13.86 crore	Rs. 13.86 crore
3.	Dundigal	Rs. 2.15 crore	Rs. 2.15 crore
4.	Ambala	Rs. 11.79 crore	Rs. 11.79 crore
5.	Gwalior	Rs. 12.80 crore	Rs. 12.80 crore
6.	Tezpur	Rs. 7.50 crore	Rs. 4.62 crore
7.	Sirsa	Rs. 8.85 crore	Rs. 8.11 crore
8.	Jodhpur	Rs. 19.37 crore	Rs. 18.50 crore
9.	Adampur	Rs. 3.8 crore	Rs. 2.31 crore
10.	Pune	Rs. 37.77 crore	Rs. 28.33 crore

Annexure-IV

*Details of Projects under 10% lumpsum
provision scheme*

- (i) Solid Waste Disposal Project at five towns in Manipur State, Manipur at an estimated cost

of Rs. 431.96 lakhs in the year 2002-03 (project completed)

- (ii) Solid Waste Management for Agartala City in Tripura at an estimated cost of Rs. 761.82 lakh in the year 2001-02 (project completed)

- (iii) Construction of Sanitation and Waste Box at Mokokchung Town, Nagaland at an estimated cost 87.68 lakh in the year 2006-07
- (iv) Bio-medical Waste Management Scheme, Meghalaya at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakh in the year 2001-02.
- (v) Municipal Solid Waste Management Plant for Gangtok City including Eco-friendly treatment of city garbage through projection of compost based organic fertilizer, Sikkim at an estimated cost of Rs. 433.27 lakh in the year 2001-02

Details of SWM Projects under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)

- (i) Agartala (Tripura) at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.32 crore.
- (ii) Mizoram (Aizawl) at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.79 crore.
- (iii) Sikkim (Gangtok) at an estimated cost of Rs. 08.08 crore.
- (iv) Nagaland (Kohima) at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.76 crore.
- (v) Meghalaya (Shillong) at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.37 crore.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that this solid waste management programme. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is a new hon. Member, please allow him to ask a question peacefully.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Is this programme meant only for the small cities, since there is a separate scheme for the municipalities? Is this solid waste proposed to be collected at a particular place for, burning it or whether any plants have been set up for the purpose, so that we can also get some of its benefits, since this waste is hazardous to health. Have these kinds of plants been set up to avoid its adverse

effects on health or the solid waste is proposed to be burnt only?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, there are various methods of dealing with waste management. One way is to take the solid waste right to the land field site which has to be designed scientifically and hygienically. Another way is to take the solid waste to some factory where it could be converted into energy. There are varieties of ways.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Minister and want an assurance from him as well. It has been learnt that the Nursing Homes waste is being disposed of in a very dangerous manner by boring it directly under the ground upto the water level which is extremely hazardous to health. Whether any inquiry would be conducted in this regard? I represent Muzzaffarnagar Lok Sabha Constituency and the paper mills there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question in brief since the question hour is about to be over.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: The ash is immersed in water there, there are canals, too. The land is becoming barren and people have become handicapped, would the hon. Minister conduct an inquiry in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, I would request the hon. Member to appreciate that this is essentially a matter relating to the urban local bodies which are administered by the State Governments. Be that as it may, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member. These things are happening in our country.

In regard to the specific matter referred to, I will have it enquired into.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to ask this question to the hon. Minister whether there are any new proposals which came

from the State of Maharashtra regarding new cities like Thane, Navi Mumbai and Mira Bhayandar.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The question asked will be looked into. I will have the Member supplied with the necessary information.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Utilisation of Funds under SJSRY

*405. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allocated under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) remained unspent in various States including Kerala during the year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether SJSRY has since been revamped during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to monitor the implementation of the scheme and to ensure full utilisation of the funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Central funds allocated under the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and released to various States/UTs in a particular financial year are required to be utilised within a period of one year from the end of that year. As utilization Certificates for the Central funds released in 2008-09 will be due only in the next year, to what extent funds released during 2008-2009 remained unspent will be known only in 2010-2011. Central funds released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari

Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in 2008-2009, State-wise including the State of Kerala, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been revamped and the revised guidelines of the scheme have come into operation from the current financial year. The revision of SJSRY Guidelines was based on the evaluation, assessment as well as feedback received from State Governments and other stakeholders. The objectives of the revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are:

- (i) Addressing urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by encouraging them to set up self-employment ventures (individual or group), with support for their sustainability; or undertake wage employment;
- (ii) Supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities opened up by the market or undertake self-employment; and
- (iii) Empowering the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self-managed community structures like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees (NHC), Community Development Society (CDS), etc.

The revised SJSRY has following five major components:—

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)—Targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises.
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)—Targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities.
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)—Targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as

to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.

- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)—Assisting urban poor by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns with population less than 5 lakhs.
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)—Assisting the urban poor in organising themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

(e) Under the Revised SJSRY Guidelines, coming into effect from this financial year, provision has been made for the constitution of monitoring committees at both Central and State levels. Quarterly and Monthly Reporting formats covering both financial and physical progress of the scheme have been circulated to States/UTs for effective monitoring of the Scheme. The Chief Ministers of States/Administrators of Union Territories have been recently addressed regarding undertaking various measures for the effective implementation of the newly revamped SJSRY scheme.

Statement

*State-wise Central Fund released during
2008-09 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari
Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Released during 2008-09
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4327.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Assam	2947.90

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	1980.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	637.36
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1548.80
8.	Haryana	1334.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4896.14
13.	Kerala	1017.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5043.48
15.	Maharashtra	9608.72
16.	Manipur	445.71
17.	Meghalaya	190.74
18.	Mizoram	350.20
19.	Nagaland	286.53
20.	Orissa	1776.95
21.	Punjab	120.52
22.	Rajasthan	1574.91
23.	Sikkim	63.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	4284.44
25.	Tripura	248.84
26.	Uttaranchal	566.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8846.94
28.	West Bengal	1948.07
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00

1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00
34.	Puducherry	7.80
Total		54067.25

Street Children

*406. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the number of street children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether these children are also abused/exploited in various ways;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the welfare of these children and their rehabilitation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No authentic data on number of street children in the country is available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development as their number is fluctuating in nature. However, the number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' is available State-wise in the Ministry's website—www.wcd.nic.in.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development had carried out a study on Child Abuse the report of which was published in the year 2007. The study covered 13 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal with a sample size of 12,447 children which includes children in family environment not attending school, children in schools, children in institutional care, children at work, and children on the streets. Out of these, 2,317 children (18.6%) were street children. The main findings of the study specific to the abuse faced by street children, are as under:

- (i) The overall incidence of physical abuse among street children was 66.8%.
- (ii) Majority of the street children facing physical abuse are in the age-group of 5-12 years.
- (iii) 54.51% street children reported having undergone sexual abuse.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a scheme namely 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' (IPSC) for the welfare and rehabilitation of street children. The aim of the scheme is to prevent destitution and withdrawal of children from a life on the street and their placement into the national mainstream. The details of the scheme are available in the Ministry's website.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has recently introduced a centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for implementation during the remaining XI Plan Period through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The existing IPSC has been merged under the new scheme. ICPS provides for setting up of open shelters for children in need of care and protection including street children, in urban and semi-urban areas. Provision has been made for a space in such shelters for children where they can play, use their time productively and engage themselves in creative activities through music, dance, drama, yoga and meditation, computers, indoor and outdoor games, etc. for their overall growth and development. It also provides for fulfilling their basic requirements for food, nutrition and health. Provisions have also been made for quality and flexi-time education and vocational training. Counselling, guidance and life skill education is also provided for.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana***407. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:****SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed or proposed to review the performance of various States under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise number of project proposals under PMGSY pending for approval before the Union Government at present;

(d) the reasons for their pendency and the time by which these are likely to be approved;

(e) whether additional assistance has been provided to some of these States for completion of projects in time; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The list of Meetings held in 2008-09, where the performance under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been reviewed has been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise details of the project proposals under PMGSY which have been received and not yet cleared have been given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The proposals received from the State Government are scrutinized by the National Rural Development Authority (NRRDA) in order to ensure that these proposals conform to the programme guidelines. In case, any discrepancy or deficiency is found in the proposals, the State Government is advised to carry out necessary rectification. On completion of the scrutiny

process, proposals are placed before the Empowered Committee, as envisaged in the programme guidelines, for necessary consideration. Keeping in view recommendations of the Empowered Committee, clearance for proposals is accorded by the Ministry.

Clearance for the proposals listed in Statement-II would be accorded on completion of the scrutiny and appraisal process indicated above.

(e) and (f) Since fund is released to States for execution of projects sanctioned under PMGSY on the basis of approved cost estimates, the question of providing additional assistance for completion of projects in time does not arise.

Statement-I

List of the Meetings held in 2008-09 to Review the Performance of States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1. Empowered Committee Meeting on 17th April, 2008 (Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland)
2. Performance Review Committee Meeting on 12-13th May, 2008
3. Empowered Committee Meeting on 06th and 23rd May, 2008 (Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh)
4. Regional Review Meeting for Eastern States on 29-30th May, 2008
5. Regional Review Meeting for North Eastern States on 9-10th June, 2008
6. Empowered Committee Meeting on 24th and 28th July, 2008 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Nagaland)
7. Regional Review Meeting for Northern States on 7-8th August, 2008
8. Regional Review Meeting for Southern and Western States on 13-14th August, 2008

9. Performance Review Committee Meeting on 28-29th August, 2008
10. Empowered Committee Meeting on 30th October, 2008 (Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh)
11. Empowered Committee Meeting on 20th November, 2008 (Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Meghalaya)
12. Empowered Committee Meeting on 24th December, 2008 (Assam, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura)
13. Empowered Committee Meeting on 15th and 16th January, 2009 (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal)
14. Empowered Committee Meeting on 16th February, 2009 (Bihar)
15. Empowered Committee Meeting on 23rd February, 2009 (Bihar, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal)
16. Empowered Committee Meeting on 25th and 26th February, 2009 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Karnataka)

Statement-II

#	State	Details of Proposals		
		Cost (Rs. in crores)	No. of roads	Length in Km.
1.	Bihar	1,057.43	640	2,049.97
2.	Gujarat	682.37	1,093	2,692.02
3.	Haryana	241.78	67	599.82
4.	Himachal Pradesh	316.87	223	840.56
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,030.44	298	1,402.35
6.	Punjab	234.34	36	499.37
7.	Uttar Pradesh	202.16	55	90.55
8.	Jharkhand	567.75	595	2,096.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	784.67	604	2,302.47

Exploitation of Women

*408. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploitation of women at work places is continuing in the country despite several steps taken by various agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases registered with various authorities and the number of cases disposed of during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Madam, though Government has received complaints and has come across reports in media regarding sexual harassment of women at workplaces, no centralised or authentic data is available regarding the number of such cases and details thereof.

(d) A draft Bill, "The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace" is under consideration.

[Translation]

Assessment of Power Requirement

*409. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of power requirement by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase private sector participation and investment for enhancing power-generation in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the total amount likely to be spent in this regard; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement of power by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has estimated the electrical energy requirement at 9,68,659 GWh and peak demand at 1,52,746 MW at the end of the 11th Five Year Plan. State-wise details of the estimated energy requirement and peak demand for the year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has been

encouraging private sector participation and investment for enhancing power generation in the country. According to the 11th Five Year Plan document, private sector investment in electricity infrastructure is projected to double to Rs. 1,85,512 crore during the 11th Plan from Rs. 91,834 crore anticipated in the 10th Five Year Plan. The private sector is projected to add a generation capacity of 21716.5 MW during the 11th Plan against 1930 MW added by this sector during the 10th Plan. The state-wise details of private sector generation projects during the 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The following steps have been taken by the Government to meet the requirement of power:—

- (i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources has been set for the 11th Plan. Out of this, a generation capacity of approximately 15,325 MW has been commissioned as on 27-7-2009.
- (ii) A capacity of about 14,000 MW is planned to be added from renewable energy sources.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan.
- (v) Launching of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (vii) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of plant and equipment for power projects in the country.
- (viii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (ix) Development of an extensive network of high voltage transmission commensurate with the capacity addition programme and new inter-regional transmission capacities through the development of a National Grid.

Statement-I*All India and State/UT-wise Forecast***(A) Peak Electric Load in MW at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities only)**

State/UT	2011-12
Delhi	6092
Haryana	6839
Himachal Pradesh	1611
Jammu and Kashmir	2063
Punjab	11000
Rajasthan	8482
Uttar Pradesh	13947
Uttaranchal	1533
Chandigarh	420
Sub-Total (NR)	48137
Goa	721
Gujarat	14374
Chhattisgarh	3565
Madhya Pradesh	8462
Maharashtra	21954
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	778
Daman and Diu	552
Sub-Total (WR)	47108
Andhra Pradesh	14721
Karnataka	8826
Kerala	3528
Tamil Nadu	14224
Pondicherry	683
Sub-Total (SR)	40367

State/UT	2011-12
Bihar	3607
Jharkhand	4296
Orissa	4459
West Bengal	7407
Sikkim	83
Sub-Total (ER)	19088
Assam	1443
Manipur	203
Meghalaya	428
Nagaland	152
Tripura	282
Arunachal Pradesh	116
Mizoram	115
Sub-Total (NER)	2537
Islands	
Andaman and Nicobar	77
Lakshadweep	11
Total (All India)	152746

(B) Electric energy requirement in GWH at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities only)

State/UT	2011-12
Delhi	36293
Haryana	38417
Himachal Pradesh	9504
Jammu and Kashmir	11202
Punjab	60489
Rajasthan	48916

State/UT	2011-12	State/UT	2011-12
Uttar Pradesh	79268	Bihar	19905
Uttaranchal	8445	Jharkhand	23408
Chandigarh	2308	Orissa	27149
Sub-Total (NR)	294841	West Bengal	41020
Goa	4583	Sikkim	320
Gujarat	85445	Sub-Total (ER)	111802
Chhattisgarh	21785	Assam	7585
Madhya Pradesh	49338	Manipur	932
Maharashtra	125661	Meghalaya	2101
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5042	Nagaland	698
Daman and Diu	3005	Tripura	1229
Sub-Total (WR)	294860	Arunachal Pradesh	386
Andhra Pradesh	89032	Mizoram	398
Karnataka	53540	Sub-Total (NER)	13329
Kerala	19230	Islands	
Tamil Nadu	87222	Andaman and Nicobar	344
Pondicherry	4419	Lakshadweep	40
Sub-Total (SR)	253443	Total (All India)	968659

Statement-II

*List of Private Sector Projects Commissioned/being Monitored
for likely benefits during 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	Plant Name	Agency	Category	Fuel type	Likely benefits 11th Plan (2007-12) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Gautami	GVK Gautami Power	Commissioned	Gas/LNG	464

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Konaseema GT	Konaseema Gas Power	Commissioned	Gas/LNG	280
3.	Konaseema ST	Konaseema Gas Power	Under Construction	Gas/LNG	165
4.	Kondapalli	Lanco	Under Construction	Gas/LNG	366
Total (Andhra Pradesh)					1275
Chhattisgarh					
1.	Raigarh TPP Ph-1, U-1,2 Ph-II U-3, 4	Jindal Power	Commissioned	Coal	1000
2.	Lanco Amarkantak U-1	Lanco	Commissioned	Coal	300
2.	Lanco Amarkantak U-2	Lanco	Under Construction	Coal	300
Total (Chhattisgarh)					1600
Delhi					
1.	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	Under Construction	Gas/LNG	108
Total Delhi					108
Gujarat					
1.	Adani Power Pvt. Ltd. Mundra	Adani	Under Construction	Coal	1320
2.	Adani Power Pvt. Ltd. Mundra	Adani	Under Construction	Coal	1320
3.	Mundra UMPP U-1, 2	Tata Power	Under Construction	Coal	1600
4.	Sugen Torrent Block I, II and III	Torrent	Commissioned	Gas/LNG	1147.5
Total (Gujarat)					5388
Himachal Pradesh					
1.	Allain Duhangan	ADHPL	Under Construction	Hydro	192
2.	Malana-II	Evrest PC	Under Construction	Hydro	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sorang	Himachal Sorand PC	Under Construction	Hydro	100
4.	Karcham Wangtoo	JPKHCL	Under Construction	Hydro	1000
5.	Budhil	Lanco	Under Construction	Hydro	70
Total (Himachal Pradesh)					1462
Karnataka					
1.	Torangallu U-1	JSW Energy	Commissioned	Coal	300
2.	Torangallu U-2	JSW Energy	Under Construction	Coal	300
3.	Udupi (Lanco Nagarjuna)	Lanco	Under Construction	Coal	1015
Total (Karnataka)					1615
Maharashtra					
1.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri	JSW	Under Construction	Coal	1200
2.	Trombay TPS	Tata Power	Commissioned	Coal	250
Total (Maharashtra)					1450
Madhya Pradesh					
1.	Sasan UMPP U-1, 2	Reliance	Under Construction	Coal	1320
2.	Maheshwar	SMHPCL	Under Construction	Hydro	400
Total (Madhya Pradesh)					1720
Orissa					
1.	Sterlite TPP U-1, 2	Sterlite Energy	Under Construction	Coal	1200
Total (Orissa)					1200

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab					
1. Goindwal Sahib	GVK	Under Construction	Coal	540	
Total (Punjab)					540
Rajasthan					
1. Jalipa Lignite	Raj West Power	Under Construction	Lignite	1080	
Total (Rajasthan)					1080
Sikkim					
1. Chujachen	Gati	Under Construction	Hydro	99	
2. Teesta-III	Teesta Urja	Under Construction	Hydro	1200	
Total (Sikkim)					1290
Uttar Pradesh					
1. Anpara	Lanco	Under Construction	Coal	1200	
2. Rosa ST-I	Reliance Power	Under Construction	Coal	600	
3. Rosa ST-II	Reliance Power	Under Construction	Coal	600	
Total (Uttar Pradesh)					2400
Uttarakhand					
1. Srinagar	GVK	Under Construction	Hydro	330	
Total (Uttarakhand)					330
West Bengal					
1. Budge-Budge Ext	CESC	Under Construction	Coal	250	
Total (West Bengal)					250
Total Private Sector 11 Plan					21716.5

[English]

Debt Waiver Scheme

*410. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint of non-implementation of the debt waiver scheme has been received by the Government so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any mechanism to reschedule farm loan rather than one time massive waiver;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the massive loan waiver scheme has caused acute resentment among farmers who have been prompt in discharging loan obligations;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As provided in the Guidelines of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme 2008, every lending institution has appointed one

or more Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs) for each State having regard to the number of branches of that lending institution in the State. The name and address of the GRO concerned is to be displayed in each branch of the lending institution. The GRO has the authority to receive representations from aggrieved farmers and pass appropriate orders thereon within 30 days of receipt thereof. State-wise details of the grievances received and disposed of by banks are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to provide relief to farmers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to banks which, *inter alia*, include conversion of the principal amount outstanding into term loans for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops, disbursement of fresh crop loans to the affected farmers, etc.

(e) to (g) The stipulations of ADWDR Scheme, 2008 did not include the prompt paying farmers as the Scheme was intended to benefit the defaulter farmers by declogging the line of credit by making them eligible for fresh credit from the banking system. However, it has been announced in the Union Budget Speech 2009-10 to provide an additional subvention of 1 per cent, over and above the subvention on short term crop loans, as an incentive to those farmers who repay such loans on schedule. Thus, the interest rate for such farmers will come down to 6 per cent per annum on short term crop loans.

Statement

No. of Grievance received and disposed of as on 15-7-2009

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Grievance received	No. of Grievance disposed of
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4697	4509
2.	Assam	470	470
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Bihar	2855	2798

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	95	90
6.	Gujarat	523	523
7.	Goa	22	22
8.	Haryana	1809	1809
9.	Himachal Pradesh	448	428
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141
11.	Jharkhand	587	586
12.	Karnataka	4389	4375
13.	Kerala	115518	105380
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4588	4410
15.	Maharashtra	1019	1019
16.	Meghalaya	45	45
17.	Mizoram	0	0
18.	Manipur	12	12
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Orissa	979	974
21.	Punjab	380	380
22.	Rajasthan	2152	2126
23.	Sikkim	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	13089	12772
25.	Tripura	134	134
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9754	9202
27.	Uttarakhand	717	656
28.	West Bengal	7558	7395
Total		171982	160257

**Scheme for Urban Poor and
Slum-Dwellers**

*411. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN
POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of slums in India, State-
wise;

(b) the amount likely to be spent for the implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for urban the poor and slum-dwellers in the country during the coming years, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the urban poor and the slum dwellers are likely to be benefited from the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The States/Urban Local Bodies estimate the number of slums in their respective cities/towns based on surveys carried out from time to time and adopt different criteria. This Ministry does not maintain a database on slums in cities and towns. However, for purposes of planning, the slum population figures derived from the Census 2001 are utilised.

(b) The Government has decided to introduce a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum dwellers and the urban poor. Rajiv Awas Yojana would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. The amount likely to be spent under Rajiv Awas Yojana in a State in the coming years will depend upon the parameters of the Scheme.

(c) The Government's effort would be to create a slum free India through the Rajiv Awas Yojana in the next five years.

Funds under Panchayati Raj System

*412. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and rules governing the utilisation of funds allocated to Panchayati Raj institutions under different schemes;

(b) whether the funds allocated for Panchayati Raj institutions to the States including Karnataka under different schemes have been utilised fully by them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure

full utilisation of funds allocated under Panchayati Raj schemes;

(e) whether the Government is considering any enhancement in the allocation of funds to States under these schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the Municipalities. The Programme Guidelines, available at the website of the Ministry: www.brgf.gov.in read with the General Financial Rules, govern the utilization of funds allocated under the BRGF Programme.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Many States including Karnataka have not been able to fully utilize the funds allocated. The main reasons for slow pace of utilization of BRGF funds are as follows:—

- (i) Some States have delayed release of funds to the implementing institutions (Panchayats and Municipalities). Hence, utilization of funds was also delayed, thus affecting the pace of further releases.
- (ii) Insufficient capacity for preparation of decentralized participatory and integrated plans, a pre-condition for release of BRGF funds.
- (iii) Limited control of the PRIs/Municipalities over the executive functionaries leading to slower implementation of the programme.
- (iv) Good performing Panchayats and Municipalities have to wait for the release of funds till the whole district reaches the minimum expenditure level.

(d) The Ministry is regularly monitoring and exhorting through written communications, video conferencing and meetings. The Ministry has recently decided to charge penal interest on the States for delay in transfer of BRGF funds to the implementation entities beyond 15 days.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for enhancement of BRGF allocations of the States.

[Translation]

**Life Insurance Cover to
Anganwadi Workers**

*413. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anganwadi Karyakatri Bima Yojana, under LIC's social security scheme was introduced for the benefit to Anganwadi workers:

(b) if so, the details of financial compensation given under the scheme to the Anganwadi workers; and

(c) if so, the number of said workers benefited by the scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Anganwadi Karyakatri Bima Yojana for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers envisages the following benefits:—

— Natural Death	Rs. 30,000
— Accident benefit	
Death/Total permanent disability	Rs. 75,000
Partial Permanent disability	Rs. 37,500
— Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits: An	

amount of Rs. 20,000 is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumor) manifest in the following organs (subject to proof of affliction satisfactory to Corporation).

- (i) Breast
- (ii) Cervix Uteri
- (iii) Corpus Uteri
- (iv) Ovaries
- (v) Fallopian Tubes
- (vi) Vagine/Vulva

A malignant tumor characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells and invasion of tissue that originates in one of the above anatomical sites is covered.

—**Shiksha Sahayog**

A free add-on Scholarship benefits available for the children of the members who are covered under the scheme. Scholarship of Rs 300 per quarter for Students 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses) would be provided Scholarship is limited to two children per family.

(c) With the waiver of Rs. 80 as premium payable towards critical illness by the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) w.e.f. 1-4-2007, all AWWs and AWHs are covered for all the benefits under the Scheme. State-wise number of AWWs and Helpers, covered for the last three years (2006-2007 to 2008-2009), and the current year 2009-2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Number of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers covered under the Anganwadi
Karyakatri Bima Yojana under LIC's Social Security Scheme*

States/Union Territories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
Andhra Pradesh	112461	120314	135106	138751
Arunachal Pradesh	4718	6074	8554	8554

States/Union Territories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
Assam	50767	48670	73698	73698
Bihar	119838	119838	119838	119838
Chhattisgarh	44014	51619	57464	63606
Goa	1994	2009	2143	2172
Gujarat	68195	71122	77825	82230
Haryana	26972	32656	34296	34356
Himachal Pradesh	14377	14255	35764	35869
Jammu and Kashmir	20883	32818	32818	32818
Jharkhand	41708	44450	61814	62627
Karnataka	87235	95607	103830	107089
Kerala	50562	55866	64230	64230
Madhya Pradesh	97557	104275	136580	135882
Maharashtra	133317	143492	147287	155805
Manipur	8986	8986	15242	15242
Meghalaya	6286	6324	6390	6674
Mizoram	3184	3184	3364	3170
Nagaland	5522	5374	6388	6388
Orissa	68841	70986	80749	81878
Punjab	29165	29165	39524	39311
Rajasthan	77438	84199	95637	95168
Sikkim	1432	1550	1964	1960
Tamil Nadu	78935	82752	68190	87371
Tripura	11340	11768	12429	13028
Uttar Pradesh	227263	242415	281823	288399
Uttarakhand	14845	15253	17209	17398
West Bengal	107479	102816	166598	170168
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1242	1242	1344	1342

States/Union Territories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
Chandigarh	658	658	740	740
Delhi	7804	8850	11905	12212
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	276	276	436	436
Daman and Diu	174	183	204	204
Lakshadweep	148	148	174	174
Puducherry	1354	1376	1376	1376
Total	1526970	1620570	1922933	1960164

[English]

Opening of PSB Branches

*414. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received for opening of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from various States;

(b) whether the Public Sector Banks propose to expand their network particularly in interior areas with modern facilities like internet banking, Automated Teller Machines etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Opening of new bank branches is governed by the provisions of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Under the Branch Authorisation Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the banks submit their Annual Branch Expansion Plans to RBI based on their Medium-Term Corporate Strategy and public interest. There are no provisions under the above Act and the Branch Authorisation Policy for opening of branches on the request of State Governments.

(b) and (c) Banks are encouraged to open branches in unbanked and underbanked areas with the

help of new technology aided by Core Banking Solutions. Several Public Sector Banks have initiated pilot projects through the Business Correspondent Model utilizing smart card technology, mobile banking, etc. to increase their outreach in interior areas. Recently, the RBI has relaxed its Branch Authorisation Policy under which Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including Public Sector Banks are permitted to install offsite ATMs at centers/places identified by them without having the need to take permission from the RBI. This is expected to result in further expansion of banking network.

[Translation]

Price Indices

*415. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current system of collection of data for the purpose of monitoring prices is faulty;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government has adopted or proposes to consider a new strategy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Finance is not involved in data collection for price monitoring and only reports inflationary trends in the various price indices. The departments associated with the data collection process are the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion for wholesale price data used in computing the wholesale price index (WPI); the Labour Bureau for retail price data used in computing the consumer price indices for industrial workers (CPI-IW), rural labour (CPI-RL) and agricultural labour (CPI-AL); the Central Statistical Organization for retail price data for the consumer price index for urban non-manual employees (CPI-UNME); and the Department of Consumer Affairs for data on both wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities.

The WPI price data collection completely excludes the services sector and the receipt of input on weekly prices in manufactured products is very low. In the absence of legal backing for and a dedicated data collection system, the data is received on a voluntary basis from Government Ministries and attached offices, commodity boards, oil companies, individual industrial units, leading manufacturers, business houses, chambers of commerce and trade associations. The CPI-IW uses the retail prices from popular working class-patronized markets for price sensitive food items on a weekly basis, for items known to vary less frequently on a monthly basis and for services which do not show much change on a six-monthly/yearly basis. Price collection for the CPI-UNME has been discontinued since April 2008. Retail price data for CPI-RL and CPI-AL are collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation from 600 sample villages in 20 States on a monthly basis.

The National Statistical Commission, 2001 recommended that the Central Statistical Organisation compile a single national consumer price index by computing the CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural) separately and then combining them together into an All-India index. Data collection for CPI (Urban) has started. Concurrently, the WPI series is being upgraded with base year 2004-05=100 in lieu of the existing one with base year 1993-94=100.

[English]

Non Performing Assets in Banks

*416. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of public sector banks in corporate, retail, agriculture, small scale industry (SSI) sectors during the last three years, bank-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether NPAs in the corporate sector are expected to rise in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The existing Management Information System of the Reserve Bank of India does not provide the information in the desired manner. However, the data on gross NPAs and NPAs in agriculture and small scale industries sector as captured from the offsite returns submitted by the banks are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government has not received any communication from banks expressing concerns that their non-performing assets (NPAs) are likely to go up beyond manageable limits during the year 2009-10. The banks manage their NPAs and effect recoveries in these accounts in accordance with their recovery policies and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines which, *inter-alia*, include prudential norms for provisioning and classification of NPAs, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring Schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993.

(d) The Government is ensuring that the targets of Gross NPAs, set by the Public Sector Banks in their 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals' for 2009-2010, are such that they strive to contain the level of their Gross NPAs within acceptable limits.

Statement**Bank Group and Bank-wise NPAs**

(Rs. Crore)

Bank Group	Bank Name	Month Year	Gross NPAs	NPAs in Agriculture	NPAs in Small Scale Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	March 2007	1,094	321	156
		March 2008	1,009	278	126
		March 2009	1,077	203	185
	Andhra Bank	March 2007	397	19	38
		March 2008	372	13	70
		March 2009	368	17	61
	Bank of Baroda	March 2007	1,972	404	273
		March 2008	1,858	411	231
		March 2009	1,664	225	307
	Bank of India	March 2007	1,931	397	424
		March 2008	1,783	410	408
		March 2009	2,190	336	594
	Bank of Maharashtra	March 2007	820	100	126
		March 2008	766	106	119
		March 2009	798	112	80
	Canara Bank	March 2007	1,487	228	151
		March 2008	1,391	261	66
		March 2009	2,139	287	180
	Central Bank of India	March 2007	2,572	451	519
		March 2008	2,350	536	636
		March 2009	2,317	417	659

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Corporation Bank	March 2007	625	65	36
		March 2008	584	77	52
		March 2009	559	79	83
	Dena Bank	March 2007	744	96	129
		March 2008	573	126	58
		March 2009	621	55	132
	IDBI Bank Limited	March 2007	1,381	73	67
		March 2008	1,377	42	43
		March 2009	1,436	118	69
	Indian Bank	March 2007	532	63	181
		March 2008	473	47	161
		March 2009	426	27	77
	Indian Overseas Bank	March 2007	1,045	85	346
		March 2008	916	281	244
		March 2009	1,810	156	339
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	March 2007	1,454	129	199
		March 2008	1,280	167	254
		March 2009	1,058	133	182
	Punjab and Sind Bank	March 2007	291	63	42
		March 2008	136	53	24
		March 2009	161	18	59
	Punjab National Bank	March 2007	3,391	647	991
		March 2008	3,319	1,012	911
		March 2009	2,767	537	1,000
	Syndicate Bank	March 2007	1,553	198	178
		March 2008	1,760	255	173
		March 2009	1,592	166	177

1	2	3	4	5	6
SBI Group	UCO Bank	March 2007	1,504	263	196
		March 2008	1,652	359	195
		March 2009	1,540	285	180
	Union Bank of India	March 2007	1,873	330	250
		March 2008	1,657	325	288
		March 2009	1,923	270	198
	United Bank of India	March 2007	817	148	135
		March 2008	761	134	177
		March 2009	1,020	191	231
	Vijaya Bank	March 2007	564	49	50
		March 2008	512	55	34
		March 2009	699	75	164
	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	March 2007	463	19	39
		March 2008	437	26	44
		March 2009	490	7	38
	State Bank of Hyderabad	March 2007	351	21	36
		March 2008	312	34	31
		March 2009	486	23	56
	State Bank of India	March 2007	9,871	1,977	1,075
		March 2008	12,576	2,915	1,260
		March 2009	15,105	1,789	1,712
	State Bank of Indore	March 2007	294	66	36
		March 2008	265	40	27
		March 2009	301	18	19
	State Bank of Mysore	March 2007	384	38	45
		March 2008	359	30	37
		March 2009	368	25	62

1	2	3	4	5	6
	State Bank of Patiala	March 2007	524	175	38
		March 2008	521	193	33
		March 2009	574	110	61
	State Bank of Saurashtra	March 2007	128	13	11
		March 2008	179	28	16
	State Bank of Travancore	March 2007	540	67	76
		March 2008	571	54	87
		March 2009	549	29	78

[Translation]

**Wages through Banks and
Post Offices**

*417. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing mode and period of payment of
wages under the National Rural Employment Guarantee
Scheme (NREGS);

(b) whether some difficulties have been observed
in the payment of wages through banks/post offices
owing to either lack of branches in rural areas or
availability of insufficient funds with them;

(c) if so, whether the matter has been taken up
with the concerned Departments to revamp banks/post
offices in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a)
In accordance with para 31 of Schedule II of NREGA
(Amended vide notification dated 19-2-09), payment of
wages to NREGA workers is to be made through their
accounts in Banks/Post Offices. Workers are entitled to
be paid wages on a weekly basis, and in any case not

later than a fortnight after the date on which work was
done.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received
in this Ministry from individuals as well as from some
States regarding difficulties being faced in the wage
payment through accounts in Banks/Post Offices.
Complaints received from the individuals have been sent
to concerned State Governments for enquiry and
appropriate action. Problems raised by the States have
been taken up with the Department of Financial Services,
Planning Commission and Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
to resolve the issues concerned. Department of Financial
Services has been requested to take action for expanding
the outreach of financial services so that wage payment
can be made entirely through NREGA worker's accounts.
The Ministry is also regularly reviewing the progress in
this regard every month with the Department of Posts
(DoP). As a result, there has been strengthening of the
network of Post Offices.

Nyaya Panchayats

*418. DR. MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to
establish Nyaya Panchayats in the country to strengthen
the Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the scope of jurisdiction of such Nyaya Panchayats; and

(c) the manner in which it would help in resolving disputes at grassroots level?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Establishment of Nyaya Panchayat in the country is under consideration of Union Government. The details are being worked out.

[English]

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

*419. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is immense potential to meet the country's energy needs through renewable energy sources which are available in abundance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the hurdles coming in exploring the renewable energy sources in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Renewable energy schemes/programmes are only supplementing the energy/electricity needs of the people in the country. A potential of around 90,000 MW_{eq} for energy/power generation from different renewable energy sources (excluding solar) in the country has been estimated which includes 48,561 MW from wind power, 14,294 MW from small hydro power and 26,367 MW_{eq} from bio-power. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area

covered with solar collectors.

(c) and (d) The major hurdles faced in the exploration of renewable energy sources are:

- Inherent intermittent nature of renewable energy sources leading to low capacity utilization factors ranging from about 17% to 70%, depending on resource and location; and also need for storage.
- Grid synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply.
- Relatively higher capital investment compared to conventional power projects, requirement of preferential tariffs apart from other fiscal and/or financial concessions to make investment in renewable power a commercially attractive proposition.
- General difficulties in servicing and maintenance in remote areas where the renewable energy systems are installed.

(e) While the inherent intermittent nature of renewable energy sources can not be altered, the government is focusing on the following for better exploitation of these sources:

- Reducing the costs and improving efficiencies and reliability of renewable energy systems through support for research and development activities in identified and development of standardization and testing facilities.
- Support to industry (concessional loans) for upgradation of technology/production facilities.
- Support for manpower/skill development through fellowships and sector specific training programmes.
- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties; preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power.

- Extensive publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices through print and electronic media, and special events.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

*420. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transmission and Distribution (T and D) losses in the power sector have come down in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets set and achievement made for reducing the T and D losses in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any public-private partnership initiative has been envisaged by the Government to reduce the T and D losses in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the T and D losses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Prior to year 2001-02, utilities used to monitor Transmission and Distribution (T and D) losses. Concept of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss was introduced in 2001-02 and is widely used presently to measure the distribution losses in the power sector.

The report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 prepared by the Power Finance Corporation indicates that the AT and C Loss of the State Power Utilities at the national level for 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 was 34.82%, 35.18% and 33.07% respectively of the total energy available for sale. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No targets were set.

(d) to (f) The Government had launched the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 with the objective of encouraging reforms, reducing AT and C loss, improving quality of supply of power and improving consumer satisfaction.

APDRP has been re-structured for XI Plan as a Central Sector Scheme on 31-07-2008. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Projects under the scheme to be taken up in two parts. Part-A is the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centres and Part-B is regular distribution strengthening projects. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the AT and C losses to 15% in the project areas at the end of the scheme. Initially funds will be provided as loan, which will be converted into grant on achieving the AT and C loss reduction targets. 1022 projects at the cost of Rs. 3561.93 crore have been approved to fifteen states under Part-A of the scheme.

Statement

*Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) % Loss of the State Electricity Boards,
Power Departments and Distribution Companies**

Region	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Eastern	Bihar	82.50	78.17	42.63
	Jharkhand	62.83	51.66	52.51
	Orissa			
	Central Electric Supply Company Ltd.	55.81	42.55	46.97

Region	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	Northern Electric Supply Company Ltd.	39.52	41.31	32.53
	Southern Electric Supply Company Ltd.	35.65	45.12	42.15
	Western Electric Supply Company Ltd.	35.89	33.97	36.93
	Sikkim	38.33	44.87	40.65
	West Bengal	23.91	26.60	30.90
	Total	43.16	41.80	38.21
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	25.43	37.19	52.07
	Assam	39.31		
	Central Assam Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.		37.34	42.62
	Lower Assam Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.		27.86	31.76
	Upper Assam Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.		39.43	38.62
	Manipur	88.56	77.83	94.40
	Meghalaya	38.12	33.33	37.33
	Mizoram	24.61	17.12	45.21
	Nagaland	43.13	44.77	52.12
	Tripura	20.96	24.91	23.45
	Total	39.01	35.92	41.33
Northern	Delhi			
	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd	41.98	41.25	32.93
	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd	51.70	48.58	43.24
	North Delhi Power Ltd	35.89	28.01	28.32
Northern	Haryana			
	Dakshin Haryana Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	43.96	40.78	34.48
	Uttar Haryana Bidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	43.37	41.90	28.96
	Himachal Pradesh	21.71	15.15	13.18
	Jammu and Kashmir	68.33	66.69	67.56
	Punjab	24.00	25.84	24.87

Region	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Southern	Rajasthan			
	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	49.76	47.55	42.61
	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	47.57	47.03	37.21
	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	43.22	42.26	38.06
	Uttar Pradesh			
	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.			
	Dakshin Vidyut Vitran Nigam	58.02	55.59	50.21
	Madhya Vidyut Vitran Nigam	38.72	47.20	45.12
	Paschim Vidyut Vitran Nigam	32.40	42.43	31.51
	Poorvi Vidyut Vitran Nigam	58.07	46.08	63.55
	Kanpur Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	60.89	47.06	49.11
	Uttaranchal	45.62	38.20	42.86
	Total	41.54	40.44	37.18
	Andhra Pradesh			
	AP Central Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	23.96	18.82	18.24
	AP Eastern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	14.27	12.67	12.46
	AP Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	21.91	19.20	26.61
	AP Southern Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	20.55	16.51	17.20
	Karnataka			
	Bangalore Electricity Supply Co.	29.99	35.75	26.88
	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Co.	42.99	52.74	46.98
	Hubli Electricity Supply Co.	41.78	40.38	37.40
	Mangalore Electricity Supply Co.	27.03	20.83	12.09
	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Co.		46.03	40.58
	Kerala	32.12	25.95	25.02
	Pondicherry	16.46	16.05	16.55
	Tamil Nadu	19.41	20.53	20.10
	Total	24.18	23.93	22.69

Region	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Western	Chhattisgarh	32.30	38.19	36.12
	Goa	18.34	15.17	19.39
	Gujarat	35.15		
	Dakshin Gujarat VCL		22.40	20.59
	Madhya Gujarat VCL		24.61	20.08
	Paschim Gujarat VCL		43.05	38.27
	Uttar Gujarat VCL		27.57	20.15
	Madhya Pradesh	54.27	50.35	
	MP Madhya KVVCL		43.20	56.64
	MP Paschim KVVCL		46.91	39.24
	MP Poorvi KVVCL		47.90	52.14
	Maharashtra	27.98	50.22	
	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.		36.74	39.35
	Total	35.19	38.29	37.37
Grand Total		34.82	35.18	33.07

Source: PFC (as presented in Brainstorming session on Power sector on 28-03-2009)

*Figures of 2007-08 are yet to be finalized.

Loans for Rural Electrification

3844. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for loans/grants for the electrification of rural areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 327 projects have been sanctioned during Eleventh Five Year Plan with the total project cost of Rs. 16,268.12 crore. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned in XI Plan under RGGVY are given in the enclosed Statement. For these projects 90% capital subsidy is being provided by the Central Government under RGGVY.

Statement*Details of Projects sanctioned in XI Plan under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	State	Projects Sanctioned in XI Plan						
		No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of un-electrified h/h covered (incl. BPL)	No. of BPL households covered	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	0	5858	787967	477823	191.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	14	1892	1435	69177	36433	494.39
3.	Assam	20	20	7622	11584	1224165	842685	1501.97
4.	Bihar	17	13	6086	6651	5178537	1918956	1480.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	11	1015	12829	1015460	654839	956.27
6.	Gujarat	22	22	0	15525	1352456	766679	299.59
7.	Haryana	14	14	0	4910	452872	174875	148.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	93	9548	33948	11801	180.23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	11	180	4606	196133	76999	538.31
10.	Jharkhand	9	9	11010	3243	1456740	749478	1374.94
11.	Karnataka	7	6	83	6743	516464	220442	186.32
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	24	691	24441	2087624	1064947	1137.77
14.	Maharashtra	30	30	6	36240	2278152	1613853	634.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Manipur		2	2	309	457	51131	34741	91.69
16. Meghalaya		5	5	1769	2739	147153	92771	244.42
17. Mizoram		6	6	47	361	29003	18799	62.50
18. Nagaland		9	9	93	873	121291	55610	94.92
19. Orissa		27	26	15293	24355	4259667	2850783	3141.01
20. Punjab		17	17	0	11840	405023	148860	154.59
21. Rajasthan		16	10	2783	19233	1221077	1050400	803.76
22. Sikkim		2	2	9	260	17846	7734	31.01
23. Tamil Nadu		26	26	0	12416	1692235	545511	447.41
24. Tripura		3	3	112	570	208211	181611	111.89
25. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
26. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
27. West Bengal		15	4	290	24775	3828087	2601887	1959.60
Total		327	300	49383	241492	28630419	16198517	16268.12

ATM Centres

3845. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal and most backward areas of the country including the areas of Gujarat have not been covered by the State Bank of India (SBI) its branches and its ATM Centres;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Under the extant Branch Authorisation Policy, the choice of the Centre/location for opening of branches is left to the discretion of the banks which the banks generally decide based on the business potential, viability, availability of infrastructure etc. State Bank of India has reported that while expanding their network of branches/ATMs they have always taken care of the needs of the rural/semi-urban centers and also the centers located in the under-banked districts. Out of a total of 1660 branch opening authorizations and 2138 ATM authorizations received from Reserve Bank of India, during the financial year 2008-09, 66% of the branch authorizations and 43% ATM authorizations are proposed in the rural and semi-urban centres. Out of these, 120 ATMs and 18 branch authorizations relate to the State of Gujarat.

Car Loan

3846. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether SBI has launched a new car loan scheme for financing new cars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the rate of interest, terms of repayment and criteria fixed for sanctioning the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India (SBI) has introduced an 'SBI

EZEE CAR LOAN' Scheme with effect from 1st July 2009.

(b) As per the scheme, for all new car loans sanctioned from 1-7-2009 to 30-9-2009, the interest rate will be 8% p.a. fixed rate for the 1st year, 10% p.a. fixed rate for the 2nd and 3rd year and from the 4th year onwards, the interest rate will be charged as per normal car loan rates. There will also be full waiver of processing charge till 30-9-2009 under the Scheme.

[Translation]

WB/ADB Loan for Rural Roads

3847. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance received from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and the funds utilised so far for construction of roads in rural areas under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether the Government has requested any fresh loan from WB/ADB for construction of rural roads; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Approval for financial assistance of US\$ 399.5 Million from World Bank and US\$ 764 Million from Asian Development Bank have been approved for implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Out of this, as on 30th June, 2009 US\$ 278 Million from the World Bank and US\$ 588 Million from Asian Development Bank has been utilized.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) A loan application for US\$ 185 Million has been submitted to ADB through Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on 8th April, 2009. This loan is proposed to be utilised for construction of 3000 km

of rural roads in the States of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal.

[English]

Shortage of Coaches in DMRC

3848. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is facing shortage of coaches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DMRC proposes to manufacture the coaches indigenously;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed for the next three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the DMRC to augment the carrying capacity of passengers on all routes especially on Dwarka-Yamuna Bank route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has planned to introduce 424 additional coaches in the Broad Gauge network progressively by early 2011.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) DMRC has planned to augment the carrying capacity of passengers by introducing additional 4-car and 6-car trains.

[Translation]

Right to Housing

3849. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include the right to housing as a Fundamental Right;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate shelter and take measures to facilitate the same.

This Ministry is already seized of the problem of housing shortage in the urban areas. According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. The Group had further indicated that more than 99% of this shortage pertains to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LTG) Households. An investment of Rs. 361318 crore would be required to overcome the backlog of shortage during the 11th Plan period.

The Union Government formulated the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 with the aim of providing 'Affordable Housing for All' with particular emphasis in meeting the housing needs of the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG). This policy seek to promote sustainable development of the urban habitat with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

In 2005, Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), to make provision, inter-alia, of housing and basic services for the urban poor by a holistic and integrated development of slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). A total of 461 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 839 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construc-

tion/upgradation of 9,93,523 and 4,61,887 dwelling units respectively.

In December 2008, Government started a new scheme Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing for the Urban Poor (ISHUP) for providing interest subsidy to make housing loans affordable and within the repayment capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme makes available loans upto Rs. 1 lakh through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses with an interest subsidy of 5%.

With a view to encourage allotment of land for EWS housing, another Scheme for 'Affordable Housing in Partnership', was started under which Central Government assistance is available for infrastructure connectivities for housing projects which provide houses upto 80 sq.mt. carpet area of which at least 25% are for EWS/LIG.

In June 2009, Government announced the intention to comprehensively address the issue of slums, and to provide a Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for housing in urban areas along the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana, wherever states are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas.

Therefore, in view of the steps being taken through various policy and programme initiatives to address the urban housing shortage, the Government is of the view not to include right to housing as a fundamental right.

[English]

Discontinuation of Schemes

3850. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of small and medium towns have been discontinued in the country including Karnataka due to lack of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the contribution made by various State Governments for implementation of the schemes including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), have been subsumed in the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) since December, 2005 and accordingly central assistance for new projects under IDSMT and AUWSP has been discontinued in all the State and Union Territories including State of Karnataka.

(c) State-wise details of State share released under IDSMT and AUWSP by the State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise State Share Released under IDSMT and AUWSP upto 30th June, 2009

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	State Share Released under IDSMT	State Share Released under AUWSP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5708.90	3910.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.41	492.10
3.	Assam	1360.03	2500.55

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	1526.00	2258.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	1484.35	2100.03
6.	Goa	36.45	176.71
7.	Gujarat	4893.88	5652.40
8.	Haryana	1636.49	3837.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	997.82	3321.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	782.92	2653.31
11.	Jharkhand	490.97	1649.42
12.	Karnataka	5617.33	7399.63
13.	Kerala	2557.09	2236.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4576.73	8369.34
15.	Maharashtra	8483.34	15610.48
16.	Manipur	598.83	2053.42
17.	Meghalaya	349.18	295.94
18.	Mizoram	604.63	582.57
19.	Nagaland	832.85	807.60
20.	Orissa	1895.94	3438.96
21.	Punjab	1460.99	501.00
22.	Rajasthan	2752.72	6205.75
23.	Sikkim	447.44	184.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	5790.12	5739.43
25.	Tripura	719.45	1468.15
26.	Uttaranchal	441.32	2038.16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7229.26	15263.04
28.	West Bengal	6857.62	1288.53
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
31.	Daman and Diu	6.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	440.42	0.00
Grand Total		70993.48	102036.01

Proposals from Gujarat

3851. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project proposals from State Governments including Gujarat pending for approval as on 31st March, 2009 alongwith the time since when such proposals are pending;

(b) the main reasons for delay in sanctioning of funds for the above-mentioned proposals; and

(c) the time by when the approval is likely to be accorded to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance processes project proposals received from State Governments to access external assistance from Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs)/bilateral development partners. Such proposals are examined and recommended by Ministry of Finance as per the "Guidelines for posing implementation and monitoring of externally aided projects," dated 9th May, 2005 issued by Government of India. These guidelines are available on Ministry of Finance's website: www.finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_eco_affairs. The approval and sanction of funding is decided by concerned MFIs/bilateral development partners. Proposals for assistance from

"India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF)" and "Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure under the Viability Gap Funding" are examined and approved in the Ministry of Finance. As on 31st March, 2009, no project proposal from any State Government was pending.

Wind Energy Generation

3852. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey to assess the potential of wind energy generation at the Hills of Satpura located on the border of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry's Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai carries out Wind Resource Assessment on a continuous basis in the country to find out potential sites for wind power projects. The C-WET has studied 14 locations in the hills of Satpura region.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of the sites studied by C-WET in Satpura Region to assess wind power potential

Sl. No.	Name of the site	District	State	Wind Power Density at 50 m (Watt/m ²)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Motha	Amaravathi	Maharashtra	179

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ranigaon	Amaravathi	Maharashtra	43
3.	Chakla	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	323
4.	Kamrawad	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	189
5.	Raipur	Dhule	Maharashtra	214
6.	Takarmouli	Dhule	Maharashtra	224
7.	Brahamanvel	Dhule	Maharashtra	324
8.	Pathar	Nagpur	Maharashtra	79
9.	Dumdha	Surat	Gujarat	100
10.	Kukru	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	255
11.	Purtala	Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh	101
12.	Valiyarpani	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	287
13.	Sendhwa	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	215
14.	Mandwa	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	124

Joint Venture with Telecom Company

3853. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has deferred the proposal of a telecom company of Norway to hike stake in its Telecom Joint Venture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether FIPB clearance is mandatory for enhancing stake; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has deferred the proposal for foreign investment by M/s. Telenor Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore in M/s. Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Private Limited. The Government of Norway through the Ministry of Trade and Industry has a majority stake (53.97%) in the Telenor Group.

(b) The proposal was deferred for want of comments from Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per Press Note 3 (2007 series), FIPB clearance is mandatory for increase in foreign equity beyond 49% in Telecommunication sector.

[Translation]

Expenditure for Training Abroad

3854. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of training programmes undertaken by officers of the Government of India abroad alongwith amount of expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years, Ministry-wise:

(b) whether any efforts have been made by the Government to derive maximum benefit from such training programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;
- and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to minimise, rationalise and make the best use of such training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) administers only short term foreign training programmes of the duration upto four weeks sponsored by various international

agencies. These training programmes are fully funded wherein the expenditure is borne by the foreign sponsoring agencies. No budget provision is made or any amount is spent on such foreign training programmes under the DEA's head of account. In some of the programmes, the cost of to and fro air fare is required to be borne by the nominating organisations viz. Ministries/Departments/State Governments. No centralised record has been maintained for such expenditure. However, the number of training programmes administered during the last three years from 2006 to 2008 are as under:

Name of the Agency	2006	2007	2008
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	45	30	29
Japan International Cooperation Agency	81	20	27
Swedish International Development Coop. Agency	43	33	26
Singapore Cooperation Program Training Awards	53	61	50
Colombo Plan	22	09	24
Commonwealth Secretariat	24	17	12
Total	268	170	168

Besides, Department of Personnel and Training is administering a Scheme of foreign training termed as "Domestic Funding of Foreign Training (DFFT)" which has the following four components:

1. Long Term Foreign Training Programmes
2. Short Term Foreign Training Programmes
3. Foreign Component of the Long Term Domestic Programmes
4. Partial Funding of Foreign Study

The expenditure incurred on the DFFT scheme during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
17.11	17.50	19.00

(b) to (d) Officers are sent for training abroad every year with a view to help them improve their skills and knowledge and provide them exposure to the international best practices. The officers are expected to replicate the knowledge and skills gained through these training programmes abroad, in their respective sphere of work after their return to India and, thereby, assist the Government in various policy formulation activities in a professional manner.

[English]

Allocation of Power to States

3855. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States/Union Territories where power consumption is more on agriculture than industrial and domestic sectors;

(b) whether the Government has given preference of allocating power from Central pool to those States where power is consumed more on agriculture;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to allocate more power to States where consumption on agriculture is more to help increase agricultural production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In none of the States, the consumption in agriculture sector during the year 2007-08 was more than the total consumption in industrial as well as domestic sectors. However, in three States, namely Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the consumption in the agriculture sector was more than the consumption of either industrial sector or domestic sector. In Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the agriculture consumption was less than the Industrial consumption but more than the domestic consumption.

(b) to (e) The unallocated power in Central Generating Stations kept at the disposal of the Government is provided on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and emergent needs of States/UTs keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources, performance and payment capacity. The agricultural requirement of states during kharif season is, however, taken care of by additional allocation of power from the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations available at the disposal of the Government. Ministry of Power made additional allocation of 50 MW each to Punjab and Haryana on 9th July 2009 in consideration of their agricultural requirement, which was further enhanced to 100 MW each on 15th July, 2009. Further, 45-100 MW power in different time slots of the day has also been provided to Uttar Pradesh on 27th July, 2009 to meet its agricultural demand.

Energy Saving

3856. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is ample scope of energy saving in farm operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to help farmers in the use of energy saving for the current Five Year Plan for each State including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

India's agricultural sector consumes 22% of total electricity consumption and there is immense potential of energy savings in the sector. Estimates indicate saving of 30% of energy can be realized by replacing the inefficient pumps with efficient pumps. If all the pumps are replaced, it is estimated that about 30 billion units of electricity can be saved every year. The savings in electricity would lead to reduction of subsidy provided by the State Government which can be leveraged to attract private investment.

(c) The Government of India has approved an Agricultural Demand Side Management (Ag DSM) programme to enable replacement of inefficient pump sets with efficient pumps in order to harness efficiency gains leading to lower electricity consumption. Initially five states namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab have been chosen for implementation of pilot projects as these states have segregated agricultural feeders and are in the process of implementing the High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS). This is necessary to enable ring fencing a viable project area and ensuring reliable supply which is a requirement for efficient pumps. These two are prerequisites for the implementation of the Ag DSM programme to enable private parties to invest. No other state has been included in this pilot project.

Fast Track Committee

3857. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Fast Track Committee set up to look into the issues relating to pay scales of Master Craftsmen, Yantriks in Cost Guards and the common category of Pharmacists are under examination of the Government;

(b) if so, the observation and action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has laid or proposes to lay the same in the Table of the House; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Fast Track Committee set up to look into the issues relating to pay scales of Master Craftsmen, Yantriks in Coast Guards and the common category of Pharmacists have been accepted by the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Conference on Building Technologies

3858. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened any level conference on building technologies recently; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No national level conference on building technologies has been organized by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation recently. However, Building Materials

and Technology Promotion Council, an autonomous body under the Ministry has organized a Consultative Meet with stakeholders on "Knowledge Network on Innovative Housing Technologies" on 12th June, 2009 at New Delhi. The main objectives of the Consultative Meet were to find ways and means to promote cost-effective technologies in the country. The Meet deliberated on the main issues as under:—

- (i) Organization of Capacity Building Programmes on larger scale on cost-effective technologies.
- (ii) Development of course content for introduction in the curricula of engineering/architectural colleges.
- (iii) Fiscal incentives on new technologies.
- (iv) Inclusion of cost-effective technologies in the Schedule of Rates of the State construction agencies including CPWD and PWDs.
- (v) To encourage contractors/architects in use of cost-effective technologies in their construction work.
- (vi) To identify new technologies suitable for the Indian conditions.
- (vii) To formulate BIS standards on new technologies.

World Bank and ADB Loan for Tourism Sector

3859. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the action taken by the Government for the projects of tourism in Orissa with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): The State Government of Orissa has informed that a project proposal is under preparation for Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM) to

develop Eco-Tourism at Chilka and Tampara Lakes under World Bank assistance through the Ministry of Environment and Forest during the current Five Year Plan.

Development Works by NCRPB

3860. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developmental projects in urban areas of some States and Union Territories have been undertaken with financial assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB); and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of ongoing and completed projects, project-wise and State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that they provide loan assistance to participating State Governments and their implementing agencies for infrastructure development projects. The projects are prepared and implemented by the constituent State Governments and their implementing agencies. NCRPB has provided loan assistance to the participating State Governments and their implementing agencies for 230 infrastructure development projects till March, 2009. Out of these, 111 projects have since been reported as completed and remaining 119 projects are ongoing. Details of the completed 111 projects and those of remaining 119 ongoing projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I
Status of Completed Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Implementing Agency	Estimated cost (in crore)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Actual Loan Amount released (till March 09) (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure as reported by agencies (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana Sub Region						
Land Development Projects (30 Nos.)						
1.	Development of residential sector 2, Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	34.57	23.93	22.93	33.19
2.	Residential scheme of sector 64, Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	35.86	26.89	21.73	33.34
3.	Development of residential sector 38, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	156.24	61.62	61.62	94.14
4.	Residential sector 2, Sonapat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	40.47	13.99	12.99	20.83
5.	Residential scheme of sectors 7 and 8 (part), Sonapat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	73.89	47.83	39.43	80.95
6.	Development of residential Sectors 9 and 9A, Bahadurgarh	Haryana Urban Development Authority	124.19	26.44	26.44	38.95
7.	Development of residential sectors 11 and 12, Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	6.86	3.61	2.74	8.68
8.	Development of residential sectors 13 and 17, Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	44.98	16.46	16.46	21.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Development of residential sector 18, Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	26.65	19.86	19.86	26.78
10.	Development of residential sector 24, Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	64.15	18.59	18.59	26.07
11.	Development of residential sectors 2 and 3 (part), Rohtak	Haryana Urban Development Authority	17.37	5.32	5.32	7.11
12.	Development of residential sectors 2, 3 and 4 (part), Rohtak	Haryana Urban Development Authority	23.88	10.75	10.75	20.89
13.	Development of residential sector 2, Palwal	Haryana Urban Development Authority	15.02	11.24	11.24	15.43
14.	Development of Brass Market, Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	1.83	0.27	0.27	0.86
15.	Development of residential sector 3 (Part II), Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	11.79	3.76	3.76	5.04
16.	Development of shopping centre at sector 3, Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	0.28	0.07	0.07	0.31
17.	Development of residential sector 4, Rewari	Haryana Urban Development Authority	10.76	8.06	8.06	13.06
18.	Shopping Centre at sector 6, Dharuhera	Haryana Urban Development Authority	0.44	0.08	0.08	1.35
19.	Development of residential sectors 4 and 7, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	3.79	0.75	0.25	3.45
20.	Development of residential sectors 32 and part sector 39, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	18.80	3.50	3.50	4.38
21.	Development of residential sector 40, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	31.20	13.28	13.28	17.84

22.	Development of residential sector 39, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	29.08	13.66	13.66	18.25
23.	Development of industrial sector 59, Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	34.71	9.30	9.30	13.76
24.	Development of industrial sector 58, Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	31.17	23.37	21.37	34.04
25.	Development of sectors 15 (industrial) 18, 19 and 20 at Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	5.85	4.81	2.30	18.10
26.	Development of industrial sector 25 (Phase II) for informal sector, Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	3.54	0.65	0.65	0.48
27.	Development of industrial sector 7, Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	6.93	1.08	1.08	4.15
28.	Development of Growth Centre, Bawal	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	178.68	25.5	25.50	182.50
29.	Development of Industrial Model Township Phase-I at Manesar	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	564.57	134.19	115.00	349.34
30.	Industrial Estate, Barhi (Gannaur)	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	111	48.47	20.00	21.37
			1708.55	577.32	508.22	1098.58
Transport Sector Projects (6 Nos.)						
31.	Widening/re-alignment of Badkhal-Surajkund road starting from Ankhir Chowk to Prahladpur (Delhi border), Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	5.47	2.60	2.60	4.23
32.	Construction of external link road connecting with sector 17, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	2.90	1.13	1.13	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Widening and strengthening of existing Mehrauli road from National Highway 8 to Gurgaon-Delhi border, Gurgaon side	Haryana Urban Development Authority	4.83	3.60	2.25	5.25
34.	Widening and strengthening of Old Delhi Road from Dundahera border to National Highway 8, from Atul Kataria Chowk to Mahavir Chowk and from Mahavir Chowk upto Management Development Institute, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	9.33	6.90	3.00	11.04
35.	Upgradation of Roads in the NCR—Haryana, Palwal, Nooh	PWD (B and R) Haryana	63.07	47.31	47.31	52.12
36.	Construction of Transport Nagar at Panipat	Haryana Urban Development Authority	0.94	0.46	0.46	0.93
			86.55	62.00	56.75	75.40
	Water Sector Projects (3 Nos.)					
37.	Augmentation of water supply at sectors serviced by Municipal Corporation, Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	21.48	16.00	16.00	27.15
38.	Augmentation of Water Supply of Faridabad (HUDA Sectors) by HUDA	Haryana Urban Development Authority	21.48	16.10	6.75	26.79
39.	Construction of second phase of main waterworks comprising of one treatment plant of capacity 20 MGD, storage and sedimentation tank and clear water tank near village Basai, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	6.00	4.50	1.10	5.96
			48.96	36.60	23.85	59.90
	Total Projects in Haryana (39 Nos.)		1844.06	675.91	588.81	1233.88
	Rajasthan sub Region					
	Land Development Projects (17 Nos.)					
40.	Commercial complex scheme, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	0.38	0.17	0.17	0.24

41.	Surya Nagar residential scheme, Bhiwadi, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	16.05	5.23	5.23	11.92
42.	Ambedkar Nagar residential scheme, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	31.37	10.23	10.23	18.68
43.	Commercial Complex at Kedal Ganj and relocation of veterinary hospital, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	1.75	0.75	0.75	0.65
44.	Integrated development of Jawahar Nagar, Chandra, Chitrakoot, Vasundhara and Patel Nagar residential schemes, Bhiwadi	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	36.52	9.75	9.75	19.03
45.	Bhagat Singh residential and commercial scheme at Bhiwadi	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	2.50	1.25	1.25	2.04
46.	Commercial complex scheme at Shivaji Park, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	0.29	0.15	0.15	0.28
47.	Development of Hasan Khan Mewati Nagar residential scheme, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	3.28	1.29	1.29	2.45
48.	Development of residential scheme of Budh Vihar (Vijay Nagar extension), Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	3.75	1.88	1.88	2.37
49.	Residential Scheme of Vaishali Nagar, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	10.36	5.18	3.45	9.75
50.	Warehousing and Godown Scheme, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	8.8733	4.905	3.37	8.2
51.	Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar	RIICO	20.66	5.50	5.50	7.99
52.	Development of Industrial township, Phase III, Bhiwadi	RIICO	19.14	9.57	9.57	19.17
53.	Development of Khuskhera industrial area, Bhiwadi	RIICO	36.32	17.00	17.00	24.44
54.	Development of special complex at Bhiwadi	RIICO	10.04	6.00	6.00	4.01
55.	Development of industrial area, Chopanki	RIICO	44.10	28.00	28.00	34.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Development of industrial area, Neemrana, Alwar	RIICO	18.00	6.75	6.75	10.20
			263.39	113.59	110.32	176.35
	Transport Sector Projects (5 Nos.)					
57.	Transport Nagar Scheme part 'B', Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar/Bhiwadi	4.68	2.40	2.40	2.18
58.	Construction of railroad overbridge, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	2.35	0.80	0.80	1.51
59.	Construction of truck terminal, Alwar	Urban Improvement Trust Alwar	1.03	0.52	0.52	1.08
60.	Jindoli Ghati Bypass Tunnel, Alwar-Bharatpur road, district Alwar	Rajasthan State Bridge Construction Corporation	6.02	3.95	3.95	9.34
61.	Development and construction of 9 km stretch of Dharuhera Bhiwadi road	RIICO	12.46	6.00	6.00	12.20
			26.54	13.67	13.67	26.31
	Total Projects in Rajasthan (22 Nos.)		289.93	127.25	123.98	202.66
	Uttar Pradesh Sub Region					
	Sewerage Sector Projects (5 Nos.)					
62.	Improvement of drainage network, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad Development Authority	1.24	0.93	0.75	0.97
63.	Sewage rehabilitation scheme, Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	4.77	3.58	2.23	1.25
64.	Improvement of drainage network, Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	2.12	1.59	1.59	3.99
65.	Improvement of supplementary drainage network, Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	2.50	1.88	1.88	2.56

66.	Improvement of drainage system (Nagar Nigam area), Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam, Ghaziabad	1.6	1.2	1.20	1.66
			12.23	9.18	7.65	10.43
Land Development Projects (30 Nos.)						
67.	Development of integrated Indl. Township, Tronica City, Loni, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation	230.00	20.00	20.00	254.30
68.	Vasundhara residential infrastructure development scheme, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh Housing Development Board	45.95	34.50	18.75	51.92
69.	Development of Begum Bagh bridge area, Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	1.12	0.50	0.50	1.15
70.	Commercial complex scheme at Garhmukteshwar road, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board	2.92	0.62	0.32	2.23
71.	Scheme no. 6 (Residential scheme between Meerut and Garhmukteshwar road in front of Medical College)	Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board	14.51	4.01	3.55	16.14
72.	Residential scheme between Meerut-Hapur and Meerut-Garhmukteshwar road, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board	12.96	3.41	1.90	19.74
73.	Development of residential scheme of Pallavpuram, Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	15.25	7.40	6.25	16.53
74.	Hathkargha Nagar (Lohia Nagar) work-cum-shelter scheme, Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	15.16	6.10	6.10	14.00
75.	Scissors manufacturing work-cum-shelter scheme, Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	1.52	0.68	0.68	1.14
76.	Sports goods manufacturing and trading complex, Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	10.03	4.02	4.02	9.50
77.	Development of residential scheme of Shatabdi Nagar sector 4(c), Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	10.14	5.07	5.07	11.44
78.	Scheme for marketability of assets created by Meerut Development Authority	Meerut Development Authority	42.09	15.38	15.38	32.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Residential scheme of Shatabdi Nagar (sectors 2, 4B, 5, 6 and 8), Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	10.73	5.05	5.05	8.81
80.	Shatabdi Nagar new township development scheme, Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	53.12	16.50	16.50	21.11
81.	Development of Vedvyaspuri residential scheme, Meerut	Meerut Development Authority	29.50	8.85	8.85	18.12
82.	Residential and commercial scheme between Meerut and Hapur road	Meerut Development Authority	2.25	1.39	0.89	2.33
83.	Industrial development scheme at Udyogpuram, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation	12.00	5.00	5.00	8.49
84.	Residential scheme of Preet Vihar, Hapur	Hapur Pilkhua Development Authority	19.09	10.04	10.04	25.44
85.	Internal development of residential sector Delta-I, Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	28.93	11.79	11.79	28.86
86.	Internal development of residential sector Delta-II, Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	29.11	10.00	10.00	26.50
87.	Internal development of residential sector Delta-III, Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	17.53	4.40	4.40	16.72
88.	Internal development of residential scheme of Swarna Nagari, Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	36.36	12.00	12.00	34.35
89.	Infrastructure development scheme of Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	70.29	50.00	50.00	57.98
90.	Development of Toy City industrial scheme at Surajpur, Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	20.23	5.00	5.00	18.28
91.	Development of Udyog Vihar industrial scheme, Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	76.25	15.00	15.00	52.97

92.	Development of Lal Taalab commercial scheme, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	0.49	0.37	0.37	0.15
93.	Development of Raichandi commercial scheme, Khurja	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	0.94	0.47	0.47	0.94
94.	Yamunapuram Office cum commercial complex, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	1.12	0.56	0.56	1.56
95.	Yamunapuram residential scheme, phase II, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	24.08	11.37	11.37	19.95
96.	Development of commercial complex, Harishchandra Vikas Kendra, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	0.55	0.41	0.41	
			834.21	269.88	250.21	773.33
Other Sector Projects (1 Nos.)						
97	Improvement of street lights, Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	2.45	1.83	1.83	1.53
			2.45	1.83	1.83	1.53
Transport Sector Projects (3 Nos.)						
98.	Improvement of road network, Meerut	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	7.85	5.89	5.89	2.29
99.	Improvement of road network, Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	11.26	8.45	8.45	9.71
100.	Noida-Greater Noida expressway, Greater Noida	Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority	66.29	49.72	49.72	66.00
			85.40	64.05	64.06	78.00
Water Sector Projects (5 Nos.)						
101.	Improvement and Development of Water Supply in newly developed areas of Meerut City	Nagar Nigam, Meerut	4.95	3.71	3.71	3.99
102.	Improvement of water supply scheme/system in trans-Hindon area, Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	2.23	1.28	1.28	1.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
103.	Improvement of water supply scheme/system in cis-Hindon area, Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	3.07	1.55	1.55	1.74
104.	Improvement of existine water Supply system, Ghaziabad	Nagar Nigam Ghaziabad	2.00	1.24	1.24	1.53
105.	Augmentation of water supply of trans-Hindon area by carriage of 50 cusecs of water from Upper Ganga canal, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad Development Authority	86.80	38.65	3.75	113.26
			99.05	46.44	11.54	122.27
	Total Projects in Uttar Pradesh (44 Nos.)		1033.34	391.38	335.28	985.56
	CMA towns					
	Madhya Pradesh-CMA town SADA Gwalior					
	Land Development Projects (1 No.)					
106.	Development of Integrated Township in Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	40	31	31.00	54.69
	Power Projects (1 No.)					
107.	Construction of 132 kV sub-station, Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	16.00	12.00	12.00	16.48
	Transport Projects (1 No.)					
108.	Construction of 6 lane Arterial Road in CMA Gwalior, by SADA	SADA, Gwalior	48	36	36.00	54.05
	Projects in Madhya Pradesh-CMA town SADA Gwalior (3 Nos.)		104	79	79	125.2174
	Projects in Punjab-CMA town Patiala					
109.	Development of Sewa Singh Tikri Wala Nagar and Extension of Karhari Farm, Urban Estate, Patiala	PUPDA/Improvement Trust, Patiala	18.78	1.00	1.00	4.40
	Total		18.78	1.00	1.00	4.40

Projects in Rajasthan-CMA town Kota

110.	Construction of Integrated township at Srinathpuram, Kota	Urban Improvement Turst, Kota	35.71	2.00	2.00	25.61
	Total		35.71	2.00	2.00	25.61

Projects in Uttar Pradesh-CMA town Bareilly

111.	Residential and Transport Nagar schemes, Bareilly	Bareilly Development Authority	339.31	20.00	20.00	91.62
	Total		339.31	20.00	20.00	91.62

Land Development Projects in CMA (4 Nos.)	433.80	54.00	54.00	176.32

Power Projects in CMA (1 No.)	16.00	12.00	12.00	16.48

Transport Projects in CMA (1 No.)	48	36	36	54.05

Total Projects in CMA (6 Nos.)	497.80	102.00	102.00	246.85

Total Completed Projects (111 Nos.)	3665.12	1296.54	1150.08	2668.95

Statement-II*List of Ongoing Infrastructure projects with loan assistance from NCRPB (upto March-09)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Implementing Agency	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Actual Loan Amount released (till March 09) (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure upto June '09 as reported by agencies (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana Sub Region						
Sewer Sector Projects (21 nos.)						
1.	Solid Waste Disposal and Repair of Roads in 16 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	56.56	42.42	21.21	20.98
2.	Providing Master Sewerage Scheme for Trunk Sewer No. 4 Urban Estate, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	24.14	18.00	4.50	16.74
3.	Revamping of Sewerage System and sewage Treatment Works in Faridabad, Haryana	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	103.83	23.36	17.52	31.20
4.	Development of Sewerage System and Construction of two STPs at Rohlak town	PHED Haryana	44.25	33.19	33.19	32.54
5.	Providing sewerage system and STP for Samalkha Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	8.10	6.08	1.22	3.82
6.	Providing sewerage facilities in Palwal, Haryana	PHED Haryana	9.76	7.32	4.39	3.46
7.	Providing sewerage system for new colonies in Hodal Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	11.94	8.95	5.37	8.91
8.	Augmentation and Extension of Sewerage Scheme in Sohna town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	5.85	4.39	0.88	2.93

9.	Providing Sewerage facilities in Rewari Town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	12.24	9.18	1.84	8.35
10.	Extension of Sewerage System in new colonies of Panipat town	PHED Haryana	3.66	2.75	0.55	2.89
11.	Providing sewerage system to new approved colonies in Gohana Town, Dist Sonipat, Haryana	PHED Haryana	2.72	2.04	1.22	2.44
12.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Bahadurgarh, Dist Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	17.21	12.91	9.76	12.20
13.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Beri, Dist Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	7.08	5.31	1.50	0.69
14.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Kalanaur, Rohtak District	PHED Haryana	6.69	5.02	2.71	3.43
15.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Bawal, Dist Rewari	PHED Haryana	6.29	4.71	2.12	1.42
16.	Providing sewerage scheme and Treatment Plant for Sampla Town, Dist. Rohtak	PHED Haryana	9.42	7.07	2.25	4.48
17.	Extension of sewerage scheme and treatment of sewage in Meham Town, District Rohtak	PHED Haryana	9.65	7.24	1.80	2.67
18.	Providing sewerage facilities in village Kosli, Bhakli and Railway station area of Kosli, Dist. Rewari	PHED Haryana	8.70	6.53	2.94	0.64
19.	Extension of sewerage system and treatment of sewage in Ganaur, Dist Sonapat	PHED Haryana	15.08	11.31	2.82	2.68
20.	Providing sewerage scheme and Treatment Plant for Kharkhoda Town, Dist. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	6.50	4.88	1.80	0.93
21.	Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply and Sewerage facilities in various towns of Haryana [8 projects included]	PHED Haryana	71.55	53.66	53.66	71.77
			441.21	276.28	173.23	235.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Water Sector Projects (25 nos.)						
22.	Providing water supply and sewerage for Phases II, III and Industrial Model Township Manesar, Gurgaon	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	215.40	161.55	10.00	136.65
23.	Providing Master Water Supply Scheme of distribution main Zone-3 (Ph-III) Urban Estate, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	23.80	17.85	1.50	21.33
24.	Augmentation of rural drinking water supply for Mewat region-Phase-I, Haryana	PHED Haryana	205.91	154.43	154.43	213.06
25.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Rohtak district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	21.25	15.93	15.93	36.94
26.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Jhajjar district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	31.22	23.41	23.41	32.95
27.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Gurgaon district (Non-Mewat), Haryana	PHED Haryana	11.72	8.80	8.80	11.06
28.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Rewari district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	18.42	13.81	13.81	17.47
29.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Sonapat district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	34.94	26.19	26.19	33.43
30.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Faridabad district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	19.55	14.70	14.21	18.16
31.	Augmentation of drinking water supply for Panipat district, Haryana	PHED Haryana	25.00	18.75	15.63	24.40
32.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Rohtak, Haryana	PHED Haryana	59.00	44.25	44.25	61.11
33.	Augmentation of Water Supply in Palwal, Haryana	PHED Haryana	20.15	15.11	9.06	13.96

34. Augmentation of Water Supply in Hodal Town	PHED Haryana	4.30	3.23	1.93	1.75
35. Laying of internal water distribution system in Rewari town, Haryana	PHED Haryana	5.21	3.91	3.91	5.12
36. Ind water works newly developed area in wester side of Rewari town, dist. Rewari	PHED Haryana	16.65	12.49	5.62	13.19
37. Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Ganaur, Dist. Sonipat	PHED Haryana	27.74	20.80	16.65	14.96
38. Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Bahadurgarh, Dist. Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	24.45	18.34	11.85	19.32
39. Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Beri, Dist. Jhajjar	PHED Haryana	8.25	6.18	4.88	3.57
40. Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Kalanaur, Dist. Rohtak	PHED Haryana	7.07	5.30	2.49	3.43
41. Augmentation of Water Supply scheme at Sampla Town (3 Villages) in Rohtak District	PHED Haryana	10.30	7.73	2.25	7.10
42. Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Meham Town, District Rohtak	PHED Haryana	12.48	9.36	7.50	4.66
43. Augmentation and Extension of Water Supply in Kharkhoda town, Dist. Sonapat	PHED Haryana	13.91	10.43	7.50	9.02
44. Augmentation of drinking water supply scheme for villages Kosli, Bhakli and railway station area of Dist. Rewari @ 110 LPCD	PHED Haryana	3.72	2.79	1.26	1.16
45. Augmentation of water supply in Gohana Town	PHED Haryana	42.45	25.84	7.36	0.00
46. Water Supply at Sohna Town and Rojka Meo Industrial Area, Sonapat	PHED Haryana	65.34	23.50	2.99	13.09
		928.23	665.68	413.41	716.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Land Development Sector Projects (10 Nos.)						
47.	Development of Industrial Estate, Ph. IV at Kundli	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	122.90	60.37	60.37	56.52
48.	Development of Industrial Zone Sector 34-35, Gurgaon, Haryana	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	366.65	86.00	86.00	91.44
49.	Development of Sector-44/47 (Resd.) at Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	56.37	42.28	33.53	50.29
50.	Development of Sector-2 (Resd.) at Bahadurgarh	Haryana Urban Development Authority	44.13	24.81	17.01	30.06
51.	Development of Sector-62 (Residential) at Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	65.52	47.28	39.81	49.41
52.	Development of Sector-65, Faridabad	Haryana Urban Development Authority	66.33	47.86	40.24	49.31
53.	Development of Sector-27, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	23.91	16.81	12.31	14.57
54.	Development of Sector-28, Gurgaon	Haryana Urban Development Authority	16.25	11.45	8.52	10.83
55.	Urban Renewal Project at Dauba Colony, Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	38.96	9.02	9.02	21.66
56.	Urban Renewal Project at Bapu Nagar, Faridabad	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF)	25.27	5.85	4.39	14.95
			825.68	351.72	311.20	389.04

Transport Sector Project (30 nos.)

57.	Improvement of Jahazgarh Chhuchhakwas Dadri Road (SH20) (Km 73.100 to Km 95.150)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	39.37	29.53	29.53	11.18
58.	Construction of Road from Northern Bye-pass Rohtak to NH-71 (to be used as slip road), in Rohtak district	PWD (B and R) Haryana	4.04	3.0327	3.03	3.57
59.	Widening and strengthening of road from NH-71 to NH-10 via Singhpura Kalan to Singpura Khurd, Bahujamalpur in Rohtak district	PWD (B and R) Haryana	6.2362	4.6772	4.68	6.12
60.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 45-A/T-3 at Km. 60/6-7 near Hailly Mandi Kulana Road East cabin on Delhi-Rewari Section	PWD (B and R) Haryana	15.3144	5.76	5.76	15.83
61.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 25B at Km. 31/8-9 on Delhi-Rewari Railway Line on Gurgaon Daulatabad Section	PWD (B and R) Haryana	16.05	6.043	6.04	14.93
62.	Construction of 2 lane Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 28 on Delhi-Rewari Section at crossing of Gurgaon Farrukh Nagar Jhajjar road at Gurgaon	PWD (B and R) Haryana	18.11	6.81	6.81	12.16
63.	Improvement of Gurgaon Farrukhnagar Jhajjar Road (SH 15A) (Km 5.5 to km 45.25)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	92.98	69.74	26.92	19.72
64.	Improvement of Rohtak Kharkhoda Delhi Road (SH 18) (Km 10.2 km 40.76)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	73.8	55.35	21.37	22.28
65.	Project for widening and strengthening to 10 Mtr. of Hodal Nuh Pataudi Patauda road km. 0 to 96.20 up NH-71 (MDR No. 132) in Faridabad, Mewat, Gurgaon and Rewari District	PWD (B and R) Haryana	239.87	179.90	53.42	63.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	Four laning, widening and strengthening of Gurgaon-Nuh-Rajasthan Border (SH-13) (Km 7+200 to 95+890)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	347.97	260.98	74.15	63.17
67.	Construction of 2 lanes ROB at Bahadurgarh on L.C. No. 23-C in Km 29/2-3 on Delhi Bhatinda Railway line crossing Bahadurgarh Nahara Road in Jhajjar District	PWD (B and R) Haryana	11.32	8.49	8.49	9.37
68.	Construction of Bypass in Kharkhoda in Sonapat district	PWD (B and R) Haryana	16.74	12.555	12.555	14.04
69.	Improvement of MAM NH 10 road by providing widening of carriageway, footpath and drainage from Km 70.100 to 79.200 in MC limit Rohtak	PWD (B and R) Haryana	32.08	24.06	19.50	13.61
70.	Improvement of Sampla Jhajjar Road (SH 20) (Km 44.12 to Km 65.46)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	33.9895	25.49	10.43	9.76
71.	Improvement of Sonapat Kharkhoda Sampla Road (SH 20) (Km 10.125 to km 43.4)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	54.0622	40.55	17.88	8.45
72.	Widening and Upgradation of Rai Nahra Bahadurgarh Road (MDR 138) (Km 0.00 to 37.3960)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	72.31	54.23	23.31	24.62
73.	Construction of two lane ROB at I.C ne. 58B on Delhi-Bhatinda Railway line and 1B on Rohtak Gohana Panipat Railway Line at RD 1.20 km of circular road, Rohtak	PWD (B and R) Haryana	28.84	12.38	12.38	15.30
74.	Construction of 4 lanes RoB at level crossing No. 61A on Delhi-Bhatinda Railway line at Rd. 89.7 Km of Rohtak-Bhiwani road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	36.53	20.86	20.86	26.53
75.	Construction of 2 lanes RoB at level crossing no. 59A on Delhi-Bhatinda railway line at Rohtak	PWD (B and R) Haryana	24.6807	10.02	10.02	18.65
76.	Improvement (4 laning) of Murthal Sonipat Road (SH 20) (Km 0.0 to km 10.125)	PWD (B and R) Haryana	27.62	20.72	10.81	5.69

77.	Improvement by way of four laning of Rewari Kot Kasim Road upto NH-8, Shahjahanpur Rewari road upto 6 km., Rewari Namaul Road (SH26), Rewari Mohindergarh Road, Rewari Dadri road upto proposed bypass	PWD (B and R) Haryana	106.07	79.55	3.80	8.79
78.	Improvement by way of four laning of Jhajjar Dhaur Beri road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	29.34	22.00	1.00	0.58
79.	Improvement by way of four laning of Dighal Ben Jhazgarh road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	42.86	32.14	1.40	1.84
80.	New construction of roads from Kaluka 10 NH-8, Sheoraj Majra to Sangwari, Barriawns to NH-8, Rojka to Asadpur, Bikaner to Gurukawas, Rewari Jhajjar road to Rewari Namaul road via Rewari Dadri Road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	41.4	31.05	1.80	18.04
81.	Two land ROB at Railway crossing no. 19-C on Subana Kosli Nahar Kanina road near Kosli Railway Station at Rewari Hisar Bhatinda Railway line km. 28 1/2 in Rewari District	PWD (B and R) Haryana	19.47	7.97	3.00	1.02
82.	Proposed 2 lane ROB at level crossing no. 42 at Samalkha Chullana road at RD 1.00 Km in Panipat District	PWD (B and R) Haryana	21.24	8.75	5.25	1.54
83.	Improvement of roads from BKP road upto GA road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	53.58	40.26	2.01	0.25
84.	Improvement of road from Palwal Hathin road to Uttawar Sikrawa to Bhadas road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	60.02	45.01	1.52	0.70
85.	Improvement of Hodal Punjara Nagina Road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	82.12	61.59	3.09	0.70
86.	Project for improvement and construction of road in Jhajjar circle of NCR sub Region-Bahadurgarh Chhara Dujana Beri Kalanur road	PWD (B and R) Haryana	128.65	96.49	4.24	2.70
			1776.66	1275.98	405.06	414.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Power Sector Projects (11 nos.)						
87.	Strengthening and Upgradation of Sub-transmission and Distribution Network, Gurgaon	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	40.16	30.12	25.00	30.51
88.	Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network, Bawal, Dharuhera, Pali (Gothra), Buroli, Kosli and Rewari (District Rewari)	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	23.05	17.29	17.29	23.05
89.	Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network, Sohna, Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka. Taoru, Manesar, Pataudi, Farukhnagar and Badshahpur (Distt. Gurgaon)	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	14.44	10.83	10.83	15.90
90.	Loss Minimisation and Strengthening of Distribution system being fed from 132 KV substation Khokhrakot Rohtak, Kalanaur and Sampala under SE 'GP' Circle, UHBVNL, Rohtak by proposing 6 no. 33 KV sub stations	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	12.53	9.40	0.00	0.00
91.	Scheme to set up five(5) sub stations with capacity of 33 KV at Bal Bhawan (Rohtak). Trtauli, Kharawar, Sampla Road (Jhajjar) and Dubaldhan	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	1.02	7.65	0.00	0.00
92.	Creation of power infrastructure in Gurgaon and Bahadurgarh, Haryana	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	89.91	67.43	67.43	90.56
93.	Reinforcement of Power infrastructure in Gurgaon and Rewari districts	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	9.27	6.95	6.95	10.43
94.	Project for creating power infrastructure in Haryana subregion of NCR	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	117.45	82.01	69.60	99.84
95.	Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network in Rohtak Circle by Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	11.11	8.33	7.57	9.46

96.	Scheme for strengthening power infrastructure in NCR area of Haryana—Augmentation of Transmission Works	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	81.56	61.17	24.47	35.07
97.	Scheme for HVDS/LVDS and Reallocation of meters under DHBVN in NCR area	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	138.47	103.85	41.54	27.69
			548.16	405.04	270.69	342.51
Other Sector (3 nos.)						
98.	Construction of 200 bedded hospital, in Sector-10, Gurgaon (Phase-I)	Haryana Urban Development Authority	12.08	9.06	1.50	11.43
99.	Strengthening of Municipal Fire Services in 16 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	7.00	5.25	5.25	5.62
100.	Shifting of Milk Dairies from municipal limits in 6 Towns, Haryana	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	13.07	9.80	9.80	6.71
			32.15	24.11	16.55	23.76
Haryana Sub Total (100 nos.)			4552.09	2998.81	1590.13	2122.04
Uttar Pradesh Sub Region						
Land Development Sector (4 nos.)						
101.	Ganga Nagar Residential scheme Phase III	Meerut Development Authority	40.46	30.18	30.18	31.29
102.	Kalindi Kunj residential scheme, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	57.35	33.27	33.27	34.63
103.	Ganga Nagar residential scheme, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	33.45	25.09	20.70	15.20
104.	Anand Vihar Housing Scheme at Hapur	Hapur Pilkhua Development Authority	178.40	133.80	50.00	108.30
			309.66	222.34	134.15	189.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Transport Sector project (2 nos.)						
105.	Construction of Modern Bus Station at Sahibabad (Kaushambi), Distt. Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	16.00	12.00	9.00	9.11
106.	Transport Nagar Scheme, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority	33.71	20.65	17.79	17.42
			49.71	32.65	26.79	26.53
Power Sector (1 no.)						
107.	Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network of Meerut Division by UPPCL	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	299.89	224.89	140.40	134.24
			299.89	224.89	140.40	134.24
Uttar Pradesh Sub Total (17 nos.)			659.2607	479.88	301.34	350.19443
Counter Magnet Areas						
Projects in Punjab-CMA Town Patiala						
Land Development Sector in Patiala (1 no.)						
108.	Integrated Township Project, Patiala	Patiala Urban Development Authority	66.24	49.68	28.80	45.40
Sewer Sector in Patiala (1 no.)						
109.	Extension and Augmentation of Water Supply, Sewerage and Solid Waste Mgmt. Patiala	Patiala Urban Development Authority	59.93	44.95	44.95	49.55
Total Projects in Punjab-CMA Town Patiala (2 no.)			126.17	94.63	73.75	94.95
Projects in Uttar Pradesh CMA Town Bareilly						
Land Development Sector in Bareilly (1 no.)						
110.	Ram Ganga Nagar residential scheme in Bareilly	Bareilly Development Authority	99.37	37.00	37.00	68.92

Projects in Uttar Pradesh CMA Town Bareilly (1 no.)			99.37	37.00	37.00	68.92
Projects in Haryana-CMA Town Hisar						
Power Sector in Hisar (2 no.)						
111.	Setting up of a coal based Thermal Power Project under stage I for 1200 MW (2 x 600 MW) in Hisar District, Haryana	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	4258.65	500.00	330.00	2241.69
112.	Improvement and Upgradation of Sub transmission of distribution network in Hisar	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	40.01	30.01	16.50	3.35
Water Sector in Hisar (1 no.)						
113.	Augmentation and Extensian of Water Supply/ Sewerage Scheme in Hisar	PHED Haryana	15.93	11.95	11.95	15.42
Total Projects in Haryana-CMA Town Hisar (3 no.)			4314.59	541.96	358.45	2260.46
Projects in Rajasthan-CMA Town Kota						
Power Sector in Kota (1 no.)						
114.	Kota Thermal Power Statian (KTPS) extn unit 7, stage V (1x195 MW) Coal, Based Power Project	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	880.00	160.00	160.00	602.42
Total Projects in Rajasthan-CMA Town Kota (1 no.)			880.00	160.00	160.00	602.42
Projects in Madhya Pradesh-CMA Town SADA Gwalior						
Water Sector Projects (1 no.)						
115.	Water Supply Scheme for Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	SADA, Gwalior	29.65	22.24	22.24	18.73
			29.65	22.24	22.24	18.73
Counter Magnet Areas-Total (8 nos.)			5449.79	855.83	651.44	3045.48
Delhi Sub Region (2 nos.)						
116.	Establishment of Abbatoir and Rendering Plant, Ghazipur	Municipal Corporation Delhi	110.00	60.00	60.00	108.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
117.	Construction of MCD Office and Civic Centre, New Delhi	Municipal Corporation Delhi	410.56	250.00	250.00	598.42
			520.56	310.00	310.00	707.20
	Rajasthan Sub Region (2 nos.)					
118.	Transmission Project of RVPN pertaining to the Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	47.61	28.36	28.36	43.49
119.	220 KV GSS Khushkera and LILO of 220 KV Neemrana-Bhiwadi (PG) line at Khushkhera, Alwar	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	34.77	26.08	26.08	28.42
			82.38	54.44	54.44	71.91
Grand Total		119 Projects	11264.08	4698.96	2907.35	6296.82

[Translation]

**Education and Self-Employment
Schemes for Tribal Women**

3861. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being implemented by the Government for the education and self-employment of tribal women in the country including Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets set under each scheme have been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of funds released to the State Governments and utilized by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the following schemes in the country including Gujarat for the education and self employment of STs/PTGs:—

- (i) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (ii) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (iii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

(iv) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

(v) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.

(vi) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.

(vii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.

(viii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.

(ix) Top Class Education for ST students.

(x) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centres and knitting, weaving and handloom training centres run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.)

The scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas mentioned above is a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally and others are education oriented.

The scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribes (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts" is exclusively for ST girl students whereas other schemes are aimed at benefiting ST boys and girls equally.

(b) to (d) State-wise targets are not fixed because these schemes are need based and demand-driven.

(e) Only the schemes mentioned at Sl. No. (ii) to (vi) are being implemented through State Governments/ UT Administrations. The grants-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilized by them under these schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls/Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/University/ Institution	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	601.39	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	165.00	165.00	0.00	0.00	803.83	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	82.39	0.00	48.75	48.75	200.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	204.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	250.16	250.16	224.35	224.35	128.69	0.00
11.	Karnataka	170.79	170.79	150.00	150.00	125.01	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305.00	305.00	0.00	0.00	255.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	889.56	0.00

15.	Manipur	*123.51	0.00	**564.61	268.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	221.09	221.09	186.50	186.50	87.50	0.00
19.	Orissa	56.50	56.50	1197.00	850.02	87.60	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	190.50	190.50	0.00	0.00	1240.53	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	228.79	0.00	1380.90	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	University of Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	195.00	195.00	73.73	0.00
31.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	145.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	JNU/IIT, Delhi	440.91	440.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi University	100.00	100.00	160.00	96.95	0.00	0.00
34.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	0.00		0.00		0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	The English and Foreign Language University, (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	526.27	0.00
Total		2810.91	2099.95	3700.00	2019.57	6500.00	0.00

Note: Releases during 2009-10 (as on 28-07-2009) under the Scheme—Nil.

*Includes Rs. 100.00 lakh sanctioned for Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal through State Government.

**Includes Rs. 296.61 lakh sanctioned for Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal through State Government.

The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	112.76	112.76	558.00	488	886.80	0
5.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Gujarat	156.52	156.52	117.39	0.39	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	400.00	400	100.00	100	153.13	0
11.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	624.01	624.01	673.81	673.81	0.00	0
13.	Maharashtra	256.71	256.71	300.80	300.8	940.07	500
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1020.00	1020.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1550.00	1550.00	2000.00	1562.61	3000.00	1520.00

Note: Releases during 2009-10 (as on 28-07-2009) under the Scheme—Nil.

The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.50	67.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	65.37	65.37	0.00	0.00	130.74	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	81.00	81.00	302.34	251.58	124.14	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	94.50	94.50	54.83	54.83	140.93	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	13.50	7.58	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	67.50	67.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	17.32	17.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	198.81	198.81	220.75	220.75	118.06	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	65.28	65.28	57.08	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	18.30	18.30	18.30	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	54.00	54.00	0.00	0.00	108.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	54.00	54.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		700.00	700.00	675.00	618.32	697.25	0.00

Note: Releases during 2009-10 (as on 28-07-2009) under the Scheme—Nil.

The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4403.27	4403.27	2284.39	2284.39	1662.13	0.00	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.	Assam	2360.46	2360.46	1857.14	1526.51	1696.18	1696.18	0.00	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	853.71	674.62	130.24	125.10	160.28	0.00	80.00	
6.	Goa	70.45	70.45	13.80	13.80	18.96	11.96	10.00	
7.	Gujarat	910.67	910.67	315.97	156.50	387.36	0.00	194.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	59.72	20.58	10.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	200.00	43.44	24.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Jharkhand	461.07	461.07	107.97	107.97	1058.48	0.00	530.00	
11.	Karnataka	1178.00	1178.00	456.87	456.87	1053.97	0.00	527.00	
12.	Kerala	311.42	311.42	29.79	29.79	298.03	269.74	150.00	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2092.41	2092.41	583.41	583.41	1228.18	0.00	615.00	
14.	Maharashtra	750.00	750.00	2155.56	2155.56	2500.00	0.00	1250.00	
15.	Manipur	1316.45	1316.45	1438.78	1429.46	1912.68	0.00	956.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Meghalaya	550.00	550.00	2435.72	2160.40	1342.12	0.00	672.00	
17.	Mizoram	1153.02	1153.02	1370.20	1356.79	1421.18	1421.18	711.00	
18.	Nagaland	2694.79	2694.79	1593.50	1429.23	1467.27	0.00	734.00	
19.	Orissa	1410.34	237.43	95.97	85.10	461.75	0.00	231.00	
20.	Rajasthan	3496.74	3496.74	4616.62	1779.37	4654.00	0.00	0.00	
21.	Sikkim	9.63	9.63	25.63	23.19	25.13	0.00	0.00	
22.	Tamil Nadu	75.53	58.23	4.76	4.76	2.50	2.50	0.00	
23.	Tripura	348.18	348.18	294.89	294.89	433.19	423.50	217.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	93.68	25.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25.	Uttarakhand	312.26	312.26	32.35	32.35	230.52	222.77	116.00	
26.	West Bengal	447.92	431.34	44.79	44.79	389.28	0.00	195.00	
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.42	3.42	4.45	4.45	3.00	0.00	0.00	
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	
Total		25503.41	24048.86	20003.45	16129.68	22586.31	4047.83	7188.00	

*Utilization Certificate not yet due.

The details of funds released and funds utilized under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.60	3.60	12.60	12.60	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.30	32.61	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	3.70	2.33	7.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	11.70	11.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	0.00
11.	Karnataka	6.60	6.60	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51.60	51.60	25.80	25.80	33.54	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	4.18	4.18	14.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Orissa	10.20	10.20	20.40	11.82	17.94	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	6.00	2.63	2.87	0.00
21.	Sikkim	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.12	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	3.84	3.84	2.40	2.40	3.12	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	10.13	10.13	7.68	0.00	8.88	0.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		150.00	66.65	138.28	66.65	73.30	0.00

Releases during 2009-10 (as on 28-07-2009) under the Scheme—Nil.

Smart Cards to Poor

3862. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue Smart Cards to the rural and urban poor in order to give them financial benefits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As Part of financial inclusion drive, some banks have initiated certain pilot projects in different rural and remote parts of the country utilizing smart cards/mobile technology to extend banking services similar to those dispensed from branches. Reserve Bank of India has also urged banks to scale up their financial inclusion efforts by utilizing appropriate technology. It has advised banks to take adequate care in this regard to ensure that the solutions developed are highly secure, amenable to audit and follow widely accepted open standards to allow inter-operability among different systems adopted by the banks.

Strength of Group C and D Employees

3863. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group C and Group D employees in the Government departments in the year 1995 and as on latest date;

(b) whether the number of Group C and Group D employees is gradually declining;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether this declining trend has made any impact on the administration at a time when the workload is increasing regularly; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that the declining of Group C and Group D employees has no adverse impact on the Government and administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information available, the estimated number of Group C and Group D Central Government Civilian Employees, including employees of the Union Territory Administrations, in the year 1995 and in 2007 was as follows:

	Group C	Group D
As on 31-03-1995	24,77,235	11,79,182
As on 01-03-2007	21,15,048	8,31,188

(b) to (e) The number of employees in Group C has declined by 3,62,187 and in Group D by 3,47,994. All Ministries/Departments are required to review their vacancies vis-a-vis the workload regularly and take necessary steps in the light of such reviews. There is provision for filling up vacancies by Government Departments as per their requirements subject to extant guidelines and rules on the matter.

[English]

FIU Report

3864. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Financial Intelligence Unit has submitted its report for the year 2008-09 in regard to 200 financial transactions to the Economic Intelligence Council chaired by the Finance Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The

Financial Intelligence Unit does not submit any annual report in regard to financial transactions to the Economic Intelligence Council.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau

3865. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau has conducted any survey recently regarding malnutrition in children and adolescent girls in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under Indian Council of Medical Research has conducted survey on Diet and Nutritional Status of Population and Prevalence of Hypertension Among Adults in Rural Areas in 2004-05. The States include Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. State-wise details regarding prevalence of undernutrition in children 1-5 years and in the age group 10-17 years are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) The problem of malnutrition is a multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature which needs to be tackled through holistic coordinated interventions in areas of food security, sanitation, safe drinking water, nutrition, family welfare and poverty alleviation. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is addressing the problem of undernutrition in children below six years through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in all States/UTs. The ICDS provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

The Government has recently taken various steps which include Universalisation of the Scheme with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations, revision in cost norms as well as the Nutritional and Feeding norms of the Supplementary Nutrition component of ICDS. In addition, Government has also introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganwadi Centre level and new World Health Organization (WHO) Growth Standards for growth monitoring.

Besides the ICDS programme, Government is implementing a number of schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women and children. A list of the schemes being implemented by various Ministries is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

Prevalence (Percentage) of Undernutrition among 1 to 5 year old children (NNMB Report 2006)

State	Gender	% of Under-weight
1	2	3
Kerala	Boys	29.5
	Girls	40.3
	Pooled	34.8
Tamil Nadu	Boys	48.0
	Girls	50.5
	Pooled	49.2
Karnataka	Boys	54.3
	Girls	51.6
	Pooled	52.9
Andhra Pradesh	Boys	53.9
	Girls	58.1

1	2	3
	Pooled	55.9
Maharashtra	Boys	57.4
	Girls	58.1
	Pooled	57.7
Gujarat	Boys	62.5
	Girls	52.2
	Pooled	57.5
Madhya Pradesh	Boys	67.2
	Girls	60.7
	Pooled	64.0
Orissa	Boys	58.8
	Girls	61.6
	Pooled	60.3
West Bengal	Boys	55.3
	Girls	59.8
	Pooled	57.6
Pooled	Boys	54.8
	Girls	55.1
	Pooled	54.9

Statement-II

Distribution % of underweight children (10-17 years) including girls (NNMB Report 2006)

Age Group (years)	State	Percentage of Underweight
1	2	3
10-13	Kerala	26.5

1	2	3
	Tamil Nadu	50.6
	Karnataka	40
	Andhra Pradesh	33.3
	Maharashtra	43.9
	Gujarat	40.1
	Madhya Pradesh	41.7
	Orissa	31.8
	West Bengal	34.3
	Pooled	38.5
14-17	Kerala	27.3
	Tamil Nadu	48.0
	Karnataka	43.0
	Andhra Pradesh	34.7
	Maharashtra	45.7
	Gujarat	37.6
	Madhya Pradesh	29.4
	Orissa	28.9
	West Bengal	36.4
	Pooled	37.8

Statement-III

Schemes/Programmes to Improve the Nutritional Status of Children

1. Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has interventions for proper growth, development and survival of children which include:

— Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries, improved coverage

and quality of Antenatal care, skilled care to pregnant women, etc.

- Immunization
 - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness
 - Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic acid Supplementation for infants, preschool children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women. Iodised salt is being provided for combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders
 - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities
2. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

3. National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Education and Literacy.

4. Nutrition and Health Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification. Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is engaged in advocacy, trainings and generating awareness on important nutrition issues among different level of functionaries and the masses.

Increased emphasis on promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices—Increased emphasis is given to:

- Initiation of breast feeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour
 - Exclusive breast feeding for the first six months
 - Complementary feeding and continued breast feeding from six months onwards
 - The National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been developed and disseminated all over the country.
 - Implementation of The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992, also known as the Infant Milk Substitute (IMS) Act.
5. Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna by the Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.
 6. Other measures include
 - Improving agricultural and horticulture produce
 - Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating scheme

Forest Rights Act

3866. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from wildlife Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and conservationists against the implementation of the Forest Rights Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any Committee to review the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been notified for operation with effect from 31st December, 2007. After operationalisation of the Act, the Ministry of Tribal has not received any representation from wildlife Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and conservationists against the implementation of the Act.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Eco-Friendly Coaches for DMRC

3867. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombardier Transportation India Limited (BTI) has rolled out the first indigenous set of eco-friendly coaches for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of coaches to be purchased by DMRC from BTI; and

(d) the cost at which such coaches are being purchased/proposed to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The indigenously manufactured train set (4 coaches) rolled out from Bombardier Transportation India Limited (BTI) factory at Savli, Gujarat in July, 2009.

(c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that a total of 424 coaches will be purchased from BTI.

(d) The cost of 424 coaches at June, 2007 price level is Rs. 2983 crore approximately.

[Translation]

Identity Cards to STs

3868. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing identity cards to the eligible scheduled tribes persons actually living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey in this regard and delete the names of ineligible beneficiaries from the BPL list;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which it is likely to be done;

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme for eligible scheduled tribes living Below Poverty Line; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not formulated any such scheme.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, these questions do not arise.

(e) and (f) The schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs aim at socio-economic development of all scheduled tribes in the country, including the scheduled tribes living below poverty line. This Ministry has no proposal under consideration to launch any new scheme specifically for the scheduled tribes living below poverty line.

[English]

PMGSY

3869. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of work under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is very slow in Jammu and Kashmir in comparison to other States and further proposals have not been received and sanctioned under the scheme upon the completion of Phase VI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is also aware that most of the works in the State are being executed through sub-led contractors who do not possess necessary machinery and equipments needed for executing works under PMGSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for proper implementation of PMGSY in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The progress of works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is relatively slow in Jammu and Kashmir as compared to some other States in the country. Some of the major reasons for slow progress of works are:

- time taken in getting permission for diversion of forest land and felling of trees thereon,
- non receipt of responsive bids in 1st or subsequent calls,
- harsh climatic conditions,
- inadequate contracting capacity in the State, and
- Security related problems.

The State Government has submitted proposals for Phase-VII which has been examined by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and some discrepancies have been found. The State Government has been asked to rectify them. Compliance is still awaited from the State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per PMGSY Guidelines, implementation of the PMGSY is executed through agencies of the State

Governments. The State Governments have been advised to expedite the pace of execution of projects. On the part of the Ministry, the following steps have been taken to facilitate timely completion of works under PMGSY.

- State Governments have been advised to augment executing capacity.
- Bidding document provision have been rationalized to enlarge the pool of eligible contractors.
- Delay in tendering and award of works also results in time overrun in execution of projects. In order to address this delay, State Governments have been advised to take recourse to e-tendering of the projects under PMGSY which would not only expedite the process of tendering, it would also enhance transparency and competitiveness in the bidding process.
- Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced in September, 2006 under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.
- State Governments have been advised to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and levy liquidated damages, wherever required.
- Review and monitoring meetings are being held regularly for proper monitoring of the progress.

Hydro Power Projects by NTPC

3870. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to set up hydro power projects in the country including Tamil Nadu to tide over the shortage of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu to generate power from the Hogenakkal Project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC Limited is presently implementing 3 Hydro Projects with total capacity of 1920 MW in the country. The details of the same are as follows:

Name of the Hydro Project	Proposed Capacity (in MW)	State
Koldam	800	Himachal Pradesh
Loharinag Pala	600	Uttarakhand
Tapovan Vishnugad	520	Uttarakhand

Further, NTPC has taken up following new projects in the country for which preparation of Feasibility Report and clearances/approvals are at various stages. Following is the State-wise details of the same:

Name of the Hydro Project	Proposed Capacity (in MW)	State
Lata Tapovan *	171	Uttarakhand
Rupsiabagar Khasiyabara	261	Uttarakhand
Rammam-III *	120	West Bengal
Kolodyne	460	Mizoram

*To be implemented by NTPC Hydro Ltd. (NHL), a 100% Subsidiary of NTPC.

(c) to (e) CEA has informed that no hydro electric scheme in the name of Hogenakkal hydro electric project

has been received in CEA for concurrence from Government of Tamil Nadu. However, one DPR in the name of Cauvery hydro power project (850 MW) which comprises of Hogenakkal (5 x 50 = 250 MW) and Rasimanal (6 x 100 = 600 MW) hydro electric schemes was submitted by TNEB in January, 1997 and was returned in February, 1997 due to non-resolution of inter-state issues with Karnataka, being located in the Cauvery Basin. The revised DPR is yet to be submitted by Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

**Rajiv Gandhi Kishori
Sashaktikaran Yojana**

3871. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to launch 'Rajiv Gandhi Kishori Sashaktikaran Yojana, for girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be allocated by the Government for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government is planning to launch Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowennent of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), a Comprehensive scheme formulated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the development of adolescent girls (11-18 years). This scheme will replace the two existing schemes presently under implementation by the Ministry viz. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG).

(c) Funds of Rs. 4500 crore has been allocated for the scheme for XI Five Year Plan.

(d) Scheme is likely to be launched in 2009-10.

*[English]***Funds for Power Sector**

3872. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to mobilize funds for the power sector by allowing tax free bonds by financiers like Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount proposed to be raised through such bonds; and

(d) the additional capacity proposed to be added through the money raised by such bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

[Translation]

**Accommodation to Visitors of
Commonwealth Games, 2010**

3873. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visitors expected during the Commonwealth games, 2010, domestic and foreign visitors separately;

(b) whether adequate arrangements have been/are being made to provide accommodation to these visitors;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the alternative arrangements planned by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Around 90,000 visitors visited

Melbourne during the 2006 Commonwealth Games and around one lakh visitors are expected for the Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has assessed that approximately 40,000 rooms would be required in the National Capital Region of Delhi to meet the demand of the visitors coming for the Commonwealth Games, Delhi, 2010. The Ministry of Tourism is coordinating with various land owning agencies viz. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for expeditious completion of the ongoing new hotel projects for the Games. Additionally, it is proposed to use 'Bed and Breakfast' establishments and DDA housing Flats located at Vasant Kunj and Jasola, which would be furnished and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) for the Games. A 'Task Force' has been constituted in the Ministry of Tourism to monitor the position of accommodation for the Games on a regular basis.

*[English]***Discrepancy in NPS**

3874. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subscribers to the New Pension Scheme (NPS) by the end of June, 2009;

(b) whether there has been discrepancy regarding the tax relief offered to subscribers prior to a certain date;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total number of subscribers in the New Pension System (NPS) as on 30-6-2009 was 5,40,244.

(b) to (d) There were two main tax related issues pertaining to NPS contributions. First, the benefit under Section 80 CCD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was

restricted to the employees of the Central Government/ State Governments and other employees and was not available to other individuals. Secondly, the accumulated pension wealth was subject to tax at the time of withdrawal. The Finance Bill, 2009 has proposed to extend the benefit of Section 80 CCD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to all individuals. Further, it is also proposed to exempt from tax all withdrawals if such amount is used for purchasing an annuity in the same year.

Working Womens' Hostels

3875. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financials assistance to State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for construction of Working

Women's Hostels; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of funds released to them and utilised by them during each of the last three years and the current year, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Voluntary Organisations (registered Societies, Public Trusts etc.), and State Government Agencies are eligible to receive financial assistance under the Scheme of assistance for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women with a day care centre for children.

(b) State-wise details of funds released to implementing organisation for construction of Working Women's Hostels during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released to implementing organisations under Working Women's Hostel Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 28-07-09) (Amount in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		27,34,882	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		—	—	
3.	Assam		—	—	
4.	Chhattisgarh		—	—	
5.	Haryana		15,90,750	—	
6.	Himachal Pradesh		—	—	
7.	Karnataka	9,00,000	43,45,726	18,16,538	
8.	Kerala	13,86,000	14,18,126	21,42,619	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	60,75,00	60,75,000	—	
10.	Maharashtra		23,27,375	77,43,076	9,53,031

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Manipur		8,82,815	56,11,521	
12.	Mizoram		3,40,650	—	
13.	Nagaland		—	26,09,108	
14.	Orissa		—	—	
15.	Punjab		—	—	
16.	Rajasthan		—	—	
17.	Tamil Nadu	46,24,525	32,32,875	2,47,706	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3,53,250	10,80,000	20,73,510	
19.	Uttaranchal		—	—	
20.	West Bengal		—	18,48,000	
21.	Delhi	3,06,53,361	—	—	
Total		4,39,92,136	2,40,28,199	2,40,92,078	9,53,031

Subsidy on Housing Loans

3876. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy on interest on housing loans to low income groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of rural housing schemes funded by Nationalised Banks in the country; and

(d) the number of people in rural areas benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A new scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched by the Government to provide interest subsidy of 5% on home loans upto Rs. 1 lakh availed by Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIGs). The loan can be taken for acquisition of house or construction of house provided the beneficiary does not

already own a house. The nodal agencies for implementation of the Scheme are the National Housing Bank (NHB) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), whereas loans for the Scheme can be given by commercial banks as well as housing finance companies.

(c) and (d) A special scheme called the Rural Housing Refinance Scheme was introduced by the National Housing Bank (NHB) in the year 2008-09. The Scheme is funded through a special allocation 'Rural Housing Fund (RHF)' of the order of Rs. 2,000 crore. The Scheme benefited the "weaker sections" as defined in the priority sector guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) including SC/ST, Minority, Small and Marginal farmers, Share croppers and Rural women.

More than one lakh dwelling units have been provided financial assistance out of the funds disbursed under the Scheme. About 50% of the beneficiaries are women while the SC/STs and the minority communities have share of about 11.5% each. Further, the Union Budget has allocated Rs. 2000 crore to NHB under RHF for the current year i.e. 2009-10 to be utilized for

providing housing to the weaker sections in the rural areas including people having annual income upto Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.

NHB has also been operating the Golden Jubilee

Rural Housing Finance Scheme (GJRHFS). The performance of the Housing Finance Companies and Public Sector Banks under the Scheme for the last three years is given below:

(Number of dwelling units)

Institution	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
HFCs	94,200	56,011	87,500	45,330	78,300	49,925
PSBs	2,35,800	2,42,415	2,62,500	2,26,207	2,71,700	2,08,340
Total	3,30,000	2,98,426	3,50,000	2,71,537	3,50,000	2,58,265

Indira Awaas Yojana

3877. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses targeted to be constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds required for construction of such houses, State-wise and the steps taken by the Government to meet any shortage of funds;

(c) whether the requisite funds have been allocated to the States for the above purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of various States under the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission had approved construction of 150 lakh houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the 11th Five Year Plan for which about Rs. 39690 crore are required as Central share. However, the State-wise/district-wise physical targets are fixed only on year to year basis depending upon the Budget provision made for that year. Accordingly, Statement-I showing the State-wise central funds allocated and number of houses targeted under Indira Awaas Yojana for the first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan period i.e. from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is enclosed. The total Central financial outlay for Rural Housing for the first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan was Rs. 21640 crore and the balance amount is expected to be allocated during the remaining two years.

(e) and (f) The performance of IAY is evaluated through various studies from time to time. A gist of findings of Nation-wide Study conducted by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) is at Statement-II. Similarly, a gist of findings of various research studies on IAY is at Statement-III.

Statement-I

The State-wise and Year-wise Central Allocation and Number of Houses Targeted under Indira Awaas Yojana during first three years of 11th Five year Plan i.e. 2007-08 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Allocation	No. of Houses Targeted	Central Allocation	No. of Houses Targeted	Central Allocation	No. of Houses Targeted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36027.75	192148	50434.77	192132	75900.82	371982
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1395.30	6765	1954.81	6770	2935.66	10873
3.	Assam	30853.66	149593	43225.67	149699	64914.87	240446
4.	Bihar	106344.49	567171	148870.28	567125	224039.39	1098001
5.	Chhattisgarh	5571.39	29714	7799.32	29712	11737.44	57520
6.	Goa	221.90	1183	310.64	1183	467.49	2291
7.	Gujarat	17668.82	94234	24734.35	94226	37223.48	182429
8.	Haryana	2480.72	13231	3472.72	13229	5226.21	25611
9.	Himachal Pradesh	874.96	4242	1224.84	4242	1843.31	8212
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2717.68	13177	3804.44	13176	5725.42	25508
11.	Jharkhand	9485.46	50589	13278.58	50585	19983.33	97926
12.	Karnataka	13880.51	74029	19431.14	74023	29242.52	143311
13.	Kerala	7718.85	41167	10805.52	41164	16261.55	79695
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11080.48	59096	15511.42	59091	23343.61	114396
15.	Maharashtra	21727.25	115879	30415.70	115869	45773.50	224323
16.	Manipur	1211.19	5872	1696.87	5877	2548.30	9439

17.	Meghalaya	2109.19	10228	2955.34	10235	4438.24	16440
18.	Mizoram	449.55	2180	629.81	2181	945.84	3504
19.	Nagaland	1395.90	6768	1955.65	6773	2936.92	10878
20.	Orissa	20893.26	111431	29248.20	111422	44016.50	215715
21.	Punjab	3067.91	16362	4294.73	16361	6463.27	31674
22.	Rajasthan	8878.84	47354	12429.38	47350	18705.35	91670
23.	Sikkim	266.97	1294	374.02	1295	561.69	2080
24.	Tamil Nadu	14424.69	76932	20192.94	76925	30388.96	148928
25.	Tripura	2717.96	13178	3807.83	13187	5718.48	21182
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47765.59	254750	66866.42	254729	100629.31	493156
27.	Uttarakhand	2394.68	11611	3352.28	11610	5044.94	22474
28.	West Bengal	28820.51	153709	40345.46	153697	60717.10	297564
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	456.94	1828	639.67	1828	962.66	2750
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.13	305	106.58	305	160.40	458
31.	Daman and Diu	34.06	136	47.68	136	71.75	205
32.	Lakshadweep	29.54	118	41.34	118	62.21	229
33.	Pondicherry	227.59	910	318.60	910	479.48	1370
Total		403270.00	2127184	564577.00	2127165	849470.00	4052242

*An amount of Rs. 3050.00 crore was allocated for Rural Housing at supplementary stage, out of which Rs. 2428.48 crore were earmarked for release to DRDAs under normal IAY. However, as this amount was released at the end of the year, the physical targets fixed against that allocation have been added to the current year's physical targets i.e. 2009-10.

Statement-II*Gist of Findings of Nation-wide Study
conducted by NIRD*

1. In the matter of selection of beneficiaries, among SC/STs the SCs have got weightage over the ST population. Therefore, in order that STs get a fair deal in house allotment, the allocation should be delinked and should be made for each category separately.
2. The average family size of the IAY beneficiaries across the country is 5.4. The family size is 7.4 in case of Bihar for which, the present norm of 200 sq. ft. house size is observed inadequate.
3. The largest number of beneficiaries for IAY house were found to be agriculture and non-agriculture labour who together comprise 80.7 per cent of the total allotment.
4. The IAY houses were allotted primarily to the ultra poor households which comprise 35.4 per cent of the total allocation with household income of less than Rs. 4,000. Very poor category with Rs. 4,000-Rs. 8,000 income group constitute additional 23.2 per cent of the population.
5. Though Gram Sabha played a critical role in the selection process of IAY beneficiaries, there are evidences of Gram Sabha being superseded by the Panchayat president and official intervention both at block and district levels.
6. With regard to possession of ancestral house, 71.4 per cent of beneficiaries reported to have primarily kutcha unserviceable house prior to allocation of the IAY house.
7. Though the Gram Sabha is crucial for proper selection of IAY beneficiaries, it is observed that the meetings were organized without giving proper advance notice. In majority of cases, the advance notice was only of two days and publicity was also not adequately made.
8. Major methods for publicity were circulation by notice board and oral communication which adversely affect the attendance in the Gram Sabha and consequent dissatisfaction for selection process by non-beneficiaries.
9. IAY house grants were paid to the beneficiaries in instalments ranging from 2 or more than 4. The number of instalments vary from state to state. In some States like Orissa, Karnataka etc., construction of basement before release of first installment of IAY assistance was insisted upon, which adversely affects the selection of the poorest of the poor.
10. On the whole, 72.7 per cent of beneficiaries reported to have received the full amount of each instalment released. Their number is highest with respect to West Bengal and Maharashtra.
11. The average time for construction of IAY house was reported between 7-9 months. Only in 11 per cent of houses construction took more than one year.
12. Though beneficiaries were not required to visit block/district offices with regard to release of IAY assistance, invariably in all states it was observed that they made several visits. Consequently, there was reported loss of mandays and extra cost of nearly Rs. 500 incurred by the beneficiary.
13. In spite of clear instructions, that IAY houses should be allotted in the name of female member, only 66.7 per cent of houses were reported to be allotted in the name of the female member and 2.7 per cent jointly in the names of wife and husband. In Tamil Nadu, all 100 per cent houses were allotted in the

name of female member whereas in West Bengal only 27 per cent were allotted to women beneficiaries.

14. House registration was observed in case of 86.9 per cent of the total beneficiaries. The IAY house was constructed primarily in the own house plot of the beneficiary in the main habitation. This constitutes 79.1 per cent of the total houses constructed. This was primarily due to recent emphasis for selection of beneficiaries who purchased own house plots.
15. Majority of the IAY beneficiaries deviated from the norm of 200 sft built-up areas, while 57.3 per cent, exceeded the recommended built-up area, 6.3 per cent constructed the house in less than the recommended area.
16. In case of Orissa, 43 per cent of beneficiaries constructed houses in less area.
17. The primary reason given for exceeding the norm of 200 sft house was the inadequacy of accommodation for socio-cultural and economic pursuit of the beneficiaries.
18. While the present allocation of Rs. 25,000 in plain and Rs. 27,500 in difficult area for IAY house construction was reported inadequate, invariably beneficiaries have incurred extra expenditure.
19. Above 50 per cent of beneficiaries reported having spent additional amount of over Rs. 6,000 for the IAY house. The beneficiaries mobilized extra investment from various sources primarily by utilizing their own savings, mortgaging or sale of their own resources and from money-lenders. Other notable sources reported were loan from neighbours, friends and well wishers.
20. Formal source of lending from bank was reported only in case of 0.9 per cent.
21. While under the scheme the beneficiaries are

free to design and construct their own house, in most cases across the country it is observed that type designs were recommended.

22. The IAY houses are supposed to be constructed by the beneficiaries themselves with local mason and available housing material. However, in actual practice, it was observed that there was extensive use of costly inputs like cement, brick and steel in IAY house construction.
23. Use of appropriate low cost technology in house construction was negligible.
24. The houses constructed in Orissa and Maharashtra have taken precaution for disaster resistance, though the houses constructed in other states are pucca structured and can withstand common disasters like flood and cyclone, there was lack of awareness about the disaster resistance among majority of the IAY house beneficiaries.
25. The status of houses possession was overwhelmingly high with 100 per cent house possession reported in respect of Maharashtra and Orissa. The reported number of non-possession of houses was high in Andhra Pradesh.
26. A large majority of 77 per cent of IAY beneficiaries constructed additional accommodation to the original house for meeting the socio-economic needs. Most of the extra construction i.e. 58.2 per cent are of temporary Kutcha type.
27. Only 34.7 per cent of IAY beneficiaries reported for incurring extra expenditure for proper maintenance of the house constructed. The major maintenance related to roof repairs and white washing.
28. With regard to further scope for expansion of the house, only 68.3 per cent responded for future expansion.

29. Since most of the houses were constructed in the main village, there was no major difficulty for accessing the basic social services by IAY beneficiaries.
30. Though sanitation latrine and smokeless chulha are the mandatory requirements in the IAY house construction, both these provisions were ignored by the beneficiaries in most of the states. Wherever sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha were constructed, their use was negligible.
31. With regard to the fairness of the selection process, it is observed to be largely fair as over 50 per cent of non-beneficiaries have given opinion on the selection process as fair. Only 18.5 per cent of non-beneficiaries reported selection as unfair.
32. Corruption practice is a sensitive issue on which it was difficult to get proper response from the actual beneficiaries. However, with regard to the opinion of non-beneficiaries, it is observed that 52 per cent of non-beneficiaries perceived the existence of irregularities. In most of the cases, financial irregularity was perceived at block level.
33. Above 35 per cent of non-beneficiaries were of the opinion that the IAY house was allotted
 - to the most deserving beneficiaries.
34. The IAY house construction quality was largely very good or good, as reported by both the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Statement-III

Gist of Findings of the Various Research Studies on IAY

- A sense of self respect and prestige was noted among the beneficiaries belonging to the productive age-group and a sense of fulfillment among the elderly beneficiaries was evident.

- Beneficiaries opined that the allotment of shelter had increased their savings as they did not have to incur expenses on the repair of kutchha houses. Besides, it enhanced their security.
- Majority of the respondents reported that their financial status has improved while some have reported that their social status as well as health status had improved.
- Majority of the respondent reported that the IAY scheme had been successful in reducing the problem of housing shortage.
- A variety of locally available building materials were being used in the construction of a house.
- All the completed houses were being used as residential houses by the beneficiaries.
- All the beneficiaries of IAY were satisfied with the scheme. It was suggested that the scheme may be continued to serve the need of the economically weaker sections of the society.
- Income of the beneficiaries before and after availing IAY, showed a noticeable increase.
- All the respondents were of the view that they were enjoying a better quality of life.
- Most of them also were enjoying the benefits of smokeless chullahas and many of toilet facilities as well.
- 95% of IAY houses were constructed among the general habitation of the village.
- 92.57% of beneficiaries were staying in their IAY houses.

Financial Sector Reforms

3878. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the High Level Coordination Committee on financial markets headed by Shri Raghuram Rajan; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on each such recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The High Level Committee on Financial sector Reforms set up by Planning Commission has made wide ranging recommendations on a number of issues including macro-economic framework, broadening access to finance, levelling the playing field, creating more efficient markets, a growth-friendly regulatory environment and a robust infrastructure for credit. There are a total of thirty-five proposals identified by the Committee. Action has already been taken on some of these proposals which include freeing banks to set up ATMs anywhere, providing subsidies/cash transfers to the poor electronically under certain Government Schemes, liberalising the banking correspondent model so that a wide range of local agents can extend financial services and setting up a Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for creating unique national ID number for all citizens of the country.

[Translation]

Scheme for Adolescent Girls

3879. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have abandoned the scheme for adolescent girls due to non-payment of funds by the Union Government in the Country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir. No such incidence has come to the notice of the Government

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Review of ECBs

3880. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines governing External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) for the purpose of developing Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) whether the Government proposes to review External Commercial Borrowing Guidelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the provisions envisaged for approvals under automatic route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The ECB policy is regularly reviewed and modified by the Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, keeping in view the evolving macroeconomic condition, sectoral requirements and investment demand. The policy was reviewed in June, 2009. As per the extant ECB guidelines, units in the SEZ are permitted to access ECBs for their own requirements. However, based on review effective from June 30, 2009, SEZ developers have been permitted to avail of ECB under the Approval route for providing infrastructure facilities also, as defined in ECB policy, within the SEZ. However, ECB shall not be permissible for development of integrated township and commercial real estate within the SEZ. The infrastructure facilities as defined in the extant ECB policy include (i) power, (ii) telecommunication, (iii) railways, (iv) road including bridges, (v) sea port and airport (vi) industrial parks (vii) urban infrastructure (water supply, sanitation and sewage projects) and (viii) mining, refining and exploration.

(d) ECB can be accessed under two routes, viz. (i) Automatic Route as outlined in Section I(A) and (ii) Approval Route as outlined in Section I(B) of Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 on ECB issued by RBI under FEMA. Under the Automatic Route, the eligible borrowers

may enter into loan agreement with recognized lender for raising ECB complying with the amount, maturity, all-in-cost, and end use etc. conditions in the ECB guidelines without prior approval of the Reserve Bank. However, the borrowers are required to obtain a Loan Registration Number (LRN) from the Reserve Bank before drawing down the ECB. The procedure for obtaining LRN has been outlined in Section II(i)(b) of Master Circular on ECB and Trade Credits issued by RBI under FEMA.

Auditing of Panchayati Raj Institutions

3881. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many of the States, including Kerala, the local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions are not maintaining proper accounts resulting in financial mismanagement;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The supervision over maintenance and audit of accounts of local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is the responsibility of the State Governments. State-wise details of the status of maintenance of accounts by PRIs are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG) has been entrusted with the task of providing technical guidance and support to the States for maintenance of accounts of the local bodies and their audit. Support by C and AG also includes assistance in audit standards, audit planning, improved audit methodology and professional training.

[Translation]

Beneficiaries under Poverty Alleviation Programmes

3882. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of BPL families prepared on the basis of BPL Census, 2002 is being used for selecting beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the basis on which such beneficiaries are being selected in the States which have not finalised the BPL list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Most of the States and Union Territories are reported to have finalized the BPL List on the basis of BPL Census 2002 and the same is being used for selecting the beneficiaries for the poverty alleviation programmes such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) etc. However, few major States like Orissa, Kerala which have not finalized the BPL List based on BPL Census 2002 are still using the BPL list of 1997 for selection of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programmes.

[English]

Setting Up of Solar Panels

3883. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to give permission to electricity consumers to set up solar panels to produce their own electricity and sell surplus electricity to distribution companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to subsidise the cost of solar panels for production of electricity for households; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such plan.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is providing subsidy for installation of solar home lighting systems in the range of Rs 2500 to Rs 8660 per system, depending upon the system size and State/Region of installation.

[Translation]

Crime Against Women

3884. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trial of cases regarding crime against women is at slow pace;

(b) if so, the number of pending trial cases in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of such cases have increased in the country during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir. The Government has no data to indicate the pace of trial of cases regarding crime against women are slower in comparison to other trials.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The information regarding all crimes, including those committed against women, is available at the website of National Crime Records Bureau at <http://ncrb.nic.in>.

[English]

Acquisition of Land by DDA

3885. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total land acquired developed and used by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) since its inception;

(b) whether DDA has failed to achieving its objective particularly keeping in view that hundreds of unauthorized colonies have come in Delhi;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a Housing Board for Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) As on 31-03-2009, the DDA has, since its inception, acquired/taken possession of 76460.40 acres of land for various development purposes. DDA has informed that 1402.16 acres of Government land acquired for public purposes has been encroached upon in various parts of Delhi.

(b) No, Madam. The objects of the DDA are to promote and secure the development of Delhi according to Plan and various steps have been taken by the DDA in the last 51 years of its existence towards achieving these objects including preparation of the Master Plans of 1962, 2001 and 2021. DDA has constructed as well as facilitated construction of more than one million dwelling units, launched 43 housing schemes, allotted land to 126 societies for plotted development, 878 cooperative societies for flatted development, developed 642 commercial complexes, 22 industrial estates, 8 institutional areas, developed 4587.14 hectare of green which include 4 regional parks, 25 city forests, 111 district parks, 225 neighbourhood parks, 605 Master Plan green/zonal green/green belts, 13 sports complexes, one mini sport complex and 2 bio-diversity parks.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

(e) DDA is planning to build 65,000 houses in the next 4 years and also plan to undertake *in situ* development of houses for jhuggi jhopri clusters and slum dwellers. The Master Plan of Delhi 2021 provides for review of land policy in Delhi as one of the critical and focal point and states that the land policy would be based on optimum utilization of available resources both public and private in land assembly, development and housing. It is proposed to adopt multi-pronged housing strategy for provisions by utilization/delivery of services involving private sector to a significant extent.

Share Value of Jai Corp. Ltd.

3886. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) initiated an in-depth investigation into the large scale price manipulation in the share price of some of the companies including Jai Corp. Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years; and

(c) the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) remains vigilant at all times to detect any malpractices in the

market and wherever warranted, takes actions against the entities violating the provisions of SEBI Act, Rules and Regulations etc. SEBI and the Exchanges have also put in place surveillance systems to monitor trading activity of listed companies. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, SEBI had completed investigations in 169 and 116 cases respectively for various types of irregularities that include market manipulation, price rigging, insider trading and others. The trading activity in the shares of Jai Corp. Ltd. was also monitored by SEBI. However, during the period of last two years, no formal investigation has been initiated by SEBI into the dealings in the shares of Jai Corp. Ltd. as preliminary analysis did not reveal any adverse observations that required further examination. SEBI has reported that it has taken following regulatory actions during the period 2007-08 and 2008-09:

Particulars	No. of Entities	
	2007-08	2008-09
Suspension	44	46
Warning issued	48	179
Prohibitive directions issued under Section 11 of SEBI Act	537	230
Deficiency Observation/Administrative warning issued		6
Total	629	461

[Translation]

Loans for Self Employment Schemes

3887. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loan disbursed to the beneficiaries under self employment schemes through the Public Sector Banks during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any

complaints regarding disbursement of loans under the said schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Bank-wise total loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under centrally sponsored schemes for self-employment such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), a

scheme of self-employment of educated unemployed youth, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a scheme to provide gainful employment to rural poor and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for self-employment in urban areas, during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto September, 2008, latest available) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise figures of amount disbursed by all Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Public Sector Banks (PSBs), under the above schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) General complaints are received

regarding various aspects of implementation of the schemes such as rejection, delay in sanction/disbursement, etc. which are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action from time to time.

(d) The performance under the schemes is periodically evaluated/reviewed through the concerned Government departments. The schemes are periodically reviewed at Block Level Bankers' Committee (BLBC), District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC)/District Level Review Committee (DLRC) and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) meetings and corrective measures are taken for proper implementation.

Statement-I

Bank-wise disbursement of loans by PSBs for Self Employment Schemes during the Years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Banks	SMRY # Total Loans Disbursed			SGSY Total Loans Disbursed				SJSRY Total Loans Disbursed			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	State Bank of India	40586.00	42373.00	56540.00	35905.01	31583.27	41811.83	5758.26	3981.51	3852.18	4321.09	781.44
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3095.70	3132.68	3816.69	1808.00	2818.36	2319.19	374.04	531.00	771.80	850.25	61.43
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5769.09	5841.12	5488.49	2889.20	1556.70	2548.76	0.00	929.25	872.44	612.66	468.28
4.	State Bank of Indore	1376.05	3206.67	2912.58	888.19	629.74	1614.52	171.24	175.98	99.65	391.53	63.46
5.	State Bank of Mysore	1934.42	1809.13	492.50	414.00	798.00	766.00	267.00	177.70	148.20	179.00	67.32
6.	State Bank of Patiala	2306.27	2568.69	2965.33	489.00	717.00	447.47	288.83	174.23	205.09	220.57	65.03
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	419.84	2.78	3.88	305.28	247.08	393.42	0.00	1.00	1.28	1.75	0.00
8.	State Bank of Travancore	2306.90	1993.00	4119.00	813.00	392.82	673.20	223.28	254.48	321.00	227.00	122.10

9. Allahabad Bank	9020.77	5232.05	8782.03	5699.28	6750.36	6025.55	2042.70	1049.01	833.00	1453.10	323.43
10. Andhra Bank	3248.10	1927.06	1174.31	2322.95	5557.19	5489.48	1675.63	425.07	348.46	551.67	30.32
11. Bank of Baroda	9964.84	9670.43	12346.32	5720.38	5125.80	6222.91	2505.66	862.56	1341.42	1363.59	576.02
12. Bank of India	7823.50	8238.81	10623.08	7552.17	7533.30	11224.86	3824.93	1131.16	1053.81	1625.85	509.42
13. Bank of Maharashtra	4223.19	3015.39	3896.85	1045.76	1677.42	1622.57	1708.41	430.96	374.42	582.68	493.53
14. Canara Bank	8049.48	7229.07	8703.55	3993.86	2666.78	3666.68	1786.17	684.12	826.82	1072.01	271.68
15. Central Bank of India	8348.55	10990.66	13875.01	7612.03	12708.31	8636.39	2656.02	1531.23	1518.52	2286.20	697.40
16. Corporation Bank	1296.53	1490.18	1957.07	199.23	220.23	366.80	135.59	73.23	147.05	197.08	103.81
17. Dena Bank	1910.02	2187.14	2357.79	1425.02	1205.12	1618.01	732.53	423.96	503.10	638.41	368.19
18. Indian Bank	3129.53	3644.21	3961.20	3436.70	2647.10	3653.26	1062.53	380.24	444.19	377.88	282.20
19. Indian Overseas Bank	2970.90	3634.78	4427.51	2875.60	4120.07	5018.90	846.30	328.12	445.51	562.08	37.30
20. Oriental Bank of Commerce	3798.70	3754.37	5283.45	664.86	590.62	649.44	129.44	320.91	444.75	466.37	100.32
21. Punjab National Bank	14332.83	13941.48	16676.55	10010.31	9349.85	7333.07	2424.99	1255.41	1735.74	1718.97	614.10
22. Punjab and Sind Bank	1426.40	1916.00	2741.00	650.60	526.00	465.00	195.00	92.53	109.40	107.00	31.05
23. Syndicate Bank	5318.58	5287.33	7208.27	2302.99	2160.77	1819.64	953.63	384.61	1242.17	708.94	457.40
24. Union Bank of India	7806.67	8409.62	10751.71	3696.46	3066.20	2698.53	602.29	765.64	899.35	974.67	303.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25. Union Bank of India		3462.19	3467.43	5306.70	2407.00	1831.59	1973.79	336.14	228.02	172.11	183.31	63.34
26. UCO Bank		6047.15	6725.25	2102.99	4008.24	4721.90	4385.54	1557.20	1083.74	525.77	1109.56	336.42
27. Vijaya Bank		2427.24	2259.07	3008.26	379.76	398.33	777.79	123.43	189.28	167.96	173.17	51.51
28. IDBI Bank		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.42	190.10	000	0.00	26.06	94.08	000
Total		162399.44	163947.40	201522.12	109514.88	111740.33	124412.70	32381.24	17864.95	19431.25	23050.47	7280.13

*Upto September, 2008 latest available.

#PMRY Scheme has been merged with REGP w.e.f. 01-04-2008.

Source—RBI

Statement-II

State-wise disbursement of loans by all Scheduled Commercial Banks including PSBs for Self Employment Schemes during the Years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Ter.	PMRY # Total Loans Disbursed			SGSY Total Loans Disbursed				SJSRY Total Loans Disbursed			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Haryana	5301.26	6292.84	8309.31	2038.05	2140.90	2019.65	661.93	708.10	712.27	670.46	183.70
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2517.85	3152.56	2675.18	1226.73	1088.42	660.73	353.54	107.89	115.32	74.58	7.04
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	583.89	747.72	717.96	1125.93	1335.99	1423.87	200.74	797.71	361.53	465.53	57.55
4.	Punjab	5026.14	5288.46	7263.56	1241.02	1491.35	1282.33	380.67	78.23	62.16	89.27	37.01
5.	Rajasthan	8203.17	8512.56	10341.77	4235.47	5464.82	5529.38	840.14	1518.79	1913.97	1999.07	245.60
6.	Chandigarh	68.18	33.30	199.69	0.38	0.60	55.20	000	12.79	40.85	56.30	12.65
7.	Delhi	498.52	389.92	490.06	24.57	18.18	0.00	0.00	82.87	120.75	109.94	47.94
8.	Assam	4240.91	4218.93	4971.18	3192.47	2631.74	1956.97	1649.25	105.52	98.31	299.75	56.86
9.	Manipur	391.00	164.29	153.18	118.72	62.67	81.22	49.81	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00
10.	Meghalaya	520.15	467.17	388.43	101.41	86.10	21.23	33.08	12.12	29.52	45.21	9.20
11.	Nagaland	3124.97	1175.06	1444.46	190.22	68.44	24.25	70.31	22.81	18.87	65.84	15.66
12.	Tripura	1751.42	2122.38	1540.96	385.05	373.23	505.32	75.52	92.17	70.95	105.16	39.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	412.55	396.18	264.30	108.00	89.90	69.56	55.28	0.00	2.30	34.00	10.00
14.	Mizoram	464.37	986.48	544.55	41.00	41.24	19.50	12.11	2.60	10.30	13.30	21.18
15.	Sikkim	19.02	5.40	280.56	81.44	227.49	142.16	85.54	12.84	30.12	34.43	4.04
16.	Bihar	9417.52	6561.94	12316.47	15979.03	11875.67	9043.88	1680.42	495.58	412.56	341.02	88.53
17.	Jharkhand	3640.82	3896.95	5385.20	6334.77	5515.66	6243.92	2257.73	140.15	151.96	188.44	86.53
18.	Orissa	9195.31	9217.63	9140.53	5646.17	7838.24	11508.78	1011.01	592.06	667.99	956.71	183.10
19.	West Bengal	3295.32	2587.31	8025.59	6474.48	7763.31	6552.16	2699.94	445.68	533.92	915.17	344.10
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	110.60	81.37	179.48	10.53	39.98	16.73	3.22	2.40	8.20	14.62	0.80
21.	Madhya Pradesh	12884.91	16893.03	13846.20	6951.41	6743.47	7393.96	1307.40	1815.51	1660.55	2640.55	408.57
22.	Chhattisgarh	2318.55	3098.21	4778.85	2793.90	3518.45	4477.05	656.27	316.22	487.07	639.73	249.30
23.	Uttar Pradesh	29746.92	32264.38	41994.56	14195.34	15898.94	25442.40	5277.35	3700.89	4699.47	5566.64	1821.31
24.	Uttaranchal	5349.67	5438.24	6939.33	1846.23	2498.42	1672.89	629.45	261.36	501.25	539.12	163.83
25.	Gujarat	3210.37	2763.48	3836.24	4664.08	3257.29	3708.94	1484.82	863.47	1118.37	1208.07	590.22
26.	Maharashtra	13228.31	13055.34	15043.53	8025.83	7629.54	8708.37	3239.94	1644.12	1325.03	1651.53	887.70
27.	Daman and Diu	10.66	3.00	2.00	4.50	1.33	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	36.64	18.32	65.06	141.74	97.95	117.43	49.98	9.19	16.95	13.17	8.91
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.00	6.00	6.50	18.00	1.00	8.88	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

30. Andhra Pradesh	13518.87	9972.3	9179.09	9171.15	8233.38	7307.83	2047.83	2201.21	2111.14	2092.35	458.81
31. Karnataka	11817.99	11456.81	13013.59	2996.67	3510.56	3777.10	1638.40	873.56	792.11	962.22	730.55
32. Kerala	10285.70	10818.60	14284.73	3516.26	2747.09	3059.10	1737.71	1003.41	1100.80	611.54	291.40
33. Tamil Nadu	7608.45	9563.40	13096.67	9452.95	11734.47	14163.33	2899.09	429.39	838.17	1267.04	420.00
34. Lakshadweep	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.85	27.30	11.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Puducherry	162.31	168.08	180.84	208.94	83.58	262.60	132.59	71.82	29.33	50.23	2.81
36. Not Specified	1094.47	1009.31	1600.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	170076.69	172822.95	212500.00	112542.44	114121.27	127284.62	33232.35	18426.71	20043.37	23720.99	7484.75

*Upto September, 2008 latest available.

#PMRY Scheme has been merged with REGP w.e.f. 01-04-2008.

Source—RBI

Beautification of Metro Cities

3888. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to beautify the metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Metro-wise; and

(c) the time by which the beautification/upgradation work in metro cities are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Government has not formulated any specific scheme or plan to beautify the metro cities. However, keeping in view the rapid urban growth exerting tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure, the Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for a period of seven years from 2005-2006 to 2011-2012 for provision of civic infrastructure. The 65 cities including 4 metro cities viz Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai have been selected for implementation of the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component under JNNURM. As on 30-06-2009, 463 projects have been approved at a total project cost of Rs. 49743.46 crores with admissible Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 23548.32 crore have been committed and Rs. 8305.40 crore has been released to State Governments for improvement of urban infrastructure of the selected cities.

[English]

Funds for Housing

3889. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released by the Union Government to State Governments under the various

housing schemes, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the details of under utilisation of funds by the States and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether the implementation of such schemes has been monitored; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Details of funds released to various States/UTs under the schemes of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), launched in December, 2005 under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the ongoing schemes of BSUP and IHSDP, each state has to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) as per guidelines to get funds sanctioned. Some states have been able to utilize their entire 7 year allocation, while other states such as Bihar, Daman and Diu, Goa, Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttarakhand are yet to utilize their 7 year allocation.

(c) and (d) Implementation of the ongoing schemes of BSUP and IHSDP are duly monitored. The Union Government's shares for projects under BSUP schemes are released in 4 installments and for projects under IHSDP schemes the share is released in 2 installments. Release of subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by Union Government is based on progress of projects. Besides, State Level Nodal Agencies are required to monitor projects. Regular reviews are done at Central level to monitor projects. A mechanism for Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agencies (TIMAs) is also to be put in place by the State Governments for monitoring the projects.

Statement***New ACA Allocation and Approved under BSUP and IHSDP (14-7-2009)***

Sl. No.	State/UT	New ACA Allocation under BSUP 2005-12	ACA Approved	New ACA Allocation under IHSDP 2005-12	ACA Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	1497.42	764.57	764.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	43.95	24.52	8.66
3.	Assam	121.94	97.60	67.25	56.48
4.	Bihar	531.54	312.76	168.07	123.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	335.21	158.83	158.83
6.	Goa	11.43	4.60	35.79	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1015.56	691.74	256.25	235.43
8.	Haryana	57.31	31.18	209.70	209.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	18.27	37.07	37.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	134.44	117.34	62.95
11.	Jharkhand	351.09	251.59	136.00	82.24
12.	Karnataka	407.97	407.97	222.69	222.69
13.	Kerala	250.00	233.56	198.83	145.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	344.26	276.65	192.95
15.	Maharashtra	3372.56	2766.12	1130.60	1130.60
16.	Manipur	43.91	43.91	32.35	21.33
17.	Meghalaya	40.35	40.35	28.97	22.43
18.	Mizoram	80.11	80.11	29.78	29.78
19.	Nagaland	105.60	105.60	44.14	45.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	78.74	54.18	176.33	176.33
21.	Punjab	444.46	36.15	172.56	32.62
22.	Rajasthan	383.46	169.20	424.56	287.90
23.	Sikkim	29.06	29.06	20.90	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	1041.80	349.38	341.19
25.	Tripura	23.66	13.96	28.36	23.94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	1138.84	854.41	510.21
27.	Uttarakhand	97.84	28.01	63.58	2.91
28.	West Bengal	2126.98	1607.42	681.04	681.36
29.	Delhi	1481.28	768.73	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	83.20	32.31	26.95	5.48
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	27.29	13.64
32.	Chandigarh	446.13	396.13	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	20.56	0.45
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	21.03	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	21.97	0.58
Total		16356.35	12756.43	6828.31	5627.5

Government Press at Koratty

regard?

3890. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of Government of India Press, Koratty is affected due to shortage of staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The overall vacancies in Government of India Presses post modernization is being re-assessed. Efforts are on to get the vacant posts filled up after obtaining approval for revival. No significant shortfall in production or overall functioning of the press has been reported due to shortage of staff.

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Gas

3891. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of gas for power projects during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether several gas based power projects in the country are facing shortage of gas;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fulfil the demand of gas of power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The project-wise demand and supply of gas for gas based power projects during the last three years and the current year (April-June 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Several gas based power plants in the country are facing shortages of gas. Details of supply of gas to gas based power plants during last three years and the current year (April-June 2009) are given in part (a) above.

The gap in demand and production of gas in the country is the main reason for shortage of gas to gas based power stations.

(d) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market.

(i) The Empower Group of Ministers (EGoM)

accorded priority to power sector and allocated 18 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) of KG D6 gas to the power sector out of 40 MMSCMD.

- (ii) Allocation of un-utilized gas available on fallback basis (over and above 18 MMSCMD) to power plants.
- (iii) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP and NG) is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration and Production (E and P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (iv) MOP and NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipelines projects.
- (v) In order to explore and produce new sources of natural gas from coal bearing areas, government has formulated a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy providing attractive fiscal and contractual framework for exploration and production of CBM in the country.
- (vi) Government is encouraging Under Ground Coal Gasification (UGCG) and coal liquification and investment by private entrepreneurs in development of these frontier technologies. The notification specifying coal gasification and liquefaction as end-uses has been published in the Gazette of India on 12th July, 2007.
- (vii) Implementation of Natural Gas Hydrate Programme (NGHP) for evaluation of hydrate resources and their possible commercial exploitation.

Statement-I

Requirement of Gas at 90% PLF vis-a-vis gas supplied for gas based power plants during the year 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (as on 31-03-07) (MW)	Located in the State	Gas requirement* (as on 31-3-2007) (MMSCMD)	Average gas supply during 2006-07 (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1.	Faridabad CCGT	430	Haryana	2.06	1.52
2.	Anta CCGT	413	Rajasthan	1.98	1.54
3.	Auraiya CCGT	652	Uttar Pradesh	3.13	2.51
4.	Dadri CCGT	817	Uttar Pradesh	3.92	2.75
5.	Kawas CCGT	644	Gujarat	3.09	1.71
6.	Gandhar CCGT	648	Gujarat	3.11	2.58
7.	Kathalguri CCGT (AGBPP)	291	Assam	1.40	1.44
8.	Agartala GT	84	Tripura	0.58	0.73
9.	Ratnagiri CCGT	1480	Maharashtra	7.10	0.00
	Sub Total (CS)	5459		26.38	14.78
State Sector					
1.	I.P. CCGT	282	Delhi	1.35	1.13
2.	Pragati CCGT	330.4	Delhi	1.59	1.37
3.	Ramgarh CCGT	113.8	Rajasthan	1.18	0.66
4.	Dholpur GT @	110	Rajasthan	0.77	N.A.
5.	Utran CCGT	144	Gujarat	0.69	0.64
6.	Hazira CCPP—(GSEG)	156.1	Gujarat	0.75	0.70
7.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	106.62	Gujarat	0.51	0.13
8.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSE)	72	Gujarat	0.35	0.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Uran CCGT	912	Maharashtra	4.38	2.56
10.	Vijjeswaram CCGT	272	Andhra Pradesh	1.31	0.83
11.	Kareikal CCGT	32.5	Pondicherry	0.16	0.24
12.	Narimanam GT	10	Tamil Nadu	Not in operation	
13.	Kovilkalappal (Thirumakkottai) CCGT	107	Tamil Nadu	0.51	0.37
14.	Valuthur CCGT	94	Tamil Nadu	0.45	0.41
15.	Kuttalam CCGT	100	Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.24
16.	Namrup CCGT	133.5	Assam	0.64	0.44
17.	Lakwa GT	120	Assam	0.84	0.56
18.	Mobile Gas T-G	21	Assam	Not in operation	
19.	Baramura GT	37.5	Tripura	0.26	0.20
20.	Rokhia GT	90	Tripura	0.63	0.39
Sub Total (SS)		3244.42		16.83	11.24
Private Sector (Licencies)					
1.	Vatwa CCGT (AEC)	100	Gujarat	0.48	0.37
2.	Trombay CCGT	180	Maharashtra	0.86	0.70
Sub Total (PS)		280		1.34	1.07
Private Utilities (IPPs)					
1.	GPEC Puguthan CCGT	655	Gujarat	3.14	2.36
2.	GIPCL-Stage-II CCGT	160	Gujarat	0.77	0.62
3.	Essar IMP CCGT	515	Gujarat	2.47	1.95
4.	Godavari CCGT (Spectrum)	208	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.19
5.	Kondapalli CCGT	350	Andhra Pradesh	1.68	0.91
6.	Jegurupadu CCGT (GVK)	235.4	Andhra Pradesh	1.13	0.67
7.	Jegurupadu CCGT (GVK)	220	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.00
Ext.					

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Samikot CCPP/Peddapuram	220	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.57
9.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh	1.78	0.06
10.	P. Nallur CCGT	330.5	Tamil Nadu	1.59	NA
11.	Karuppur CCGT	119.8	Tamil Nadu	0.58	0.44
12.	Valantharavai CCGP	52.8	Tamil Nadu	0.25	0.13
13.	DLF Pvt. CCGT	24.5	Assam	0.12	0.11
	Sub Total (IPPs)	3461		16.61	8.01
Total		12444.42		61.18	35.10

*Normative gas requirement taking GCV of gas=9000K.cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM, station heat rate-2900 Kcal/kwh. for open cycle and 2000 Kcal/kwh for combined cycle.

NA—Data not available

Statement-II

*Station-wise Gas requirement at 90% PLF vis-a-vis
Gas supplied during 2007-08*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (as on 31-03-08) (MW)	Located in the State	Gas requirement* (as on 31-3-2008) (MMSCMD)	Average gas supply \$ (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1.	Faridabad CCGT	430.00	Haryana	2.06	1.37
2.	Anta CCGT	413.00	Rajasthan	1.98	1.46
3.	Auraiya CCGT	652.00	Uttar Pradesh	3.13	2.41
4.	Dadri CCGT	817.00	Uttar Pradesh	3.92	2.43
5.	Kawas CCGT	644.00	Gujarat	3.09	1.84
6.	Gandhar CCGT	648.00	Gujarat	3.11	2.28
7.	Kathalguri CCGT (AGBPP)	291.00	Assam	1.40	1.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura	0.58	0.74
9.	Ratnagiri CCGT@	2220.00	Maharashtra	10.68	2.04
	Sub Total (CS)	6199.00		29.94	15.95
	State Sector				
1.	I.P. CCGT	282.00	Delhi	1.35	1.06
2.	Pragati CCGT	330.40	Delhi	1.59	1.39
3.	Ramgarh CCGT	113.80	Rajasthan	1.18	0.68
4.	Dholpur GT #	330.00	Rajasthan	1.58	0.68
5.	Utran CCGT	144.00	Gujarat	0.69	0.62
6.	Hazira CCPP (GSEG)	156.10	Gujarat	0.75	0.64
7.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	106.62	Gujarat	0.51	0.40
8.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSEL) Extn. \$	112.00	Gujarat	0.54	0.25
9.	Uran CCGT	912.00	Maharashtra	4.38	2.38
10.	Vijjeswaram CCGT	272.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.31	0.72
11.	Karaikal CCGT	32.50	Pondicherry	0.16	0.18
12.	Narimanam GT	10.00	Tamil Nadu	Not in operation	
13.	Kovilkalappal (Thirumakkottai) CCGT	107.00	Tamil Nadu	0.51	0.36
14.	Valuthur CCGT	94.00	Tamil Nadu	0.45	0.35
15.	Kuttalam CCGT	100.00	Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.04
16.	Namrup CCGT	119.00	Assam	0.57	0.56
17.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam	0.84	0.61
18.	Baramura GT	37.50	Tripura	0.26	0.19
19.	Rokhia GT	90.00	Tripura	0.63	0.51
	Sub Total (SS)	3468.92		17.78	11.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
Private Sector (Licencies)					
1.	Vatwa CCGT (AEC)	100.00	Gujarat	0.48	0.35
2.	Trombay CCGT	180.00	Maharashtra	0.86	0.79
	Sub Total (PS)	280.00		1.34	1.13
Private Utilities (IPPs)					
1.	GPEC Puguthan CCGT	655.00	Gujarat	3.14	2.24
2.	GIPC-Stage-II CCGT	160.00	Gujarat	0.77	0.67
3.	Essar IMP CCGT	515.00	Gujarat	2.47	2.05
4.	Godavari CCGT (Spectrum)	208.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.83
5.	Kondapalli CCGT	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.68	1.04
6.	Jegurupadu CCGT (GVK)	235.40	Andhra Pradesh	1.13	0.73
7.	Jegurupadu CCGT (GVK Ext.)	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.00
8.	Samlkot CCPP/ Peddapuram	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.63
9.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.78	0.14
10.	P. Nallur CCGT	330.50	Tamil Nadu	1.59	0.27
11.	Karuppur CCGT	119.80	Tamil Nadu	0.58	0.48
12.	Valantharavai CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu	0.25	0.25
13.	DLF Pvt. CCGT	24.50	Assam	0.12	0.09
	Sub Total (IPPs)	3461.00		16.61	9.42
Total		13408.92		65.67	38.14

*Normative gas requirement taking GCV of gas=9000 K.cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM, station heat rate-2900 Kcal/kwh for open cycle and 2000 Kcal/kwh for combined cycle.

Statement-III**Annual Report on Fuel Supply for Gas Based Power Station
in the country (Year 2008-09)**

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity @ (MW)	Located in the State	Gas* requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Average gas supplied/ Consumed (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1.	Faridabad CCPP	430.00	Haryana	2.06	1.18
2.	Anta CCPP	413.00	Rajasthan	1.98	1.38
3.	Auraiya CCPP	652.00	Uttar Pradesh	3.13	2.18
4.	Dadri CCPP	817.00	Uttar Pradesh	3.92	2.32
	Sub Total (NR)	2312.00		11.09	7.06
5.	Gandhar CCPP	648.00	Gujarat	3.11	2.34
6.	Kawas CCPP	644.00	Gujarat	3.09	1.38
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740.00	Maharashtra	3.55	0.40
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740.00	Maharashtra	3.55	0.84
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740.00	Maharashtra	3.56	1.45
	SubTotal (WR)	3512.00		16.86	6.41
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	Assam	1.40	1.41
11.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura	0.58	0.74
	Sub Total (NER)	375.00		1.98	2.15
	Total (CS)	6199.00		29.93	15.62
State Sector					
12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	Delhi	1.31	0.99
13.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	Delhi	1.59	1.42
14.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	Rajasthan	1.58	1.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	Rajasthan	1.18	0.57
	Sub Total (NR)	1044.20		5.66	4.27
16.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	1.05	0.67
17.	Hazira CCPP	156.10	Gujarat	0.75	0.56
18.	Utran CCPP	144.00	Gujarat	0.69	0.53
19.	Uran CCPP	912.00	Maharashtra	4.38	2.80
	Sub Total (WR)	1430.72		6.87	4.56
20.	Vijjeswaram CCGT	272.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.31	0.78
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	Puducherry	0.16	0.18
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	Tamil Nadu	0.51	0.38
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.38
24.	Narimanam GPS	10.00	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
25.	Valuthur CCPP #	186.20	Tamil Nadu	0.89	0.59
	Sub Total (SR)	435.70\$		2.04\$	2.31
26.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam	0.84	0.76
27.	Namrup GT	73.00	Assam	0.43	0.38
28.	Namrup ST	24.00	Assam	0.14	0.25
29.	Namrup WHP	22.00	Assam	0.00	0.00
30.	Baramura GT	37.50	Tripura	0.26	0.19
31.	Rakhia GT	90.00	Tripura	0.63	0.51
	Sub Total (NER)	366.50		2.30	2.09
	Total (SS)	3277.12\$		16.87\$	13.23
	Private Sector				
32.	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	Gujarat	0.48	0.38
33.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	Maharashtra	0.86	0.84
	Sub Total (WR)	280.00		1.34	1.22
	Total (Pvt S)	280.00		1.34	1.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Vatwa CCPP	160.00	Gujarat	0.77	0.67
35.	Essar CCPP	515.00	Gujarat	2.47	1.41
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	Gujarat	3.14	1.49
37.	Sugen CCPP **	382.50	Gujarat	1.84	0.08
	Sub Total (WR)	1712.50		8.22	3.65
38.	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	0.68
39.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	Andhra Pradesh	2.19	0.65
40.	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.68	0.71
41.	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.53
42.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.78	0.35
43.	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	Tamil Nadu	0.58	0.45
44.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.50	Tamil Nadu	1.59	0.01
45.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu	0.59	0.24
	Sub Total (SR)	2106.50		10.13	3.62
46.	DLF Assam GT	24.50	Assam	0.12	0.11
	Sub Total (NER)	24.50		0.12	0.11
	Total (Pvt IPP S)	3843.50		18.47	7.38
Grant Total		13599.62 \$		66.61 \$	37.45

@Installed Capacity is as on last day of the year.

*Normative gas requirement of 90% PLF taking GCV of gas=9000 K.cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM, station heat rate-2900 Kcal/kwh for open cycle and 2000 k.cal/kwh for combined cycle and is as on last day of the year.

\$Excluding capacity of Vijeswaram CCGT (272.00 MW) and its gas requirement.

Note: 1. Vijeswaram (272.00 MW) has been excluded from the list of gas based power stations (utilities) since 1st Feb. 2009 and gas consumption data for this stations are for April 08 to Jan. 2009.

KL—Kilo Litre.

MMSCMD—Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per Day.

HSD—High Speed Diesel.

MUs—Million Units

MMSCM—Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters.

Statement-IV

*Month-wise/Station-wise Gas consumed at gas based power stations for
the year 2009-10 (April to June 09)*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed Capacity @ (MW)	Located in the State	Requirement at 90% PLF @ (MMSCMD)	Average gas Consumption (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1.	Faridabad CCPP	430	Haryana	2.06	1.64
2.	Anta CCPP	413.00	Rajasthan	1.98	1.56
3.	Auraiya CCPP	652.00	Uttar Pradesh	3.13	2.69
4.	Dadri CCPP	817.00	Uttar Pradesh	3.92	2.73
	Sub Total (NR)	2312.00		11.09	8.62
5.	Gandhar CCPP	648.00	Gujarat	3.11	2.81
6.	Kawas CCPP	644.00	Gujarat	3.09	2.63
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740.00	Maharashtra	3.55	0.64
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740.00	Maharashtra	3.55	1.22
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740.00	Maharashtra	3.56	1.34
	Sub Total (NER)	3512.00		16.86	8.64
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	Assam	1.40	1.30
11.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura	0.58	0.74
	Sub Total (NER)	375.00		1.98	2.04
	Total (CS)	6199.00		29.93	19.30
State Sector					
12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	Delhi	1.31	1.16
13.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	Delhi	1.59	1.47
14.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	Rajasthan	1.58	1.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	Rajasthan	1.18	0.6
	Sub Total (NR)	1044.20		5.66	4.55
16.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	1.05	0.83
17.	Hazira CCPP	156.10	Gujarat	0.75	0.71
18.	Utran CCPP	144.00	Gujarat	0.69	0.62
19.	Uran CCPP	912.00	Maharashtra	4.38	3.37
	Sub Total (WR)	1430.72		6.87	5.53
20.	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	Puducherry	0.16	0.19
21.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	Tamil Nadu	0.51	0.34
22.	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.35
23.	Narimanam GPS	10.00	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
24.	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	Tamil Nadu	0.89	0.68
	Sub Total (SR)	435.70		2.04	1.56
25.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam	0.84	0.89
26.	Namrup GT	73.00	Assam	0.45	0.50
27.	Namrup ST	24.00	Assam	0.12	0.16
28.	Namrup WHP	22.00	Assam	0.00	0.00
29.	Baramura GT	37.50	Tripura	0.26	0.20
30.	Rokhia GT	90.00	Tripura	0.63	0.55
	Sub Total (NER)	366.50		2.30	2.30
	Total (SS)	3277.12		16.87	13.94
	Private Sector				
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	Gujarat	0.48	0.49
32.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	Maharashtra	0.86	0.86
	Sub Total (WR)	280.00		1.34	1.35
	Total (Pvt S)	280.00		1.34	1.35
	Priave IPP Sector				
33.	Baroda CCPP	160.00	Gujarat	0.77	0.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Essar CCPP	515.00	Gujarat	2.47	2.14
35.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	Gujarat	3.14	2.65
36.	Sugen CCPP	1147.50	Gujarat	5.51	1.3
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.50		11.89	6.77
37.	Gautami CCPP	464.00	Andhra Pradesh	2.23	0.87
38.	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.81
39.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	Andhra Pradesh	2.19	1.77
40.	Konaseema CCPP	280.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.95	1.38
41.	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.68	0.93
42.	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.06	0.77
43.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh	1.78	1.45
44.	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	Tamil Nadu	0.58	0.37
45.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.50	Tamil Nadu	1.59	0.04
46.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu	0.25	0.21
	Sub Total (SR)	2850.50		14.31	8.60
47.	DLF Assam GT	24.50	Assam	0.12	0.10
	Sub Total (NER)	24.50		0.12	0.10
	Total (Pvt IPP S)	5352.50		26.32	15.47
	Grand Total	15108.62		74.46	50.06

—Data not available

@Installed Capacity and gas requirement are as on 30-06-2009.

*Normative gas requirement of 90% PLF taking GCV of gas=9000 K.Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station heat rate-2900 k.Cal/kw for open cycle and 2000 K.Cal/kwh for combined cycle.

\$Excluding capacity of Vijjeswaram CCGT (272.00 MW) and its gas requirement.

Note: Vijjeswaram (272.00 MW) has been excluded from the list of gas based power stations (utilities) since 1st Feb. 2009 and data for this stations are for April 08 to Jan. 2009.

MMSCM—Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters.

KL—Kilo Litre.

MMSCMD—Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per day.

HSD—High Speed Diesel.

Strengthening of Monitoring Mechanism

3892. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for proper implementation of rural development and poverty alleviation schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted for monitoring the implementation of such schemes in various States including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring of the implementation of the rural development and poverty alleviation Schemes. The Monitoring tools are District-wise Data Management, Periodical Progress Reports/Returns, Area Officers Schemes, Utilisation Certificate/Audit Reports, review by Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee (PRC), National Level Monitors (NLM) and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V and MCs) at State and District Level. The V and MCs are constituted at the State and District level, including Uttar Pradesh. With the constitution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the V and MCs at State and District level constituted earlier stand dissolved, and the process of constituting the new V and MCs has begun. The monitoring is also carried out using information technology. Evaluation of the programmes implemented by the Ministry are done periodically by engaging Third Party independent evaluator.

[English]

Ombudsman for NREGS

3893. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an ombudsman to redress grievances relating to National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which various grievances arising out of NREGS are likely to be resolved under ombudsman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The issue is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Sewerage System

3894. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from State Governments for improvement of sewerage system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the proposal approved and lying pending with the Union Government; and

(c) the amount allocated and utilized during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Proposals from State Governments for improvement of sewerage system in the country are received under urban infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). JNNURM is a demand driven programme and no sector-wise allocation is made. List of State-wise and Year-wise approved proposal with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and funds released for the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I. The proposal under appraisal is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I
Sewerage Projects in 2006-07

Sl. No.	State	Sector	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone-I in Catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)	14881.00	5208.35	1302.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	743.00	371.50	185.74
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	949.00	474.50	118.63
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Board Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareswarapet etc.	1985.00	992.50	494.26
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakapatnam	3708.00	1854.00	1390.50
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Visakhapatnam city	24444.00	12222.00	6111.00
7.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	6922.00	2422.70	2422.72
8.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Renovation of Sewage Treatment Plant at Vasna	1135.00	397.25	297.93
9.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	3681.26	1288.44	322.11

10. Gujarat	Sewerage	West Auda Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	10692.01	3742.20	935.55
11. Gujarat	Sewerage	Secondary Seweage Treament Plant at Bamroli	1322.47	661.24	661.23
12. Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	3437.00	1718.50	1288.89
13. Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	2128.00	1064.00	798.00
14. Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	10514.93	5257.47	2628.74
15. Haryana	Sewerage	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	10383.00	5191.50	3893.64
16. Jammu and Kashmir	Sewerage	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	12923.00	11630.70	2907.68
17. Jammu and Kashmir	Sewerage	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Zone III (Sector-I) of Greater Srinagar	13292.00	11962.80	2990.70
18. Karnataka	Sewerage	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system	17675.00	6186.25	1546.56
19. Kerala	Sewerage	Sewerage scheme for Central Zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No. 43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi	7841.00	3920.50	935.13
20. Kerala	Sewerage	Improvement of Sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	21541.00	17232.80	4308.20
21. Madhya Pradesh	Sewerage	Indore Sewerage Project	30717.00	15358.50	7679.24
22. Madhya Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7801.00	3900.50	975.00
23. Madhya Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7081.00	3540.50	885.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	36447.00	12756.45	3189.11
25.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	13011.00	6505.50	1626.38
26.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North Zone-I	4025.00	3220.00	1610.00
27.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North Zone-II	4889.00	3911.20	977.75
28.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-III	3931.00	3144.80	786.25
29.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Undergrounds Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	4093.00	3274.40	2455.80
30.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Undergrounds Sewerage Project for Nasik City Phase I	14846.00	7423.00	3711.50
31.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	PCMC-Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11938.88	5969.44	4477.08
32.	Orissa	Sewerage	Integrated Sewerage Project	49891.35	39913.08	9978.27
33.	Rajasthan	Sewerage	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	7495.97	3747.99	2811.00
34.	Rajasthan	Sewerage	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase-II	11086.00	5543.00	4107.25
35.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	3147.98	1101.79	275.45
36.	West Bengal	Sewerage	Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	9712.00	3399.20	849.80
37.	West Bengal	Sewerage	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer Sysgem (Part) for Kolkata	40291.00	14101.85	3525.46
				430601.85	230610.39	85459.63

Sewerage Projects in 2007-08

Sl. No.	State	Sector	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S7 to S11, S13 and S15)	25125.00	8793.75	2198.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality	20038.00	7013.30	490.93
3.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage and Sewate Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	11065.73	5532.86	1383.21
4.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	3063.43	1537.71	382.93
5.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	18404.35	9202.18	2300.52
6.	Karnataka	Sewerage	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	1500.63	525.22	131.30
7.	Karnataka	Sewerage	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	1876.36	656.73	164.18
8.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Thane-Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase-I for Thane	14956.79	5234.88	1308.72
9.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	33142.27	11599.80	2899.95
10.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Thane—Sewerage System Project-Phase II for Thane	14009.00	4903.15	1225.79
11.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Thane—Sewerage System Project-Phase III for Thane	4181.00	1463.35	365.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Puducherry	Sewerage	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20340.00	16272.00	4068.00
13.	Punjab	Sewerage	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase-II	3690.00	1845.00	461.25
14.	Punjab	Sewerage	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	24139.00	12069.50	3017.37
15.	Sikkim	Sewerage	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	2392.01	2152.81	1076.40
16.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ullagaram)	2808.05	982.80	99.75
17.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avaid Municipality	15805.41	5531.89	276.59
18.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	13091.00	4581.85	1145.46
19.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage scheme	37712.88	18856.44	4714.11
20.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Under Ground Sewerage scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	22934.00	11467.00	2866.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	2162.00	1081.00	540.50
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewerage work for Kanpur city (Inner Core Area)	19088.22	9544.11	2386.03
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol. I and II)	23623.00	11811.50	5905.74
				335148.13	152658.82	39409.76

Sewerage Projects in 2008-09

Sl. No.	State	Sector	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Rajendra Nagar Municipality in Hyderabad UA	33507.00	10000.00	2500.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sewerage	Providing sewerage facilities for Northern part of Vijaywada City	17815.00	8908.00	2227.00
3.	Bihar	Sewerage	Sewerage scheme for Bhodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	9594.34	7675.47	1918.87
4.	Delhi	Sewerage	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothe and Pappankalan	24544.00	8590.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	23541.00	8239.00	823.00
6.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	7765.00	2718.00	271.00
7.	Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage systems Phase-II for Vadodara city	6055.74	3027.87	756.96
8.	Karnataka	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 and 8)	13657.00	4780.00	1195.00
9.	Karnataka	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	8789.00	3077.00	769.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	11018.00	3856.00	964.00
11.	Kerala	Sewerage	Extension of sewerage system F and G Block, Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	12115.00	9692.00	
12.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Kalyan Dombivli Underground Sewerage for part of KDMC	16963.35	5937.17	1484.29
13.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Kulgaon-Badlapur Underground Sewerage scheme	15146.18	5301.16	1325.29
14.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	PCMC—Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	12070.45	6035.23	1508.80
15.	Maharashtra	Sewerage	Navi Mumbai—Underground Sewerage system for Navi Mumbai	35366.52	12378.28	3094.57
16.	Rajasthan	Sewerage	Sewerage project	11208.00	5200.00	1300.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing sewerage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	5745.50	2011.00	503.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing sewerage facilities for Porur Town Panchayat	3829.00	1340.15	335.03
19.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	54 MLD sewerage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam, Chennai	5457.00	1910.00	478.00

20.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipality	16096.59	5633.80	1408.45
21.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungudi Town Panchayat	2019.24	706.73	176.68
22.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Thirumazhisai Town Panchayat	2047.32	716.56	179.14
23.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	4761.00	1666.00	415.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	5861.00	2051.00	512.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	2129.00	745.00	186.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	2759.00	966.00	241.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	6182.00	2164.00	541.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	Sewerage	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchayat	5445.00	1906.00	477.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur City	10100.45	5050.22	1262.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewage works for Lucknow city-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	26216.00	13108.00	3277.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewage works for Lucknow city-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	21443.00	10722.00	2681.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	30912.00	15456.00	3091.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase-I	35598.00	17799.00	4449.75
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage	Sewerage Work in District IV of Kanpur City	20736.00	10000.00	2500.00
35.	Uttarakhand	Sewerage	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital Sewerage	1960.00	1570.00	392.50
36.	Uttarakhand	Sewerage	Dehradun sewerage scheme	5465.00	4372.00	1092.75
37.	West Bengal	Sewerage	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	3407.15	1192.50	298.13
				477324.83	206501.14	44634.76

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	City	Project Name	Date of Receipt of DPR in Ministry
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Sewerage Scheme for Mathura City	09-01-09
2.	Delhi	Delhi	Interceptor Sewage along Najafgarh drain Supplementary Drain and Shahdara Drain	24-2-09
3.	Kerala	Kochi	Sewerage Scheme North Kochi	30-01-09
4.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II (Priority Works) Component-II	04-03-08

**Purchase of Power from Public
Sector Undertakings**

3895. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private sector power companies which are purchasing power from the public sector undertakings like National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) at present;

(b) the rate at which such companies are purchasing power as on date;

(c) whether these private companies re-sale the power purchased from these undertakings at higher rates to the Union and State Governments when demand arises;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Distribution licensees, which include private sector companies like NDPL, BSES Rajdhani Power Limited,

BSES Yamuna Power Limited, Tata Steel Company, Disergarh Power Supply Company (DPSCO) etc., purchase power from CPSUs like NTPC, NHPC, NEEPCO and DVC etc., at the rates fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). A Statement I indicating the tariff for Thermal Generating Stations of NTPC, NLC and NEEPCO as on 31-05-2009 (in paise/kWh EX-Bus) is enclosed. The tariff of Hydro Stations of NHPC, NHDC, THDC, SJVNL and NEEPCO is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Distribution companies sell power to the consumers in their licensed area at the rates determined by the appropriate commission. However, short-term transactions in electricity are monitored by CERC. Statement-III indicating the short-term transactions during the period August, 2008 to April, 2009 is enclosed. The rate of such sale/purchase is not determined by CERC.

(e) CERC has fixed a trading margin cap of 4 paise per unit for power trading. However, the long-term solution of this problem lies in enhancing the power generation capacity of the country to fully meet the growing demand of power. In view of this, a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been fixed for XI Five Year Plan of which 15,325 MW has been commissioned so far.

Statement-I

**Cost of Generation (Tariff) of Thermal Generating Stations of NTPC, NLC and
NEEPCO as latest available in Paise/kWh Ex-Bus**

Sl. No.	Name of the Generating Station	Installed Capacity as on 31-5-2009	Fixed charges	Energy Charges as in May, 2009	Total
Years		2008-09			
Units		MW	Paise/kWh	Paise/kWh	Paise/kWh
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coal Based thermal generating Stations of NTPC					
A. Pit head Generating Stations					
1.	Rihand STPS St-I	1000.00	54	157	211
2.	Rihand STPS St-II	1000.00	81	164	245
3.	Singrauli STPS	2000.00	27	97	124
4.	Vindhyachal STPS St-I	1260.00	37	118	156
5.	Vindhyachal STPS St-II	1000.00	62	114	176
6.	Vindhyachal STPS St-III	1000.00	94	114	208
7.	Korba STPS	2100.00	31	74	105
8.	Ramagundam STPS St-I and II	2100.00	35	169	204
9.	Ramagundam STPS St-III	500.00	81	115	196
10.	Talcher TPS	460.00	64	81	144
11.	Talcher TPS St-I	1000.00	61	112	173
12.	Talcher TPS St-II	2000.00	67	112	179
13.	Sipat-II	1000.00	108	91	199
	Sub-Total	16420.00			
B. Non-Pit head Generating Stations					
14.	FGUTPP TPS St-I	420.00	53	163	216

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	FGUTPP St-II	420.00	66	162	228
16.	FGUTPP St-III	210.00	111	163	274
17.	NCTP Dadri	840.00	60	234	294
18.	Farrakka STPS	1600.00	50	240	290
19.	Tanda TPS	440.00	64	258	322
20.	Badarpur TPS	705.00	49	266	315
21.	Kahalgaon STPS St-I	840.00	59	193	252
22.	Kahalgaon STPS St-II	1000.00	80	186	266
23.	Simhadri	1000.00	72	170	242
	Sub-Total	7475.00			
	Total Coal	23895.00			
Lignite Based Thermal generating Stations of NLC					
1.	TPS-I	600.00	46	144	182
2.	TPS-II Stage-I	630.00	33	131	164
3.	TPS-II Stage-II	840.00	35	131	167
4.	TPS-I (Expansion)	420.00	103	123	226
	Total Lignite	2490.00			
Gas/Liquid Fuel Based Stations of NTPC					
A. Using Natural Gas as Fuel					
1.	Dadri CCGT	829.78	28	123	152
2.	Faridabad	431.00	62	97.44	160
3.	Anta CCGT	419.33	27	101.00	128
4.	Auraiya GPS	663.36	26	124.56	150
5.	Gandhar GPS	657.39	82	128.56	211
6.	Kawas GPS	656.20	55	111.52	166
		3657.06			

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Using Liquid Fuel (Naphtha/HSD) as Fuel					
1. Dadri CCGT		829.78	28	694.17	722
2. Faridabad		431.00	62	620.80	683
3. Anta CCGT		419.33	27	698.07	725
4. Auraiya GPS		663.36	26	822.85	849
5. Kayamkulam CCGT		359.58	72	328.35	400
6. Kawas GPS ¹		656.20	55	676.60	731
		3359.25			

Gas/Liquid Fuel Based Stations of NEEPCO

1. Agartala GPS	84.00	90	89	180
2. Assam GPS	291.00	118	48	166
	375.00			

Statement-II*Composite Tariff of Hydro Stations under the purview of CERC*

Generating company	Station	Installed Capacity	AFC for 2008-09	Composite Rate
		MW	Rs. lakhs	Rs./kWh
1	2	3	4	5
NHPC				
1.	Chamera-I	540	19953	1.38
2.	Baira Siul	180	5271	0.77
3.	Loktak	105	5004	1.28
4.	Chamera-II	300	34737	2.66
5.	Rangit	60	4860	1.59
6.	Dhauliganga	280	17638	1.79
7.	Teesta-V *	510	36300	1.62

1	2	3	4	5
	8. Dulhasti*	390	83600	5.04
	9. Salal	690	17674	0.66
	10. Uri	480	27426	1.22
	11. Tanakpur	94.2	4682	1.19
NHDC				
	1. Indira Sagar	1000	47784	2.44
	2. Omkareshwar*	520	26327	2.28
THDC				
	1. Tehri stage-I*	1000	110825	3.50
SJVNL				
	1. Naptha Jhakri	1500	131243	2.16
NEEPCO				
	1. Kopili Stage-I	200	5767	0.56
	2. Khandong	50	1963	0.81
	3. Kopili Stage-II	25	1295	1.72
	4. Doyang	75	5850	2.95
	5. Ranganadi	405	20341	1.55

(*) Figure provisional as petition for approval of final tariff is yet to be filed by the generating company

Statement-III

*State-wise Short-term Transactions of Electricity
during August 08 to April 09*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Selling Electricity	Volume
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	4362.58
2.	Delhi	2763.10

1	2	3
3.	West Bengal	2632.77
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1068.26
5.	DVC	662.43
6.	Orissa	299.95
7.	Assam	278.69
8.	Gujarat	251.99
9.	Goa	250.14

1	2	3
10.	Tripura	245.14
11.	Jharkhand	227.95
12.	Sikkim	219.45
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	97.72
14.	Pondicherry	76.84
15.	Nagaland	71.72
16.	UT Chandigarh	62.58
17.	Punjab	53.28
18.	Manipur	49.07
19.	Meghalaya	23.41
20.	Mizoram	22.71
21.	Bihar	3.78

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Buying Electricity	Volume

1	2	3
1.	Daman and Diu	106.41
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	240.61
3.	Kerala	242.19
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	398.66
5.	Uttarakhand	539.04
6.	Haryana	1072.02
7.	Karnataka	1116.26
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1234.10
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1710.04
10.	Tamil Nadu	1880.19

1	2	3
11.	Andhra Pradesh	3643.96
12.	Maharashtra	3814.22
13.	Rajasthan	3884.65

[English]

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

3896. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of power generated out of the targets set for power generation through renewable energy sources during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the targets set have not been met during the above said period;

(c) if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Around 6,367 MW grid-interactive power generation capacity has been added during the last three years through renewable energy sources, against the total target of 5,974 MW. Year-wise achievements have ranged from 81% to 152% of the set targets, which is indicative of good performance. Further target of 3,226 MW has been set for 2009-10, against which 287.80 MW capacities has already been achieved as on 30-06-2009. Details of the targets and achievements are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Does not arise. However, the Ministry is continuing its efforts to accelerate the development of renewable power projects through appropriate policy and other interventions.

Statement

Details of targets set and achievements made for grid-interactive renewable power generation installed capacity during the last 3 years and current year

(as on 30-6-2009)

Sl. No.	Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)	Percentage (%)
1.	2006-07	1407	2138.00	152%
2.	2007-08	1987	2146.00	108%
3.	2008-09	2580	2083.39	81%
4.	2009-10	3226	287.80	Not applicable

MW=Megawatt

New Version of JNNURM

3897. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a new version of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target to construct houses under the JNNURM was achieved during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the new version of the JNNURM is likely to boost housing activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 15 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed over the Mission Period (2005-12). Against this target of 15 lakh houses, 14.5 lakh dwelling units have been sanctioned

for construction under JNNURM. State-wise details of dwelling units sanctioned for construction under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement. To boost housing activities the Government has proposed to launch a new scheme called Rajiv Awaas Yojana for the slum dwellers and urban poor. The scheme would extend support to states that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. The Government efforts would be to create slum free India through Rajiv Awaas Yojana.

Statement**Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)**

(Status as on 26-06-2009)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+Upgradation)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134694
2.	Assam	2260
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	852
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	25728

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	28864
6.	Bihar	22372
7.	Delhi	65504
8.	Gujarat	95084
9.	Goa	155
10.	Haryana	3248
11.	Himachal Pradesh	636
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6677
13.	Jharkhand	12226
14.	Karnataka	28118
15.	Kerala	23577
16.	Madhya Pradesh	41446
17.	Maharashtra	168518
18.	Manipur	1250
19.	Meghalaya	768
20.	Mizoram	1096
21.	Nagaland	3504
22.	Orissa	2508
23.	Punjab	5152
24.	Puducherry	1304
25.	Rajasthan	17337
26.	Sikkim	254
27.	Tamil Nadu	91318
28.	Tripura	256
29.	Uttar Pradesh	67992
30.	Uttarakhand	773
31.	West Bengal	140052
Total		993523

IHSDP

(Status as on 26-06-2009)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47896
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	176
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	40
4.	Assam	7377
5.	Bihar	9764
6.	Chhattisgarh	17922
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Daman and Diu	16
9.	Gujarat	27168
10.	Haryana	16426
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1616
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6670
13.	Jharkhand	7868
14.	Karnataka	17237
15.	Kerala	18691
16.	Madhya Pradesh	18870
17.	Mizoram	1950
18.	Rajasthan	25857
19.	Meghalaya	912
20.	Manipur	1906
21.	Maharashtra	89939

1	2	3
22.	Nagaland	2761.00
23.	Orissa	12593
24.	Punjab	4658
25.	Puducherry	432
26.	Tamil Nadu	36706
27.	Tripura	1550
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31969
29.	Uttarakhand	231
30.	West Bengal	52686
Total		461887

Single Ticketing System

3898. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to integrate different modes of transport under Single Ticketing System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) has been formulated by the Government in April, 2006 which envisages integration of all modes of public transport system to offer a seamless system enabling the users to use a single ticket over all such systems. Further, Multi-model integration to provide seamless travel has been made one of the condition of sanction under the scheme launched by the Government for funding procurement of buses for Urban Transport Systems under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) under the 2nd economic stimulus package.

[Translation]

BPL People

3899. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes has failed to bring any substantial changes in the living standard of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the State-wise number of BPL people brought above poverty line during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes of the Ministry have a positive impact on the living standards of the people living below the poverty line. The above fact has been brought out through various micro and macro level evaluation studies. The poverty alleviation programmes of the Ministry have been restructured from time to time on the basis of experience gained to make these programmes more focused and effective. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) has been launched by replacing existing wage employment programmes. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was restructured in 1999 to make it a holistic Self Employment programme under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups, provided training for their capacity building and financial assistance through subsidy and bank credit to set up economic activities which could generate sustainable income for them.

(d) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of persons living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee).

The two latest comparable estimates of poverty are available for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05, estimated

from the large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure of the 50th Round (July 1993-June 1994) and 61st Round (July 2004-June 2005) of the NSSO respectively. According to these, the number of people living below the poverty line for the country as a whole is estimated to decline from 320.4 million (36% of the total population) in 1993-94 to 301.7 million (27.5% of the total population) in 2004-05. The number of people living above the poverty line for the country as a whole increased from 570.3 million (64% of the total population) in 1993-94 to 795.4 million (72.5% of the total population) in 2004-05. The state-wise estimate of the number of people living below the poverty line in the country for 1993-94 and 2004-05 is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

Statement-I

Number of persons living Below Poverty Line by States/UTs as per poverty estimates for 1993-94

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	153.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.73
3.	Assam	96.36
4.	Bihar	493.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	N.A.
6.	Delhi	15.51
7.	Goa	1.91
8.	Gujarat	105.19
9.	Haryana	43.88
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.86
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.92
12.	Jharkhand	N.A.
13.	Karnataka	156.45

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	76.41
15.	Madhya Pradesh	298.52
16.	Maharashtra	305.22
17.	Manipur	6.80
18.	Meghalaya	7.38
19.	Mizoram	1.94
20.	Nagaland	5.05
21.	Orissa	160.60
22.	Punjab	25.11
23.	Rajasthan	128.50
24.	Sikkim	1.84
25.	Tamil Nadu	202.10
26.	Tripura	11.79
27.	Uttar Pradesh	604.46
28.	Uttarakhand	N.A.
29.	West Bengal	254.56
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06
31.	Chandigarh	0.80
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.77
33.	Daman and Diu	0.18
34.	Lakshadweep	0.14
35.	Puducherry	3.31
All-India		3203.68

Source: Planning Commission

Notes: 1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

2. Poverty ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
4. Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
5. Urban Poverty ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadar and Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu and Kashmir for 1993-04.

Statement-II

*Number of persons living Below Poverty Line by States/UTs as per poverty estimates for 2004-05
(Based on URP-Consumption)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03
3.	Assam	55.77
4.	Bihar	369.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.96
6.	Delhi	22.93
7.	Goa	2.01
8.	Gujarat	90.69
9.	Haryana	32.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.85
12.	Jharkhand	116.39
13.	Karnataka	138.89

1.	2	3
14.	Kerala	49.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	249.68
16.	Maharashtra	317.38
17.	Manipur	3.95
18.	Meghalaya	4.52
19.	Mizoram	1.18
20.	Nagaland	3.99
21.	Orissa	178.49
22.	Punjab	21.63
23.	Rajasthan	134.89
24.	Sikkim	1.14
25.	Tamil Nadu	145.62
26.	Tripura	6.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	590.03
28.	Uttarakhand	35.66
29.	West Bengal	208.36
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.92
31.	Chandigarh	0.74
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.84
33.	Daman and Diu	0.21
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11
35.	Puducherry	2.37
All-India		3017.20

Source: Planing Commission

URP consumption=Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

Notes: 1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

2. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4. Urban Poverty ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadar and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Progress of Electrification of Villages

3900. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of co-ordination among implementing and monitoring agencies under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is hampering the progress of electrification of villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Implementation of projects under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) require *inter alia* availability

of land for construction of sub-stations, forest clearance, availability of Below Poverty Line (BPL) lists and availability of road permit/way bills for which inter departmental coordination becomes necessary. To ensure the same, States have been requested to set up a coordination committee under Chief Secretary of the State. District Electrification Committees have also been set up to ensure coordination among the agencies, at the district level. Ministry of Power/Rural Electrification Corporation also hold regular review meetings to monitor and coordinate activities under the project.

[English]

Home Loan Products

3901. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two Home Loan Products launched by State Bank of India (SBI) has been implemented all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the customers benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the two Home Loan Products launched by the State Bank of India (SBI) are given below:

Home Loan Scheme Name			Rate
1	2	3	4
w.e.f. 29-06-2009	SBI Easy (up to 30 lacs)	fixed for First year	8.00%
		fixed for Second year	9.00%
		fixed for Third year	9.00%
		From fourth year	2% Below SBAR ie 9.75%
			(Present SBAR is 11.75%)

1	2	3	4
w.e.f. 29-06-2009	SBI Advantage (above 30 lacs)	fixed for First year	8.00%
		fixed for Second year	9.50%
		fixed for Third year	9.50%
		From fourth year	1.5% Below SBAR i.e. 10.25% (Present SBAR is 11.75%)

(c) The Schemes ensure low interest rate for a period of three years which should help customers to meet their repayment obligations easily.

Proposals from Charitable Societies

3902. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare (NCPSEW) for approval of project proposals;

(b) the number of project proposals received by the Committee during last three years, year-wise and the projects approved out of them;

(c) the number of proposals rejected during the said period alongwith the reasons;

(d) whether a number of proposals for setting up of educational institutions in tribal dominated areas received during the recent time have still not been approved;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by when approval is likely to be accorded on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The criteria adopted by National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare (NCPSEW) for approval of project proposals are contained in section 35AC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rules 11J, 11K and 11M of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

(b) The number of project proposals received during the last three years, year-wise and the projects approved out of them are as follows:—

Year	No. of project proposals received	No. of projects approved
2006	441	75
2007	395	66
2008	409	75

(c) The number of proposals rejected during the said period is as follows:—

Year	No. of proposals rejected
2006	188
2007	202
2008	168

The reason for rejection of the proposals is non-satisfaction of the criteria laid down under section 35AC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rules 11J, 11K and 11M of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

(d) to (f) A total of 17 proposals for setting up of educational institutions in tribal dominated areas were received during the period 01-01-2009 to 14-07-2009. Out of these, the Committee has considered 7 proposals where it has approved 3, rejected 1 for non-satisfaction of the criteria laid down under section 35AC of the

Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rules 11J, 11K and 11M of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 and has raised queries in 3. The other 10 proposals have been found to be deficient. After the deficiencies are removed and queries are answered by the applicants, the remaining 13 proposals will be put up for consideration of the Committee.

Thermal Power Plants

3903. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to run some thermal power plants in the country with imported coal;

(b) if so, the details of thermal power plants identified for operating with imported coal as on date,

State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of coal being imported or proposed to be imported for these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) In addition to Trombay Thermal Power Station which have been conceived to operate on imported coal, some of the thermal power plants in the country are being operated by blending imported coal with indigenous coal, subject to technical limitations of the boiler design, in order to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous coal availability. Government has advised to power utilities to import coal to the tune of 28.7 million tonne during the year 2009-10. State-wise/utility-wise details of thermal power plants identified for import of coal during 2009-10 and their respective target for import are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Import of Coal during the Year 2009-10

Sl. No.	State/Sector	Board/Utility	Target of Import (Million Tonne)	Names of identified power plants
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	HPGCL	0.6	Panipat, Yamunagar
2.	Punjab	PSEB	0.6	L. Mohabbat, Ropar
3.	Rajasthan	RVUNL	0.8	Kota, Surat Garh
4.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	0.4	Parichha
5.	Madhya Pradesh	MPGCL	0.6	Birsingpur, Satpura
6.	Private	Torrent Power	0.5	Torrent
7.	Gujarat	GSECL	1.48	Gandhinagar, Wanakbori, Sikka
8.	Maharashtra	MAHA GENCO	2.2	Koradi, Nasik, Bhusawal, Parli, Khaperkheda
9.	Private	Reliance	0.5	Dahanu
10.	Andhra Pradesh	AP GENCO	0.8	Raua; seema, Dr. N.Tata Rao
11.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	1.8	Tuticorin, Mettur, North Chennai
12.	Karnataka	KPCL	0.8	Raichur, Bellary

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Orissa	OPGCL	0.02	lb valley
14.	Central	DVC	0.8	Durgapur, Mejia
15.	Private	CESC	0.5	Budge Budge
16.	West Bengal	WBPDCCL	0.8	Bakresswar, Santaldih, Kolaghat, Sagardih
17.	Central Sector	NTPC	12.5	Rihand, Dadri, Vindhyachal, Ramagundam, Simhadri, Kahalgaon, Farakka STPS, Talcher STPS.
18.	Private Sector	Tata Power	3	Trombay*
Total			28.7	

*Imported coal based plant.

Rain Basera Project

3904. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Gujarat for Rain Basera Projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The erstwhile scheme of Night Shelter for the Urban Footpath Dwellers has been transferred by the Planning Commission in 2005-06 to State Sector and no central subsidy has been released since 2005-06 under the scheme. A total of 97 schemes seeking *inter alia* 17341 beds, 15603 toilet seats, 2015 baths and 2102 urinals had been sanctioned under the Scheme covering 15 States/Union Territories as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**State-wise Summary of Nightshelter for Footpath Dwellers
As on 30-Jun-09**

(Rs. in crores)

State	No. of Projects		Project Cost		Loan Amount		Beds		Seats		Baths		Urinals	
	Cumm.	Curr.	Cumm.	Curr.	Cumm.	Curr.	Cumm.	Curr.	Cumm.	Curr.	Cumm.	Curr.	Cumm.	Curr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	5	0	3.86	0.00	2.14	0.00	2016	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	6	0	1.79	0.00	0.51	0.00	1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	6	0	14.82	0.00	6.90	0.00	0	0	2905	0	760	0	1007	0
Gujarat	2	0	2.09	0.00	1.06	0.00	50	0	1109	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	3	0	1.46	0.00	0.79	0.00	2284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	3	0	0.51	0.00	0.30	0.00	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	125	0	28	0	9	0
Maharashtra	34	0	27.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	7962	0	52	0	449	0
Madhya Pradesh	14	0	15.70	0.00	2.26	0.00	7133	0	2018	0	412	0	323	0
Orissa	3	0	0.79	0.00	0.06	0.00	328	0	206	0	206	0	0	0
Rajasthan	14	0	6.59	0.00	0.10	0.00	886	0	1038	0	545	0	296	0
Tamil Nadu	1	0	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.00	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0.97	0.00	0.50	0.00	1695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	1	0	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	30	0	12	0	18	0
Union Territories														
Chandigarh	2	0	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	0	77.40	0.00	14.68	0.00	17341	0	15603	0	2015	0	2102	0

Note: The cumulative project cost, sanctions and other units are net after incorporating revisions and withdrawals/closed.

Stamp Duty under JNNURM

3905. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the reduction of stamp duty charged for transaction of immovable properties under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As per State Level Reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), all States are to rationalize Stamp Duty to 5% as per timelines committed in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). State Government of Uttar Pradesh has reduced the Stamp Duty to 5% w.e.f. 01-08-2008.

National Nutrition Mission

3906. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a National Nutrition Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any targets in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken by the Government to achieve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The National Nutrition Mission was constituted vide Gazette Notification dated 31st July, 2003. Its main objective was to review the goals set out in the National Nutrition Policy 1993 and strategies adopted by various Ministries/Departments besides coordinating their activities.

Subsequently the Prime Minister's National Council

on India's Nutrition Challenges has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister vide Government Notification dated 31-10-2008 to provide policy directions, review the ongoing programme and coordinate between various Ministries to address the challenge of malnutrition in a more effective way.

Participation of Private Sector in Rural Development

3907. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the participation of private sector in implementation of various rural development and poverty alleviation schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A scheme titled 'Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) for encouraging the participation of private sector in rural development is under the consideration of Government. The details are being worked out.

Anganwadi Workers as Government Employees

3908. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to give recognition to Anganwadi workers and helpers as Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard and the number of Anganwadi workers and helpers likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No. Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Roads under PMGSY

3909. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made for maintenance of rural roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether funds are not being spent properly for the purpose in some States and several roads constructed under the scheme are in bad state;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per guidelines, roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are covered by 5 year maintenance contract along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance fund to service the contract is to be budgeted by the State Government and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) in a separate maintenance account.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) National Quality Monitors (NQMs) have inspected 5,421 roads between December, 2007 and April, 2009 and it was found that 32% of the roads were not maintained properly. Some of the reasons for inadequate maintenance of roads are indicated below:—

- Inadequate allocation of funds at the disposal of SRRDA for carrying out regular maintenance.
- Absence of systematic approach to maintenance management.

(d) Responsibility for maintenance of PMGSY roads is vested with the States. The State Governments have been advised to place the requisite funds at the disposal of SRRDA every year for maintenance. Quarterly Report on funds received and spent on maintenance to be furnished to the Ministry.

An interactive workshop was held with all States in April, 2009 to focus on the issues related to maintenance of PMGSY roads.

[English]

New Building Bye-Laws

3910. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has finalized norms for integrating parking, taxation, congestion charges and other measures to promote public transport across different cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to leverage the grants being made under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) programme to get the States on board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) has been formulated by the Government in April, 2006. It, *inter alia*, seeks to promote integrated land use and transport planning, greater use of public transport and non-motorized modes of travel, Intelligent Transport Systems etc. It provides guidelines for Central financial assistance for investments in public transport, infrastructure for greater use of non-motorized modes, as well as construction of parking facilities.

(c) The guidelines of Urban Infrastructure and Governance under JNNURM provide that Central

Assistance may be leveraged by State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to raise additional resources from Financial Institution/Private Sector/Capital Market. The State level Nodal Agency may also disburse the Central Assistance to the implementing ULB or parastatal as soft loan or grant-cum-loan or grant. However, grant-cum-loan may be sanctioned in such a manner that 25% of Central and State Grant put together is recovered and ploughed into Revolving fund to leverage market funds for financing of further investment in infrastructure projects.

Financing of Power Projects

3911. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Trading Corporation (PTC) proposes to set up an equity fund to finance power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company is exploring possibility of launching multiple equity funds to meet varied requirements of power projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether company is also hosting talks with global financial institutions and private equity firms to create the fund;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the power projects being financed by PTC at present in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) PTC India is a Private Limited Company. As per information provided by them, PTC is considering creating an equity fund to finance power projects in the country.

(c) The company is keeping all its options open.

(d) The Company intends to create a size of fund that would be able to support an aggregate capacity of about 5000 MW.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The talks are in the initial stage.

(g) PTC has in the past taken minority equity positions in some projects/Joint Ventures. The details are available at their website www.ptcindia.com.

Implementation of Central Schemes

3912. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any fresh guidelines to the State Governments for effective implementation of central schemes for the welfare of women and children in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding implementation of central schemes in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Pollution by Thermal Power Plants

3913. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fly ash released by thermal power plants is polluting environment;

(b) if so, the fly ash collected/stored (in tonnes) by these plants annually;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to check environment pollution being caused by fly ash; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The ash generated in thermal power plants is being arrested by installing high efficiency electro static precipitator (ESP) with high stacks for wider spread of ash particles so that the particulate emission from power plants is within the emission limit prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. The fly ash collected in ESPs is disposed off either in the designated ash pond or made use of in various applications.

(b) As per the information compiled by Central Electricity Authority, total fly ash generated from all thermal power plants is about 116 million tonnes for 2008-09, out of which about 66 million tonnes was utilized in various modes of utilization and remaining 50 million tonnes was stored in ash ponds by the plants.

(c) and (d) As per the notification issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests, the new Thermal Power Stations are to achieve 100% fly ash utilization in a time bound programme of 9 years. The electrostatic precipitator provided for arresting fly ash are upgraded in existing thermal power plants to meet the emission stipulations as prescribed by Ministry of Environment and Forests/Central Pollution Control Board.

To minimize the dust nuisance outside the thermal power boundary, 50 Meter wide green belt is being provided all around the plant periphery and to gainfully utilize the fly ash collected from the ESPs, dry fly ash collection system are being provided.

Recovery of Loans

3914. **SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:**

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private Sector Banks are not following the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for recovery of loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three

years, bank-wise; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines relating to engagement of recovery agents by banks on 24th April, 2008. No instance of non-compliance of these guidelines by private sector banks has come to the notice of RBI and Government.

[English]

Farm Lands

3915. **SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large areas of farm lands are being converted into residential colonies by private developers and builders in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to arrest this trend and to protect the farm lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the subject 'Land' falls under the purview of the State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring suitable legislation to protect use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. There is no specific information available regarding conversion of farm land into residential colonies by private developers and builders in the country. However, as per available estimate, there is marginal decline in the availability of agricultural land from 183.07 million ha. in 2003-04 to 182.71 million ha. in 2006-07. During the same period, land under non-agricultural purposes has increased from 24.68 million ha. to 25.19 million ha. A statement showing state-wise area of Agricultural land and area under Non-agricultural uses is enclosed.

Statement*State-wise area of Agriculture Land during 2003-04 and 2006-07*

(Area in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Agricultural land		Area under Non-Agricultural uses	
		2003-04	2006-07	2003-04	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15789.00	15911.00	2692.00	2683.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	415.00	422.00	22.00	23.00
3.	Assam	3224.00	3224.00	1065.00	1065.00
4.	Bihar	6640.00	6638.00	1645.00	1647.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5604.00	5581.00	696.00	683.00
6.	Goa	197.00	197.00	37.00	37.00
7.	Gujarat	12412.00	12412.00	1145.00	1145.00
8.	Haryana	3771.00	3782.00	432.00	421.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	804.00	813.00	453.00	458.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1050.00	1048.00	293.00	293.00
11.	Jharkhand	4184.00	4184.00	792.00	792.00
12.	Karnataka	12908.00	12894.00	1336.00	1363.00
13.	Kerala	2378.00	2329.00	396.00	449.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17362.00	17312.00	1925.00	1992.00
15.	Maharashtra	21180.00	21162.00	1390.00	1412.00
16.	Manipur	224.00	231.00	26.00	26.00
17.	Meghalaya	1061.00	1057.00	87.00	91.00
18.	Mizoram	352.00	213.00	125.00	125.00
19.	Nagaland	645.00	657.00	75.00	75.00
20.	Orissa	7473.00	7473.00	999.00	999.00
21.	Punjab	4270.00	4270.00	429.00	429.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	25638.00	25600.00	1760.00	1835.00
23.	Sikkim	153.00	155.00	143.00	143.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	8168.00	8148.09	2113.00	2160.00
25.	Tripura	310.00	310.00	131.00	131.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1511.00	1504.00	152.00	154.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19307.00	19268.00	2594.00	2700.00
28.	West Bengal	5876.00	5751.00	1609.00	1733.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.00	47.00	21.00	22.00
30.	Chandigarh	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
31.	Dadar and Diu	3.00	3.00	0	0
32.	Delhi	57.00	54.00	75.00	76.00
33.	Lakshadweep	3.00	3.00	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	31.00	31.00	17.00	18.00
Grand Total		183073.00	182710.00	24684.00	25189.00

**Foreign Assistance for Rural
Development Projects**

3916. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects relating to rural development and poverty alleviation are being implemented with foreign assistance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure full utilization of funds

received for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As informed by Department of Economic Affairs, the details of projects in Rural Development Sector being implemented with foreign assistance are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government of India has a monitoring mechanism for externally aided projects. Projects are checked against readiness indicators before they are launched. During implementation, the projects are monitored through joint review meetings periodically. State level portfolio reviews and site visits are also undertaken from time to time.

Statement*Rural Development Projects with Foreign Assistance in India*

Sl. No.	Project's Name	State/Central	Donor Agency	Date of Signing	Date of Closing	Loan Amount
1.	Additional Financing—Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction	Andhra Pradesh	World Bank	25-1-2007	30-9-2009	US\$ 65 million (IDA)
2.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project	Bihar	World Bank	9-8-2007	31-10-2012	US\$ 63 million (IDA)
3.	Chhattisgarh District Poverty Initiatives Project	Chhattisgarh	World Bank	18-8-2003	31-3-2010	US\$ 92.56 million (IDA)
4.	2nd Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project*	Madhya Pradesh	World Bank	20-7-2009	31-12-2014	US\$ 100 million (IDA)
5.	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	Orissa	World Bank	27-1-2009	31-12-2013	US\$ 82.4 million (IDA)
6.	Rural Roads Project	Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	8-11-2004	31-3-2010	US\$ 300 (IDA)/US\$ 99.5 million (IBRD)
7.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Reduction Project	Tamil Nadu	World Bank	14-9-2005	30-9-2011	US\$ 120 (IDA)
8.	Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative	Central sector	World Bank	2-11-2007	30-6-2012	US\$ 300 million (IDA)/US\$ 300 million (IBRD)
9.	2nd Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Karnataka	World Bank	8-3-2002	31-12-2009	US\$ 168.6 million (IDA)
10.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Maharashtra	World Bank	30-9-2003	30-9-2009	US\$ 199.1 million (IDA)
11.	Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Uttaranchal	World Bank	16-10-2006	30-6-2012	US\$ 129.1 million (IDA)
12.	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Punjab	World Bank	26-2-2007	31-3-2012	US\$ 161 million (IDA)

13. Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas	Uttarakhand and Meghalaya	IFAD	20-2-2004	31-12-2012	US\$ 39.91 million
14. Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	Rajasthan	IFAD	17-10-2008	31-12-2014	US\$ 30.3 million
15. Rural Roads Sector-I Project	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	ADB	25-11-2004	30-6-2009	US\$ 400 million
16. Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (Project 1)	Assam, Orissa and West Bengal	ADB	29-8-2006	30-6-2009	US\$ 180 million
17. Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (Project 2)	Orissa	ADB	28-3-2008	31-12-2009	US\$ 53.55 million
18. Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (Project 3)	Assam and West Bengal	ADB	10-11-2008	31-12-2010	US\$ 130 million
19. Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Project	Maharashtra	Germany	28-12-2000	31-12-2009	€ 23.846 million
20. Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project—Phase-2	Madhya Pradesh	DFID	9-7-2007	30-6-2012	€ 45 million
21. Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	Orissa	DFID	23-7-1999	31-7-2009	€ 32.75 million
22. Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project	Kerala	Japan	25-1-1996	26-3-2010	JPY 5112 million
23. Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	Tamil Nadu	Japan	10-3-2008	25-3-2017	JPY 22387 million

*Yet to be declared effective.

Abbreviation

IFAD—International Fund for Agricultural Development

ADB—Asian Development Bank

DFID—Department for International Development

IDA—International Development Association

IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

NIPCCD

3917. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) has organized camps to create awareness about violence and crime against children and women in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons benefited therefrom, State-wise; and

(d) the details of funds released to the State Governments and utilized by them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam. NIPCCD has organised two camps to create awareness about violence and crime against children and women during the last three years, but not organised any such camp in Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Details of these two camps are as follows:

- (i) 7-9-2007 to 1-10-2007 a camp 'District Level Advocacy against Female Foeticide' at Sahabad tehsil of Kurkshetra Distt. in Haryana was organised where around 5000 people from that block participated.
- (ii) 17th and 18th June, 2009 a camp for Volunteers of NGOs on Domestic Violence Act, 2005 at YMCA in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh was organised where 54 people participated.

(d) NIPCCD does not release funds to State Governments.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

3918. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Development Council has approved transfer of Balika Samridhi Yojana to States;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been transferred to State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana is slated for transfer to the State Sector as per the decision of the Planning Commission. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not yet been intimated of the decision of the National Development Council by the Planning Commission.

Off-Budget Expenditure

3919. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of off-budget expenditure incurred in each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the proportion of such expenditure to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country during the same period; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The amount of below the line financing through Special Securities in lieu of subsidies, commonly referred to as off-budget expenditure, incurred in each of the last three years and the proportion of such expenditure to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the said period is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Amount of off-budget expenditure	Proportion to the (GDP)
1	2	3
2006-07	40,361	0.98%

1	2	3
2007-08	38,050	0.81%
2008-09 (RE)	97,019	1.79%

These expenditure are not accounted State-wise hence State-wise figures are not available.

(c) The accounting of the Special Securities on account of Oil, Food, Fertilizer bonds, etc. which are currently shown below the line, is consistent with past practice. As a first step, these liabilities are being clearly shown in the "Budget at a Glance". Having recognised the need to bring these off-budget borrowings into fiscal accounting, the Government, while referring the matter of fiscal consolidation to the Thirteenth Finance Commission, has requested the Commission to consider these liabilities while suggesting a fiscal adjustment roadmap.

Houses for Retiring Government Employees

3920. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme or launched any scheme for providing houses on priority basis to the retiring employees of Government/Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to meet the demand of houses of the retiring Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No scheme as such has been launched by the Government for providing houses on priority basis to the retiring employees of Government/Public Sector Undertakings. However, there is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, namely, Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) specially constituted for construction of

houses for Central Government employees, both serving and retired, Public Sector Undertakings, etc. on "No-Profit-No-Loss Basis". The present position of construction of houses under CGEWHO schemes are given below:—

A. Houses under construction:

1. Chennai Phase-II
2. Hyderabad Phase-III
3. Bhubaneswar Phase-I
4. Mohali Phase-I
5. Jaipur Phase-II

B. Housing Schemes that have been announced/under planning:

1. At Vishakhapatnam where construction is to be commenced after approval of plan by statutory authorities.
2. At Meerut, where construction is to be commenced after finalizing the construction agency.
3. Housing Scheme at Gurgaon under planning stage.

Allotment of Land to CGHS

3921. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Co-operative Group Housing Societies registered in the year 1983 which are still waiting for allotment of land from Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) the reasons for delay of allotment of land by DDA to such societies; and

(c) the steps taken by the DDA to allot the land to those co-operative societies especially which have been cleared by the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Identification of Cities by NCRPB

3922. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has evolved any parameters/yardsticks for identification of various cities, under the ambit of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any variation in the policies formulated for the cities identified as Delhi Metropolitan Areas and Priority Towns in terms of their development and extension of various civic amenities/facilities therein; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the basis/justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) NCRPB has informed that the Regional Plan (RP)-2021 has proposed a six-tier settlement system based on the proposed demographic scenario by 2021 for the National Capital Region (NCR) which is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Hierarchical Level	Population Range
1.	Metro Centre	10 lakh and above
2.	Regional Centre	3 to 10 lakh
3.	Sub-regional Centre	0.5 to 3 lakh
4.	Service Centre	10,000 to 50,000
5.	Central Village	5,000 to 10,000
6.	Basic Village	Below 5,000

(c) Question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) and (e) RP-2001 provided for Delhi Metropolitan Area as one of the Policy Zones and Priority Towns as

part of the Hierarchy of Settlement Pattern. However, RP-2021 has re-designated the Delhi Metropolitan Area as 'Central NCR' and the Priority Towns as 'Regional Centres'. RP-2021 aims to promote growth and balanced development of the NCR, and this aim is sought to be achieved, *inter alia*, through provision of—

- suitable economic base for future growth by identification and development of regional settlements capable of absorbing the economic development impulse of NCT-Delhi;
- efficient and economic rail and road based transportation networks (including mass transport systems) well integrated with the land use patterns to support balanced regional development in such identified settlements;
- a rational land use pattern in order to protect and preserve good agricultural land and utilise unproductive land for urban uses.

It also aims to develop selected urban settlements with urban infrastructural facilities such as transport, power, communication, drinking water, sewerage, drainage etc. comparable with National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD).

Keeping the above objectives in view, the RP-2021 has proposed the development of NCR through four policy zones namely—(i) National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD), (ii) Central National Capital Region (CNCR), (iii) Highway Corridor Zone and (iv) Rest of NCR.

The following development policies have been envisaged for the CNCR policy zone:

The Central NCR comprising the present notified controlled areas of the towns of Ghaziabad-Loni, Noida, Gurgaon-Manesar, Faridabad-Ballabgarh, Bahadurgarh and Sonapat-Kundli are designated as Central National Capital Region (CNCR) for RP-2021.

The major policies for CNCR in RP-2021 include:

- To maximize the opportunities presented by

CNCR to enable it to compete effectively with NCT-Delhi offering jobs, economic activities, comprehensive transport system, housing, social infrastructure and quality of environment, if not better then at least at par with NCT-Delhi.

- All new major economic and non-polluting activities wanting to get located in NCT-Delhi to be located in the urbanisable areas planned in this zone.
- Emphasis should be given to transportation, civic infrastructure, land use and conservation.

Insofar as extension of various civic amenities/facilities in the CNCR and Regional Centres is concerned, RP-2021 has provided for norms for civic infrastructure (water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and drainage) for this purpose. A very high level of physical, social and economic infrastructure is required to be developed so that these centres can act as powerful growth nodes to attract capital functions and activities and also help in population dispersal from the national capital. The policies and proposals of RP-2021 for NCR are to be implemented by the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries.

[Translation]

Growth Rate in Jharkhand

3923. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices for the various States including Jharkhand during the each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether variations/decline occurred in such growth rate in any state during the same period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product, sector-wise, at current prices, as on 26-6-2009 compiled by Central Statistical Organization, for the various States including Jharkhand during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement. The variations in the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product are due to variation in sector-wise growth performance.

(d) Economic Growth in States is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The Government of India facilitates economic growth and development. To counter the negative fallout of global slowdown on the Indian economy, Government of India provided three fiscal stimulus packages in the form of tax relief to boost demand, increased expenditure on public projects to create employment and public assets. The Central Government has increased the budgetary allocation for 2009-10 for Plan expenditure by 34% over the budget estimates of 2008-09.

Statement

*Percentage growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product at
current prices (as on 26-06-2009)*

State/UT	2005-06				2006-07				2007-08			
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
Andhra Pradesh	11.63	13.47	11.80	12.16	8.23	18.18	15.03	14.04	21.28	14.35	14.44	16.10
Arunachal Pradesh	5.64	-3.42	5.73	2.27	14.73	23.09	11.75	16.53	7.55	7.58	9.52	8.30
Assam	13.34	13.42	6.35	10.06	8.32	10.64	11.30	10.29	8.34	9.14	12.48	10.46
Bihar	-0.01	22.69	9.02	8.02	28.71	33.72	21.74	25.40	-0.80	18.88	21.99	14.99
Jharkhand	-20.17	15.85	6.75	6.93	12.86	16.57	14.13	15.22	3.80	9.48	11.25	9.53
Goa	41.57	14.10	12.23	15.51	-13.13	25.23	10.40	14.97	8.18	15.88	10.09	12.89
Gujarat	29.33	14.79	13.16	16.21	13.44	16.56	15.99	15.81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Haryana	2.68	15.26	18.35	13.78	27.84	18.04	21.81	21.83	16.58	17.19	18.62	17.73
Himachal Pradesh	8.73	15.43	9.19	11.37	-3.16	19.16	12.79	11.34	14.99	15.85	7.92	12.64
Jammu and Kashmir	5.29	10.95	11.24	9.36	4.69	14.47	9.45	9.39	4.70	15.23	8.98	9.52
Karnataka	19.72	27.39	14.51	19.17	-8.68	10.21	12.90	7.90	22.00	11.67	17.37	16.36
Kerala	14.90	17.98	10.21	12.81	13.91	19.69	12.55	14.54	9.84	20.16	12.46	14.00
Madhya Pradesh	13.68	8.99	7.32	9.48	12.05	11.53	11.51	11.66	0.55	14.58	11.35	9.14
Chhattisgarh	35.99	13.47	12.19	17.00	9.84	17.12	10.83	13.35	17.63	20.13	14.60	17.70
Maharashtra	13.36	15.35	12.78	13.57	20.67	14.48	15.70	15.98	22.80	13.80	15.79	16.15
Manipur	3.25	20.09	9.98	10.90	3.33	7.28	5.33	5.43	6.64	7.46	6.32	6.76

Meghalaya	7.11	10.39	8.71	8.84	5.09	11.95	11.06	10.14	5.09	9.20	10.78	9.28
Mizoram	3.87	30.23	8.06	10.85	2.89	14.10	10.35	10.10	2.70	14.21	11.05	10.33
Nagaland	5.57	12.16	4.69	5.99	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Orissa	6.31	9.37	13.75	10.54	15.90	24.21	15.62	18.26	14.75	14.45	13.33	14.02
Punjab	9.40	18.31	11.59	12.41	13.76	11.92	9.78	11.54	16.80	17.84	10.84	14.26
Rajasthan	1.12	17.23	9.76	9.68	19.54	14.71	14.30	15.73	16.43	14.17	12.79	14.15
Sikkim	9.58	17.12	14.48	14.22	9.24	18.07	11.81	13.10	10.22	18.64	12.02	13.66
Tamil Nadu	22.11	20.30	12.33	16.04	21.68	16.37	17.93	17.92	10.42	9.11	10.67	10.14
Tripura	10.67	30.04	7.34	13.16	6.33	7.00	12.22	9.52	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	8.74	18.39	9.53	11.30	8.51	14.02	12.93	11.87	9.10	12.97	11.01	11.14
Uttarakhand	0.67	17.43	10.70	10.34	5.48	19.93	12.98	13.52	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
West Bengal	9.88	9.09	10.01	9.78	8.50	23.40	16.15	15.84	15.62	13.99	13.38	14.02

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments.

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

3924. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state the State-wise names of districts of the country which have been covered or are proposed to be covered under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) is being implemented in 147 districts from 2003-04. The list of districts covered under the RSVY is enclosed as Statement. At present this Scheme has been subsumed in the Backward Regions Grant Fund programme and is also proposed for closure from December 2009 as most of the districts have claimed their total allocation of Rs. 45 crore each. As such there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to extend RSVY to other districts of the country.

Statement

List of the Districts covered under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)

Sl. No.

Andhra Pradesh (10)

1. Adilabad
2. Chittoor
3. Karimnagar
4. Khammam
5. Mahboobnagar
6. Medak
7. Nalgonda
8. Nizamabad
9. Vijainagaram
10. Warangal

Sl. No.

Arunachal Pradesh (1)

11. Upper Subansiri

Assam (5)

12. Dheemaji
13. Karbi-Anglong
14. Kokrajhar
15. N.C. Hills
16. North Lakhimpur

Bihar (21)

17. Araria
18. Aurangabad
19. Bhojpur
20. Darbhanga
21. Gaya
22. Jamui
23. Jehanabad
24. Kaimur
25. Katihar
26. Lakhisarai
27. Madhubani
28. Muzaffarpur
29. Nalanda
30. Nawadah
31. Patna
32. Purnea
33. Rohtash
34. Samastipur

Sl. No.	
35.	Sheohar
36.	Supaul
37.	Vaishali
	Chhattisgarh (8)
38.	Bastar
39.	Bilaspur
40.	Dantewada
41.	Jaspur
42.	Kanker
43.	Kawardha/Kabirdham
44.	Rajnandgaon
45.	Sarguja
	Gujarat (3)
46.	Dahod
47.	Dangs
48.	Panchmahals
	Haryana (1)
49.	Sirsa
	Himachal Pradesh (2)
50.	Chamba
51.	Sirmaur
	Jammu and Kashmir (3)
52.	Doda
53.	Kupwara
54.	Poonch
	Jharkhand (16)
55.	Bokaro

Sl. No.	
56.	Chatra
57.	Dhanbad
58.	Garhwa
59.	Giridih
60.	Godda
61.	Gumla
62.	Hazaribagh
63.	Koderma
64.	Latehar
65.	Lohardagga
66.	Palamu
67.	Ranchi
68.	Saraikela
69.	Simdega
70.	West Singhbhum
	Karnataka (4)
71.	Bidar
72.	Chitradurg
73.	Davengere
74.	Gulbarga
	Kerala (2)
75.	Pallakad
76.	Wayanad
	Madhya Pradesh (10)
77.	Balaghat
78.	Barwani
79.	Dindori

Sl. No.	
80.	Khargone
81.	Mandla
82.	Satna
83.	Seoni
84.	Shahadol
85.	Sidhi
86.	Umaria
	Maharashtra (9)
87.	Ahmednagar
88.	Bhandara
89.	Chandrapur
90.	Dhule
91.	Gadchiroli
92.	Gondia
93.	Hingoli
94.	Nanded
95.	Nandurbar
	Manipur (1)
96.	Tamenglong
	Meghalaya (1)
97.	West Garo Hills
	Mizoram (1)
98.	Lawngtlai
	Nagaland (1)
99.	Mon
	Orissa (5)
100.	Gajapati
101.	Ganjam

Sl. No.	
102.	Keonjhar
103.	Mayurbhanj
104.	Sundargarh
	Punjab (1)
105.	Hoshiarpur
	Rajasthan (3)
106.	Banswara
107.	Dungarpur
108.	Jhalawar
109.	Sikkim (1)
	Tamil Nadu (5)
110.	Tiruvannamalai
111.	Dindigul
112.	Cuddalore
113.	Nagapattinam
114.	Sivganga
	Tripura (1)
115.	Dhalai
	Uttaranchal (3)
116.	Chamoli
117.	Champawat
118.	Tehri Garhwal
	Uttar Pradesh (21)
119.	Azamgarh
120.	Banda
121.	Barabanki
122.	Chandauli
123.	Chitrakoot

Sl. No.	
124.	Fatehpur
125.	Gorakhpur
126.	Hamirpur
127.	Hardoi
128.	Jalaun
129.	Jaunpur
130.	Kaushambi
131.	Kushinagar
132.	Lalitpur
133.	Mahoba
134.	Mirzapur
135.	Pratapgarh
136.	Raebareli
137.	Sitapur
138.	Sonbhadra
139.	Unnao
West Bengal (8)	
140.	24 South Paraganas
141.	Bankura
142.	Birbhum
143.	Jalpaiguri
144.	Midnapur West
145.	North Dinajpur
146.	Purulia
147.	Somh Dinajpur

[English]

Coastal Tourism

3925. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the development of coastal tourism in the country including Karnataka and Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan initiated/being initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme of the Ministry of Tourism for development of coastal tourism. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism including coastal tourism under the following Schemes:

- (i) Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
- (ii) Large Revenue Generating projects
- (iii) Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development
- (iv) Information Technology
- (v) Fairs, Festival and Events

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for development of coastal tourism in 2008-09:

1. Development of tourism infrastructure at Cochin Port, Kerala for Rs. 1450.00 lakh to Cochin Port Trust, Kochi.
2. Purchase of Ferries in Tamil Nadu for Rs. 52.70 lakh to Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Ltd, Chennai.

Scarcity of Coins

3926. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of coins of various denominations in the country including Tamil Nadu at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof, denomination-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is adequate stock of coins of all the denominations with RBI and currency chest branches of banks.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The measures taken by RBI for distribution of coins are as under:

- (1) All the Regional Offices of RBI have made arrangements for retail distribution through select Post Offices in addition to the bank branches.
- (2) Banks have specially identified around 2000 select branches for distribution of coins. Press releases were issued to inform the public of the same.
- (3) In addition, the banks as also RBI issue Offices are holding Coin Melas at market places, village fairs etc.
- (4) Arrangements for distribution of coins are made to registered Association of Hotels, retail shops, chemists etc.
- (5) Coin vending machines have been installed at issue offices of RBI. Banks have also been advised to identify additional locations at prominent places to install coin vending machines.

[Translation]

Price/Sale of DDA Flats

3927. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has any decision for fixing the selling prices of 65,000 flats proposed to be constructed under various categories 2009-10 to 2014-2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise alongwith the estimated difference between selling price and the actual cost of construction;

(c) whether DDA has assessed the number of flats required for the entire population of Delhi at present; and

(d) if so, the actual demand and supply of DDA flats in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that as per its existing pricing policy, price of DDA flats is fixed on the basis of acquisition cost of land, development cost of land, average cost of construction, departmental charges, interest during construction etc. and the price varies from one category to another depending upon type of flat and location of flat. DDA does not add any element of profit in the costing of flats. The pricing details including the selling price of the proposed 65,000 flats is to be worked out by DDA as per the above prevalent costing policy, the details of which are yet to be worked out.

(c) and (d) Based on the projected population of 230 lakh, requirement of an additional housing stock of around 24 lakh Dwelling Units (DUs) has been estimated in Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021. It has been assessed that around 40% of the housing need can potentially be met through re-development/upgradation of existing areas of Delhi and the remaining 60% of the requirement would have to be met through new housing units to be provided in new areas.

The estimated availability of housing through re-development and new housing has been divided into three phases i.e. in phase-I (2011) would be 7 lakh, in phase-II (2011-16) about 9 lakh and phase-III (2016-21) about 8 lakh making a total of 24 lakh units.

Based on the provisions of MPD-2021 in this regard, it is proposed to adopt a multi-pronged housing strategy for provision of housing stock and for delivery of serviced land, involving the private sector, public agencies and co-operative societies etc. The overall responsibility for provision of land and facilitation of adequate housing to

meet the projected demand lies with the DDA in collaboration with GNCTD and other agencies.

[English]

Unaccounted Funds

3928. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has detected that over Rs. 51,000 crores allocated to various NGOs and other organisations under various schemes of the Government has been unaccounted for during last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) C and AG in the Report No. 13 on Union Government Accounts for 2007-08, had made a reference to Statement No. 18 of Expenditure Budget Vol. I, 2008-09, which indicated a Budget provision (Revised estimates 2007-08), of Rs. 51259.8 crores, for transfer of Central Plan assistance directly to State/district level autonomous bodies and authorities, societies, non-governmental organizations etc. for implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes. CAG had observed that the expenditure of Government of India was overstated to this extent.

In the system of accounting followed in Government of India, the "releases of funds" made by Government of India to such State/district level autonomous bodies and authorities, societies, non-governmental organizations under various approved schemes are treated as expenditure in the books of Government of India, as per the accounting principles laid down on the advice of C and AG. Institutions or organizations receiving funds through such releases maintain subsidiary accounts as per General Financial Rules of Government. The accounts of all grantee institutions or organizations are open to inspection by the sanctioning authority and C and AG.

Therefore, money released to various NGOs and

other organizations under various schemes by the Government is not unaccounted for.

[Translation]

Fund under Small Savings Schemes

3929. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds deposited under the Small Saving Schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the likely amount of interest to be paid thereon;

(c) whether the funds deposited under these schemes are used for development projects in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the deposits received from the investors in the various small savings schemes during the last three years and the current financial year, are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Deposit Received
2006-07	182181
2007-08	147709
2008-09 (Provisional)	157341
2009-2010 (upto May 2009)	38068

(b) An amount of Rs. 60108 crore is estimated to be paid to the investors during 2008-09 and Rs. 57778 crore during the current financial year.

(c) and (d) The funds deposited under small savings schemes are credited to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). Net collections (gross collections minus

withdrawals) are being invested into special Central Government and State Government securities, as per norms decided from time to time by the Central Government. NSSF transfers to the States form part of the Scheme of Financing of the Annual Plans of States.

[English]

Basis for Charging Interest

3930. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks, while lending loans, charge interest on daily basis and give interest on monthly basis on saving deposits in the bank;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the interest money of the customer lost due to this imbalance; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, banks are required to charge interest rate on loans at monthly rest with effect from April 1, 2002. Charging of interest on loans at monthly rests is, however, not applicable to agricultural advances where, for the convenience of borrower, interest rests are linked to crop seasons or harvesting/marketing season. In the case of savings and term deposits, Banks are required to pay interest at quarterly or longer rests. In the case of savings deposits, at present, interest is calculated on minimum balance to the credit of the deposit account during the period from the 10th to the last day of each calendar month and credited to the account only when it is Rs. 1 or more.

(c) On a review and in view of computerization in commercial bank branches, it is proposed that payment of interest on savings bank accounts by Scheduled

Commercial Banks (SCBs) would be calculated on a daily product basis with effect from April 1, 2010.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Tourism Schemes

3932. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI MOHAN JENA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of works undertaken/being undertaken by various State Governments with the funds allocated by the Union Government to develop and promote tourism in those States during last three years, State-wise and work-wise;

(b) the details of such schemes along with the names of projects sanctioned thereunder and the funds utilised by the State Governments since inception, State-wise, project-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether these schemes have been/are being implemented satisfactorily;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) State/Union Territory-wise details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion of tourism during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Implementation of projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism however, monitors the progress of implementation through review meetings with them and site visits from time to time.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttarakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Pudducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
Total		278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

Agricultural Loans

3933. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of refusal to grant agricultural loans to the farmers by banks have come to the notice of Government during 2008-09 and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the banks are using the services of private companies for recovery of the agricultural loans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No specific report has been received by the Government from the farmers about refusal of agricultural loans to them. The nationalised banks have a robust internal grievance redressal mechanism designed to address all customer complaints including those relating to availing of crop loans by the farmers, etc. Various instructions have been issued to banks from time to time in this regard.

(d) and (e) The banks, in general, have been engaging the services of Recovery Agents for recovery of loans. In this regard, Reserve Bank of India has issued specific guidelines to banks for engaging the Recovery Agents, which *inter alia*, include the process of appointment of Recovery Agents, methods to be followed by them, training for Recovery Agents and use of other means like Lok Adalats, Credit Counselors etc.

[English]

Encroachment of Government Land

3934. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquired by the Government for public purposes has been encroached upon in various parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to recover such land and also to prevent encroachment on Government land in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 1402.16 acres of Government land, acquired for public purposes has been encroached upon in various parts of Delhi. Out of this, 280.97 acres of land has been encroached by JJ clusters and unauthorized colonies have come up on the balance of 1121.19 acres of land. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that some encroachments have been reported under their jurisdiction in the parks, community halls, hospitals and schools and that in some cases, the matter is sub-judice. MCD has reported that actions for encroachment removal are taken from time to time at the zonal level. DDA has further informed that the detection of and action against unauthorized encroachments is a continuous process and action is taken against the defaulters as per the relevant laws.

National Overseas Scholarship

3935. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad for tribal students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government does not propose to expand the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad for Scheduled Tribe students. The number of scholarship awards per year under the scheme were revised from 10 to 15 [13 for Scheduled Tribes and 2 for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)] just about two years ago, i.e. from 01-04-2007.

Use of Machines under NREGS

3936. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received complaints/reports regarding violation of ban on machines and contractors and non-fulfilment of mandatory requirement in various States under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such violations and make the scheme a success in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under NREGA, data regarding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries is maintained in terms of the person-days of employment generated. State/UT-wise data for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) During the period 1-4-2008 to 30-6-2009, a total of 438 complaints have been received under NREGA. State-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	11

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	43
4.	Chhattisgarh	16
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jharkhand	37
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	64
11.	Maharashtra	5
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Orissa	12
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Rajasthan	47
16.	Tamil Nadu	2
17.	Tripura	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	147
19.	Uttarakhand	4
20.	West Bengal	10
Total		438

(d) The Ministry has taken the following measures for strengthening the implementation of NREGA.

(i) States have been requested to appoint dedicated staff and provide them adequate training for NREGA implementation at all levels. To meet the salaries of such dedicated staff, the administrative expenditure under NREGA has been enhanced to 6% from 1-4-2009.

(ii) Training to all other functionaries involved in

the implementation of the Act (PRIs and officials) has been emphasized from time to time. Expenditure towards the training programmes is borne by the Central Government.

- (iii) A web enabled Management Information System (MIS) has been developed in the Ministry to regularly monitor the reliability and authenticity of the figures reported by the States.
- (iv) Modifications have been made in Schedule I and II of the Act to strengthen the provisions of transparency and accountability, social audit and grievance redressal.
- (v) Draft Financial Rules have been notified for bringing transparency and smooth flow of funds up to the implementing agency level.

- (vi) An Expert Group has been set up to develop the grievance redressal mechanism under NREGA.
- (vii) National toll-free telephone Helpline under NREGA established which receives complaints and queries relating to NREGA. States have also been requested to set up similar helplines.
- (viii) Directive under Section 27(1) has been issued to all State Governments to conduct Social Audit in a campaign mode and complete the same in all Gram Panchayats and report the completion of social audit before 31-8-2009.
- (ix) Operational guidelines were revised with effect from 1-4-2008.

Statement**Persondays Generated under NREGA**

(in lakhs)

State	Financial Year 2008-09					Financial Year 2009-10				
	Total	SC	%SC	ST	%ST	Total	SC	%SC	ST	%ST
Andhra Pradesh	2735.5	715.0	26.1	354.4	13.0	1298.1	323.5	24.9	168.7	13.0
Arunchal Pradesh	25.7	0.0	0.0	19.7	76.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Assam	751.1	78.2	10.4	258.8	34.5	160.9	15.2	9.4	51.1	31.8
Bihar	991.8	496.5	50.1	26.3	2.7	325.2	151.0	46.4	9.3	2.9
Chhattisgarh	1243.2	204.0	16.4	513.6	41.3	292.2	57.7	19.8	108.0	37.0
Gujarat	213.1	27.0	12.7	107.7	50.6	111.3	22.5	20.2	37.1	33.3
Haryana	69.1	36.6	53.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	7.1	61.4	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	205.3	68.8	33.5	16.0	7.8	42.2	14.4	34.0	2.5	6.0
Jammu and Kashmir	78.8	6.7	8.5	21.6	27.4	9.7	0.7	7.4	1.3	13.6
Jharkhand	750.0	135.8	18.1	299.7	40.0	156.3	24.0	15.4	66.9	42.8
Karnataka	287.6	79.9	27.8	39.9	13.9	135.8	29.5	21.7	13.9	10.3
Kerala	153.7	29.9	19.5	14.2	9.3	24.6	4.9	19.8	0.9	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	2947.0	525.1	17.8	1379.5	46.8	932.5	167.7	18.0	421.1	45.2
Maharashtra	419.9	69.3	16.5	185.4	44.2	147.0	27.6	18.8	59.2	40.3
Manipur	285.6	4.7	1.6	208.3	72.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	98.5
Meghalaya	86.3	0.4	0.4	81.7	94.7	23.4	0.2	0.9	23.1	98.8

Mizoram	125.8	0.0	0.0	125.8	100.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	99.9
Nagaland	202.7	0.0	0.0	202.7	100.0	40.3	0.0	0.0	40.3	100.0
Orissa	403.7	84.7	21.0	142.7	35.3	97.1	18.9	19.4	30.5	31.4
Punjab	39.9	29.6	74.3	0.0	0.0	17.5	11.9	68.3	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	4829.5	1390.4	28.8	1122.5	23.2	1967.5	494.3	25.1	564.9	28.7
Sikkim	26.3	1.5	5.7	11.6	44.1	3.4	0.2	4.9	1.4	41.7
Tamil Nadu	1203.6	725.4	60.3	20.9	1.7	535.2	313.2	58.5	10.7	2.0
Tripura	351.1	82.3	23.5	158.7	45.2	40.6	11.0	27.2	16.8	41.3
Uttar Pradesh	2278.4	1223.0	53.7	41.6	1.8	539.2	296.9	55.1	16.6	3.1
Uttaranchal	104.3	28.3	27.2	5.4	5.1	27.0	7.5	27.9	1.6	5.8
West Bengal	786.6	294.6	37.4	116.5	14.8	323.2	123.3	38.1	44.8	13.9
Andaman and Nicobar	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Goa	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Lakshadweep	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8
Pondicherry	1.6	0.8	49.5	0.0	0.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total	21600.6	6338.5	29.3	5477.8	25.4	7293.4	2123.2	29.1	1721.9	23.6

Working Condition of Slum Dwellers

3937. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of classifying dwelling units as slum;

(b) whether the Union Government has formulated and implemented any plan in consultation with the State Governments to improve the working conditions of slum dwellers in the country including Metropolitan cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the fund allocated and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) According to the Census of India, 2001, the slum areas are defined to constitute of:—

1. All specified areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;
2. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local

Government and UT Administration which may have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;

3. A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

(b) and (c) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December 2005 with the basic objective to strive for holistic slum development by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the urban poor/slum dwellers in identified urban areas. Additional Central Assistance is provided to States for taking up projects for housing and infrastructural facilities for slum dwellers/urban poor in 65 select cities including Metropolitan cities in the country under the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). Other cities and towns are covered under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocated and released during each of the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	ACA Allocated		ACA released	
	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP
2006-07	908.51	500	901.78	492.62
2007-08	1201	790	1192.80	792.24
2008-09	1880.35	1113.84	1582.92	1296.20

The Government has also launched new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores for construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/developers.

The Government has also launched the scheme for Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) that envisages the provision of interest subsidy to EWS and LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct houses.

Furthermore, the Government has proposed to

introduce a new scheme called Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. It aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to the slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create Slum free India through implementation of RAY.

Drinking Water Facilities in Schools

3938. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schools in rural areas are running without the facility of safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed to provide drinking water facilities in all the schools in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds released, utilised and achievements made in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) and (b) The State-wise number of schools not having drinking water facilities, as per the District Information system for Education (DISE) 2007-08 data, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), State-wise physical and financial targets fixed for providing drinking water facilities to schools and the achievements thereon is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), no annual targets are fixed or allocations made for schools separately, but all existing Government and aided schools in rural areas not covered under SSA are required to be provided with drinking water facilities by 2009.

Statement-I

State-wise number of schools not having drinking water facilities, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2007-08 data

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Schools	Schools not having Drinking Water Facilities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100449	10939
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4547	1594
4.	Assam	66727	25730
5.	Bihar	67874	13249
6.	Chandigarh	176	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	49708	6651
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	304	15
9.	Daman and Diu	98	2

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	4742	68
11.	Goa	1503	56
12.	Gujarat	39039	5614
13.	Haryana	17743	497
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17197	1216
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20789	5393
16.	Jharkhand	41944	12520
17.	Karnataka	56441	12569
18.	Kerala	12426	276
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	37	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	129000	10926
21.	Maharashtra	87280	12821
22.	Manipur	4011	998
23.	Meghalaya	10572	5381
24.	Mizoram	2783	754
25.	Nagaland	2523	754
26.	Orissa	59435	8422
27.	Pudducherry	703	8
28.	Punjab	20026	501
29.	Rajasthan	103303	13409
30.	Sikkim	1150	238
31.	Tamil Nadu	53307	0
32.	Tripura	3901	930
33.	Uttar Pradesh	180058	4069
34.	Uttaranchal	20610	2809
35.	West Bengal	70010	3802
Total		1250775	162213

Statement-II*Physical and Financial Targets, and achievements under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan for providing drinking water facilities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07 Civil Works Drinking water (no. of schools)				2007-08 Civil Works Drinking water (no. of schools)			
		Outlay approved		Achievement		Outlay approved		Achievement	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	30.00	0	0.00	0	30.00	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	76.01	0	0.00	760	431.00	5	3.20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	788	394.00	0	332.48	0	31.92	0	26.07
5.	Bihar	0	505.73	4157	45.65	0	458.87	1098	122.62
6.	Chandigarh	0		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	51.61	0	0.00	1567	445.76	184	444.46
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	22.50	34	5.15	16	22.35	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	7.20	0	0.90	0	6.30	0	6.20
10.	Delhi	0		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Goa	129	26.50	95	26.50	0	5.09	0	5.09
12.	Gujarat	184	190.18	735	184.79	187	234.01	168	233.95
13.	Haryana	0	135.15	782	32.32	0	100.18	36	7.97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	88.15	210	53.18	0	2.72	218	2.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	0	34.34	1311	34.34	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	1551	310.20	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	3.00	0	0.00	0	3.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	0	492.13	3442	73.64	554	320.50	1346	320.50
21.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	2557	383.60	2187	310.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1477	221.55	351	132.82	10301	5239.23	6698	3022.59
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Orissa	0	46.35	0	46.35	0	10.92	5350	0.15
27.	Pondicherry	0	11.70	76	11.40	0	0.30	2	0.30
28.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	3860	1930.00	3820	1593.76	2312	1387.20	1688	1054.06
30.	Sikkim	0	24.17	0	0.15	0	24.02	0	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	32.04	1567	6.69	0	31.38	1245	30.38
34.	Uttaranchal	0	0.00	0	0.00	634	95.10	223	68.55
35.	West Bengal	0	168.84	3341	158.65	0	168.84	887	1.67
Total		8995	4874.75	22108	3049.75	17882	9358.89	19148	5350.47

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 Civil Works Drinking water (no. of schools)			
		Outlay approved		Achievement (upto Sept. 2008)	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
		11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	30.00	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	382.40	0	42.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.52	0	000
5.	Bihar	649	404.11	0	0.19
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	9.00	0	0.00
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	22.35	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	241	482.00	9	244.44
13.	Haryana	0	46.41	6	0.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	0	17.67	0	0.50

1	2	11	12	13	14
17.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	762	152.40	0	18.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	3.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	189	104.88	785	5.66
21.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2216.64	155	64.07
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Orissa	0	10.92	0	0.00
27.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	97	24.98	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	397	238.20	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	0	24.02	0	22.57
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22064	2763.28	417	1445.87
34.	Uttaranchal	0	23.55	0	0.00
35.	West Bengal	0	168.14	0	0.00
Total		24399	7124.47	1372	1844.97

information for the current year, 2009-2010 is being collected.

Disabled-Friendly Public Buildings

3939. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up an action plan to render all major public buildings disabled-friendly throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Urban Development has drawn up an action plan for promoting barrier free access in major public buildings to make them disabled friendly. The action plan includes facilitating amendment of Building Bye-Laws of States; harmonization of Guidelines for barrier free environment; access audit of major government buildings in Delhi and outside; awareness generation, capacity building and monitoring and review.

[Translation]

Village Tourism

3940. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Village Tourism alongwith the names of villages selected and funds allocated during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the communication and transport facilities are being provided in these villages for implementation of the said projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any problem is being faced by the

Government in the implementation of the projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the extent to which the said project is beneficial to public and the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) Development and promotion of tourism including rural tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of infrastructure at rural sites which have core-competency in art, craft, culture, handloom/textiles etc. under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits. Community participation and capacity building, including skill upgradation in such rural sites are supported through Government of India-United Nations Development Programme Endogenous Tourism Project and Capacity Building for Service Providers Scheme of the Ministry. The list of Rural Tourism Projects sanctioned during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of projects through site visits and review meetings.

Artisans from several rural tourism sites have showcased their products through participation in fairs and festivals such as Deepawali Deep Utsav at Delhi Haat, India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, Surajkund Craft Mela, Mega Shopping Festivals at Bhubaneswar, Aurangabad, Hyderabad, etc. India@60, Singapore, PATA Travel Mart 2008, Hyderabad and Volvo Ocean Race 2008, Kochi. Both domestic and international tourists have already started visiting rural tourism sites.

Statement*List of Rural Tourism Projects during Last Three Years*

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Ligu village, Distt. Upper Subansiri	2006-07	46.00	2006-07	20.00
	2.	Village Ego-Nikte, Distt. West Siang	2006-07	46.50	2006-07	20.00
2. Chhattisgarh	3.	Mana-Tuta, Distt. Raipur	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
	4.	Village Chilpi, Distt. Kabirdham	2006-07	48.75	2006-07	20.00
	5.	Village Odh, Distt. Raipur	2007-08	42.05	2007-08	20.00
3. Gujarat	6.	Dandi Village, Distt. Navsari	2006-07	50.00	2007-08	20.00
	7.	Nageshwar, Distt. Jamnagar	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	15.33
4. Himachal Pradesh	8.	Village Baroh, Distt. Kangra	2006-07	50.00	—	—
5. Jammu and Kashmir	9.	Village Akingaam, Distt. Anantnag	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	14.26
	10.	Village Vasaknag, Distt. Anantnag	2006-07	47.20	2008-09	18.15
	11.	Village Dori Degair, Distt. Jammu	2006-07	50.00	2007-08	20.00
	12.	Village Watlab, Distt. Baramula	2007-08	35.89	2007-08	19.50
	13.	Village Agarjitto, Distt. Udhampur	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	20.00
	14.	Village Marwari Karwool, Distt. Doda	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	20.00
	15.	Rural Tourism Village Manasbal, Distt. Srinagar	2008-09	43.16	2008-09	19.50
	16.	Village Rafiabad, Distt. Baramula	2008-09	44.64	2008-09	20.00

	17.	Village Nowgam Mawar, Distt. Kupwara	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	20.00
	18.	Village Shar-Shalli, Distt. Pulwama	2008-09	43.90	2008-09	20.00
	19.	Village Tegar Semor, Distt. Leh	2008-09	48.93	2008-09	20.00
6. Jharkhand	20.	Village Amadubi, Distt. Singbhum	2007-08	49.95	2007-08	17.44
	21.	Deuridih, Distt. Saraikela Kharsawan	2007-08	49.94	2007-08	17.44
7. Kerala	22.	Village Kalady, Distt. Ernakulam for Spice Circuit	2006-07	47.20	2005-06	20.00
	23.	Village Anakkara, Distt. Idukki for Spice Circuit	2006-07	50.00	2005-06	20.00
	24.	Village Clappana, Distt. Kollam	2008-09	49.60	—	—
8. Madhya Pradesh	25.	Amla, Distt. Ujjain	2006-07	48.69	2006-07	20.00
	26.	Village Devpur, Distt. Vidisha	2007-08	40.34	2007-08	19.84
	27.	Seondha, Distt. Datia	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	15.33
	28.	Village Budhni, Distt. Sehore	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	19.45
9. Maharashtra	29.	Morachi Chincholi	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
10. Manipur	30.	Khongion, Distt. Thoubal	2006-07	49.75	—	—
	31.	Village Noney, Distt. Tamenglong	2006-07	50.00	—	—
	32.	Andro, Distt. East Imphal	2006-07	50.00		
11. Meghalaya	33.	Village Ialong, Distt. Jaintia Hills	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	14.80
	34.	Village Sasatgre, Distt. West Garo Hills	2006-07	38.49	2006-07	20.00
12. Nagaland	35.	Avachekha, Distt. Zunheboto	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	20.00
	36.	Changtongia, Distt. Mokokchung	2007-08	49.76	2007-08	20.00
	37.	Leshumi, Distt. Phek	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	19.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	38.	Thetsumi, Distt. Phek	2007-08	41.14	2007-08	20.00
	39.	Kuki Dulong, Distt. Dimapur	2007-08	36.27	2007-08	18.98
	40.	Longsa, Distt. Mokokchung	2007-08	48.34	2007-08	20.00
	41.	Village Mitikhru, Distt. Phek	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	17.10
	42.	Village Chungli Yimti	2008-09	50.00	2008-09	17.10
13. Orissa	43.	Barpali, Distt. Bargarh	2006-07	50.00	2007-08	13.50
	44.	Hirapur, Distt. Khurda	2006-07	50.00	—	—
	45.	Padmanavpur, Distt. Ganjam	2006-07	50.00	—	—
	46.	Deuljhari, Distt. Angul	2006-07	50.00	2007-08	15.75
	47.	Gurukul of Konark Natya Mandap	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	20.00
14. Punjab	48.	Boothgarh, Distt. Hoshiarpur	2006-07	50.00		—
	49.	Chamkaur, Sahib, Distt Ropar	2006-07	46.00	—	—
	50.	Jainti Majri, Distt. Mohali	2006-07	50.00	—	—
	51.	Village Chhat	2006-07	45.46	—	—
	52.	Rajasansi, Distt. Amritsar	2008-09	50.00	2004-05	20.00
15. Rajasthan	53.	Haldighati, Distt. Rajsamand	2006-07	50.00	2004-05	19.32
16. Sikkim	54.	Chumbung, Distt. West Sikkim	2007-08	49.96	2007-08	20.00
	55.	Tingchim, Distt. West Sikkim	2007-08	48.71	2007-08	20.00
	56.	Maniram Bhanjyang, Distt. South Sikkim	2008-09	38.24	2008-09	20.00
	57.	Village Jaubari	2008-09	38.24	2008-09	20.00
	58.	Village Jaubari	2008-09	42.59	2008-09	20.00

17. Tamil Nadu	59. Village Kombai, Distt. Theni, for Spice Circuit	2006-07	50.00	2005-06	20.00
	60. Thadiyankudissai, Distt. Dindigul, for Spice Circuit	2006-07	50.00	2005-06	20.00
18. Tripura	61. Durgabari, Distt. West Tripura	2007-08	34.68	2007-08	20.00
	62. Devipur, Distt. West Tripura	2007-08	48.55	2007-08	20.00
	63. Malayanagar, Distt. West Tripura	2007-08	39.68	2007-08	20.00
19. Uttarakhand	64. Village Adi Kailash, Distt. Nainital	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
	65. Padmapuri, Distt. Nainital	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
	66. Nanakmatta, Distt. U.S. Nagar	2006-07	48.82	2006-07	20.00
	67. Tryuginarayan	2006-07	50.00	2006-07	20.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	68. Bhaguwala, Distt. Saharanpur	2007-08	50.00	2004-05	20.00
21. West Bengal	69. Mukutmonipur, Distt. Bankura	2006-07	50.00	2004-05	20.00
	70. Village Antpur, Distt. Hoogly	2006-07	50.00	2008-09	19.00
	71. Village Kamarpukur	2007-08	50.00	2007-08	18.30

Electrification of Villages

3941. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding deficiency in quality of electrification work and providing low voltage connection to the villages in the country including Jharkhand under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) All references with regard to quality of works are referred to the implementing agencies for rectification. To ensure quality of rural electrification works, under XI Plan, a three tier quality monitoring system has been introduced. Under First tier, the quality monitoring is the responsibility of the concerned project implementing agency. External agencies from a panel prepared by Rural Electrification Corporation are employed by the implementing agencies to carry out quality checks. Second tier quality monitoring is done by Rural Electrification Corporation and third tier quality monitoring is proposed to be done by Ministry of Power by appointing National Quality Monitors. Ensuring proper voltage is the responsibility of concerned Power utility.

[English]

Taxes on Infrastructural Projects

3942. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise details of taxes levied in infrastructure projects including power sector;

(b) whether Government proposes to remove such taxes; and

(c) if not, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Direct taxes levied in infrastructural projects are indicated in the enclosed Statement-I. The Indirect taxes and duties attracted on various infrastructure projects under the project imports scheme are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II. Although there is no corresponding category for goods cleared for projects on the Central Excise side, the currently applicable rate of Central Excise duty on items of machinery (electrical and mechanical); equipment and their parts and components has been indicated in the last column of the table in Statement-II.

(b) At present there is no proposal to remove such taxes and duties on these projects.

(c) Government has provided a concessional Customs duty of 5% in general on all project imports. However, sectors like power generation, drinking water supply, nuclear power etc. which need extra support have been provided with a nil duty regime.

Statement-I

Undertakings engaged in development and operation of specified infrastructure facilities are granted tax-holiday under Section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The benefit is available to undertakings engaged in developing and operating infrastructural facilities like roads, highways projects, water supply projects, ports, airports, inland waterways, inland ports or navigational channels in the sea, telecommunication services, industrial parks, power projects and the laying and operating cross-country natural gas distribution network. The finance (No. 2) Bill 2009 proposes to provide an investment linked tax incentive under a new section 35AD of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of the specified business of setting up and operating cold chain facilities for specified products, setting up and operating warehousing facilities for storage of agricultural produce and the business of laying and operating a cross-country natural gas or crude or petroleum oil pipeline network for distribution, including storage facilities being an integral part of such network.

2. Further, sub-section (9) of Section 80-IB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as it stood prior to its amendment

by the Finance (No. 2) Bill 2009, provided for deduction in respect of profits and gains derived from commercial production or refining of mineral oil. The Finance (No. 2) Bill 2009 proposes to amend the Income Tax Act so as to extend the tax holiday under sub-section (9) of section 80-IB of the Income Tax Act, which was hitherto available in respect of profits arising from the commercial production or refining of mineral oil, also to natural gas from blocks which are licensed under the VIII Round of bidding for award of exploration contracts (hereafter referred to as "NELP-VIII") under the New Exploration

Licensing Policy announced by the Government of India and begin commercial production of natural gas on or after the 1st day of April, 2009. This benefit will also be available for profits from natural gas produced in blocks awarded under the IVth round of bidding for coal bed methane blocks.

3. To the extent that profits of such undertakings are not eligible for deduction under Section 80-IA or sub-section (9) of Section 80-IB such undertakings are liable to pay income-tax at the appropriate rates.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Customs duty	CV duty equivalent to excise duty	Cess (Education/ SHE)	Special additional Customs duty	Excise duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Interstate Mega power projects (excluding ultra mega power projects) of specified capacity.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8% in general
2.	Ultra mega power projects based on super-critical coal-thermal technology, with installed capacity of 3960 MW or above, from which power procurement has been tied up through tariff based competitive bidding are also exempted from excise duty.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Power generation including gas turbine power projects (excluding captive power plants engaged in activities other than in power generation)	5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
4.	Barge mounted power plants	5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
5.	Power transmission, sub-transmission or distribution projects	5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
6.	Goods required for setting up of any Nuclear Power Project having a capacity of 440 MW or more.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8% in general

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facility project of M/s Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited for their power project at Dabhol		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8% in general
8. Goods required for drinking Water Supply Projects for supply of water for human or animal consumption		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil (Subject to conditions)
9. Specified goods required for water supply projects		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Port Development Projects		5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
11. Road Development Projects of the National Highways Authority of India		5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
12. Pipeline projects for transportation of crude oil, petroleum products or natural gas		5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
13. Airport development projects		5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
14. Metro Rail projects		5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general
15. National Automotive Testing and Research and Development Infrastructure Project		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8% in general
16. Project for LNG regassification Plant		5%	8%	3%	4%	8% in general

Remarks: In the case of Sl. No's 1, 6, 7, and 15, full exemption from excise duty is available to goods procured domestically. If International Competitive Bidding (ICB) process is followed.

**Solid and Liquid Waste
Management under TSC**

3943. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether works relating to solid and liquid waste management have been taken up in villages under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for greater participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in execution of such works;

(d) whether project proposals have been received by the Union Government for setting up mini sewage treatment plan in villages; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is a component of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are required to put in place mechanisms for garbage collection and disposal and for preventing water logging. Up to 10% of the project cost can be utilized for meeting capital costs incurred under this component. The fund sharing pattern between the Centre, State and Panchayat/Community would be in the ratio of 60:20:20. Under this component activities like common compost pits, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water, system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. may be taken up. The details of assistance provided for the purpose, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, Sanitation is included in the 11th Schedule. Accordingly, Gram Panchayats have been given a pivotal role in the implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all levels. They carry out the social mobilization for the construction of

toilets and also maintain a clean environment by way of safe disposal of wastes. They act as the custodian of the assets constructed under TSC such as the Community Complexes, drainage etc.

Panchayats play a key role in promoting regular use, maintenance and upgradation of toilets and inter-personal communication for hygiene education. Panchayats and NGOs who are in the frontline of implementation have a key role in ensuring that safety standards are being met with in components of TSC e.g. the distance between water source and a latrine—adhering to the minimum distance for individual household latrines, school and anganwadi toilets and community sanitary complexes; regulating pit-depth, pit lining to prevent pollution, collapse of pit etc. The same applies to key hygiene behaviour such as keeping the environment around hand pumps/water sources clear and tidy and free of human and animal excreta.

(d) and (e) Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), there is no provision/component to provide Mini Sewerage Plants in villages.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/District	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	
		Cost approved under Project	Expenditure till 27-7-2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9209.89	476.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	346.70	1.85
3.	Assam	2198.97	22.76
4.	Bihar	12041.91	15.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	4691.13	186.82
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	25.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	3946.99	471.00
9.	Haryana	1669.38	666.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1019.85	24.38
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1042.20	3.86
12.	Jharkhand	4062.55	20.65
13.	Karnataka	4711.18	27.79
14.	Kerala	1986.99	2.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9410.95	409.70
16.	Maharashtra	9504.14	40.47
17.	Manipur	605.83	15.00
18.	Meghalaya	516.40	0.00
19.	Mizoram	291.13	57.33
20.	Nagaland	262.86	0.41
21.	Orissa	6776.23	40.29
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	1298.94	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	5561.05	76.58
25.	Sikkim	170.00	5.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	5053.20	502.19
27.	Tripura	614.46	2.87
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18035.08	991.21
29.	Uttarakhand	604.12	0.37
30.	West Bengal	5825.54	6.73
Grand Total		111482.67	4067.17

**Interest Subsidy Scheme for
Housing the Urban Poor**

3944. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and released for the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds to the State Governments for the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched in December, 2008 for providing interest subsidy on housing loan to urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. So far, no subsidy has been released under the scheme.

(b) and (c) The subsidy under the scheme will be released directly to the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) on quarterly basis through the two Central nodal agencies namely, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB). Role of the State Government and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is envisaged in identification of beneficiaries and no subsidy is to be released through State Governments. Further, as the scheme has been launched recently, there is no proposal for increase in subsidy amount at this stage.

[Translation]

Ownership Right to Slum Dwellers

3945. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to give ownership right to the slum-dwellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of people likely to be benefited therefrom; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to introduce a new scheme called Rajiv Awaas Yojana for slum dwellers and the urban poor. Rajiv Awaas Yojana would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. The number of people likely to be benefited under Rajiv Awaas Yojana will depend on State Plans for slum free cities backed by legislation to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

(c) The Government's effort would be to create a slum free India through the Rajiv Awaas Yojana in the next five years.

[English]

**Power Supply from Talcher
Power Plant**

3946. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any dispute between the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and the Government of Orissa regarding the supply of power from the Talcher Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) NTPC has informed that there is no dispute between NTPC Ltd. and Government of Orissa regarding supply of power from NTPC's power plants in the State of Orissa, namely, Talcher Thermal Power Station (460 MW) and Talcher Super Thermal Power Station (3000 MW).

Talcher Super Thermal Power Station has two stages, as detailed below:

- Stage-I, i.e., of 1000 MW capacity, which is supplying power mainly to Eastern Region states including State of Orissa.
- Stage-II, i.e., 2000 MW capacity supplying power to Southern Region States.

Grid Corporation of Orissa Limited (GRIDCO)/ Government of Orissa had earlier given requirement of 35% of capacity from the Stage-II (2000 MW) project including home State quota and signed PPA on 1-1-1994 but subsequently decided to surrender the above capacity, which was allocated to Southern Region States.

Later, based on the request of Orissa, 10% home State share was allocated by Government of India to Orissa from Talcher Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-II. However, Orissa has requested additional allocation of 500 MW from Talcher STPS, Stage-II. It may not be feasible to change the firm allocation already made to various states.

[Translation]

Illegal Occupation of DDA Land

3947. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the DDA land has been illegally occupied by the mafia groups;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, area-wise; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to free the DDA land from such illegal occupation of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) DDA has informed that 1402.16 acres of Government land, acquired for public purposes, has been encroached upon in various parts of Delhi, as under:—

Zone	Land Encroached (in acres)
South West Zone	103.67
South East Zone	168.51
West Zone	128.00
North Zone	242.90
East Zone	679.08
Rohini Zone	80.00

Out of the above, 280.97 acres of land has been encroached by JJ clusters and unauthorized colonies have come up on the balance of 1121.19 acres of land. DDA has further informed that the detection of and action against unauthorized encroachments is a continuous process and action is taken against the defaulters as per the relevant laws. The steps taken by DDA to prevent such encroachment include deployment of security guards for watch and ward, fencing, construction of boundary wall on the vacant DDA land and carrying out demolition programmes for removal of unauthorized encroachments.

PMGSY in Tribal Areas

3948. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the performance of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is not satisfactory in tribal areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any assessment has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the special provisions made or proposed to be made to make the scheme a success in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Assessment of performance of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in tribal areas (Schedule-V areas) indicates that progress of execution of projects in some of the tribal districts is comparatively slower than other areas of corresponding States. Major reasons for comparatively slower performance in some of tribal districts are as follows:—

- Non-availability of adequate contracting capacity in those areas.
- Many road projects in tribal areas require forest clearance and the process of obtaining forest clearance also affects pace of execution of projects.
- Programme Implementation in some of the tribal areas also adversely affected by the security related problems.

(e) Some special measure, taken to make the scheme successful, are as under:—

- Bidding document provision have been rationalized to enlarge the pool of eligible contractors.
- Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced in September, 2006 under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.
- State Governments have been advised to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and levy liquidated damages, wherever required.
- Ministry of Environmental and Forest has been approached to simplify procedures for forest clearance. Meetings also held with the Forest

Department Officials and the implementing agencies in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

- State Governments have been advised to provide security for execution of projects wherever required.

Co-operative Banks

3949. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of Co-operative Banks loans for agriculture and related sectors has reduced considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of loan disbursed by Co-operative Banks during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether Co-operative Banks have sufficient funds for the loan waiver scheme;

(e) if not, the number of Co-operative Banks running in loss during the last three years and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(f) the amount of loss incurred by such Banks; and

(g) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In fact, the agricultural and related loans extended by the cooperative banks have shown a continuous increase during the years 2006-07 to 2007-08 over respective preceeding years. The details of loans disbursed by Co-operative Banks during the last three years, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (g) The Government has taken the following steps to enhance the liquidity position of the cooperative banks in the aftermath of implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008:

- The Government has, so far, released Rs. 21,000 crore to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as reimbursement against ADWDRS for further release to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. The Government has also decided to pay interest on the balance amount of 2nd, 3rd and 4th installments of reimbursable claims to the lending institutions under the ADWDRS.
- In order to enhance the availability of concessional refinance to Cooperative Credit Institutions, the Government set up a Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (STCRC) Fund in NABARD with an initial corpus of Rs. 5,000 crore.
- In addition, NABARD decided to extend refinance to the extent of 75% of actual crop loan disbursed during Kharif 2008, as against 35% in earlier years.
- NABARD enhanced its refinance budget to cooperative banks/RRBs from Rs. 18,432 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 21,500 crore in 2008-09.
- NABARD has deferred the dues repayable by State Cooperative Banks upto 6 months and sanctioned liquidity support to Cooperative Banks and RRBs.
- Under the Vaidyanathan Package for the revival of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS), Government has released Rs. 7,430.63 crore to NABARD for further release to STCCS.
- NABARD extended Liquidity support to Cooperative Credit Institutions during 2008-09 with interest subvention @ 4.5% p.a.

Statement

State-wise loan disbursement by Cooperative Banks during the last 3 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
2.	New Delhi	149	75	9
3.	Haryana	480978	581384	315052
4.	Himachal Pradesh	17885	27233	30527
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2576	4085	1485
6.	Punjab	708499	800229	835630
7.	Rajasthan	311966	353687	269437
	Northern Region	1522053	1766693	1452140

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	Assam	413	1451	1681
10.	Manipur	21	208	125
11.	Meghalaya	357	385	476
12.	Mizoram	235	500	300
13.	Nagaland	316	237	161
14.	Tripura	139	519	351
15.	Sikkim	143	220	210
	North Eastern Region	1624	3520	3304
16.	Bihar	26946	35585	25495
17.	Jharkhand	0	46	0
18.	Orissa	157687	162345	157389
19.	West Bengal	104200	127522	87917
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	177	304	333
	Eastern Region	289010	325802	271134
21.	Madhya Pradesh	258050	343624	258638
22.	Chhattisgarh	46114	61321	78371
23.	Uttar Pradesh	228591	257863	248605
24.	Uttarakhand	34120	39706	25291
	Central Region	566875	702514	610905
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	38	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0	147	0
27.	Gujarat	325460	374500	318312
28.	Goa	725	553	1061
29.	Maharashtra	593733	540335	310492
	Western Region	919918	915573	629865
30.	Andhra Pradesh	249906	235683	190510

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Karnataka	242039	310026	315483
32.	Kerala	323931	410274	177058
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	807	2610	363
35.	Tamil Nadu	131817	153124	25437
	Southern Region	948500	1111717	708851
	Total	4247980	4825819	3676199

*—Data provisional

Source: NABARD

Non Conventional Energy Centres

3950. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for setting up of non-conventional energy centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Development of Worship Places as Tourist Spots

3951. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAK-CHAURE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places of worship developed as

tourist spots in the country, particularly in backward and rural areas and funds allocated therefor during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the places of worship proposed to be developed as tourist spots during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Development of tourist places including places of worship is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for the tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

State/Union Territory-wise details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion of tourism, including development works at the places of worship, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

In the current financial year 20 projects for Rs. 4372.51 lakhs have been sanctioned for development and promotion of tourism in the country.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttarakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
Total		278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

*[English]***Land for Construction of Houses**

3952. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to State Governments to identify vacant land in key cities for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether it is proposed to hand over vacant/unused lands to local development authorities for construction of houses; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the shortage of houses are likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the National Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration on "Affordable Housing for All" held on 21-01-2009, a communication has been sent to states on 24-03-2009 for initiation of steps in line with the resolution adopted at the Conference that availability of land for housing be augmented to meet the shortages and to keep pace with the increasing population in urban areas. Need for providing land for housing free of cost or at nominal cost for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS); and at controlled prices for the Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) acknowledged at the Conference and review of existing legal and regulatory framework with a view to enabling acquisition and assembly of additional land adopted by the Conference have also been highlighted in the communication.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to take measures for increased supply of land for adequate shelter. However, in line with the resolution adopted at the National Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration on "Affordable Housing for All" held on 20-01-2009. Central Government has launched a new scheme of 'Affordable

Housing in Partnership' for providing Central Assistance to States to incentivise land assembly for affordable housing to promote development of projects for affordable housing units by provision of central assistance of 25% for the cost of provision of civic services at an approximate cost of Rs. 5,000 crores to central budget.

Financing of Renewable Energy Projects

3953. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financing of the renewable energy projects has become difficult on commercial bank terms as these projects are capital intensive;

(b) if so, whether the Government has initiated any steps to resolve the issue in totality;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Considering the capital intensive nature of renewable energy power projects, the Government is providing several concessions in the form of fiscal and financial incentives to improve the viability of projects and facilitating, in turn, the financing of such projects on commercial bank terms. These incentives include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. This apart, preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States.

(d) Does not arise.

Hydro Power Projects

3954. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to decrease in water level of dams in the country the power production is adversely affected;

(b) If so, the State-wise details of decline in power generation from different hydro power projects during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. During April to June, 2009, against the target generation of 27,060 Million Unit (MU) from Hydro Power Stations (above 25 MW), the actual generation was 25,261 MU, which is 93.35% of the target.

(b) The Sector/State-wise details of actual hydro generation vis-a-vis target during the current year (April-

June, 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of generation from the Hydro Power Stations (above 25 MW) in which generation was below the target during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Hydro power generation at reservoir based plants mainly depends on the natural factors such as availability of water from rainfall in the catchment area, snow melting during pre-monsoon period and water levels in the reservoir existing at the beginning of the year as well as irrigation requirements/releases. The enhancement in performance of hydro generating units is achieved through renovation, modernization and up-rating of old units whose capacity declines with age.

Statement-I

Hydro Generation Performance (Target v/s Actual Generation) for the Month of April to June, 2009

Sector/State/Utility	Generation Target (MU)	Actual Generation	
		(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4
1. Central Sector			
BBMB	2830.00	2536.51	89.63
SJVNL	2194.00	2137.14	97.41
THDC	635.00	504.71	79.48
NHPC	5198.00	5470.03	105.23
NHDC	315.00	444.44	141.09
DVC	24.00	17.04	71.00
NEEPCO	688.00	432.43	62.85
Total Central Sector	11884.00	11542.30	97.12
2. Private Sector			
MPCL (Himachal Pradesh)	113.00	71.62	63.38
JPHL (Himachal Pradesh)	328.00	374.54	114.19
JPVL (Uttarakhand)	540.00	545.67	101.05

1	2	3	4
Tata Hydro	340.00	383.55	112.81
DLHP (Maharashtra)	8.00	27.10	338.75
Total Private Sector	1329.00	1402.48	105.53
3. State Sector			
HPSEB	496.00	431.31	86.96
JKSPDC	1213.00	1088.42	89.73
RRUVNL	19.00	10.53	55.42
PSEB	1167.00	947.55	81.20
UPJVNL	227.00	235.09	103.56
UJVNL	1301.00	1066.24	81.96
SSNNL	311.00	347.60	111.77
GSECL	204.00	129.73	63.59
MPPGCL	176.00	495.04	281.27
MAHAGENCO	953.00	1343.91	141.02
CSPGC	40.00	55.04	137.60
APGENCO	958.00	477.71	49.87
KPCL	2528.00	2300.01	90.98
KSEB	1686.00	1372.61	81.41
TNEB	898.00	718.07	79.96
JSEB	6.00	7.48	124.67
OHPC	1247.00	877.66	70.38
WBSIEDCL	235.00	213.41	90.81
APGCL	104.00	75.95	73.03
MeSEB	78.00	122.84	157.49
Total State Sector	13847.00	12316.20	88.94
Total All India	27060.00	25260.98	93.35

MU= Million Unit

Statement-II

The Schemes (above 25 MW) where the Electricity Generation was less than the target in atleast 1 year out of Last three Years (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Region/Sector/State/ Station	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Generation Target	Actual Genera- tion	Generation Target	Actual Generation	Generation Target	Actual Generation			
	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Region									
Central									
BBMB									
1. Bhakra L and R	5400	5381.83	99.7	5350	5127.12	95.8			*
2. Ganguwal	566	362.49	64.0			*	1160	1065.67	91.87
3. Kotla	567	421.51	74.3			*			
4. Dehar	3112	2428.26	78.0			*			*
NHPC									
1. Balra Siul	738	698.37	94.6	779	607.33	78.0	741	675.50	91.16
2. Salal-I			*			*	3082	3006.56	97.55
3. Salal-II									
4. Chamera-II	1500	1431.59	95.4	1500	1408.34	93.9	1424	1372.44	96.38
5. Dhauliganga	1134	1094	96.5			*			*

6. Dulhasti	1299	46.77	3.6			*			*
SJVNL									
1. Naptha Jhakri	6400	6000.79	93.8			*			*
THDC									
1. Tehri	1384	890.47	64.3	2773	2663.54	96.1			*
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
HPSEB									
1. Giri Bata	200	167.18	83.6			*			*
2. Sanjay	553	511.01	92.4	580	452.46	78.0			*
3. Largi	500	178.78	35.8			*			*
Malana Power Co. Ltd. (MPCL)									
1. Malana	352	323.49	91.9	350	336.31	96.1			*
JAMMU AND KASHMIR									
J and K SPDC									
1. Lower Jhelum			*	432	412.11	95.4			*
2. Upper Sindh-II			*	565	412.57	73.0	566	334.24	59.05
3. Baglihar							1300	660.20	50.78
RAJASTHAN									
RRVUNL									
1. R.P. Sagar			*			*	600	317.23	52.87
2. Jawahar Sagar			*			*	400	229.99	57.50
3. Mahi Bajaj-I			*			*	220	113.49	51.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Mahi Bajaj-II									
PUNJAB									
PSEB									
1. Shanan	500	495.67	99.1						
2. A.P. Sahib 1 and 2	728	666.09	91.5	750	733.62	97.8			
3. Thien Dam (R. Sagar)			*			*	1500	1473.84	98.26
UTTAR PRADESH									
UPJVNL									
1. Rihand	770	675.84	87.7	700	405.84	58.0	700	425.73	60.82
2. Odra			*	251	168.18	67.0	251	163.46	65.12
3. Matatilla	130	127.69	98.2	130	65.66	50.5			*
4. Khara	345	306.12	88.7	347	257.06	74.1	347	341.27	98.35
UTTARAKHAND									
UJVNL									
1. Khatima	170	154.06	90.6	170	154.93	91.1	158	140.87	89.16
2. Ram Ganga	225	154.16	68.5			*			*
3. Dhakrani (Y. St.-I)	155	149.35	96.4	155	148.93	96.1	155	146.52	94.53
4. Dhalipur (Y. St.-I)	225	214.41	95.3	225	210.69	93.6	225	224.44	99.76
5. Kulhal (Y. St.-IV)	155	148.68	95.9	155	149.77	96.6	155	150.61	97.17
6. Chilbro (Y. St.-II)	790	756.13	95.7	790	755.70	95.7			
7. Khodri (Y. St.-II)	365	356.18	97.6	365	354.73	97.2			

8. Maneri Bhali-I							465	403.79	86.84
9. Maneri Bhali-II							1566	1044.95	66.73
Western Region									
GUJARAT									
SSNNL									
1. Sardar Sarovar CHPH	412	229.09	55.6	358	315.92	88.2			
2. Sardar Sarovar RBPH							4450	1980.66	44.51
GSECL									
1. Ukai							884	466.79	52.80
2. Kadana PSS							230	78.32	34.05
MADHYA PRADESH									
Central/Common									
NHDC									
1. Indira Sagar	2698	2605.69	96.6				2600	1568.66	60.33
2. Omkareshwar							1167	798.83	68.45
MPGPCL									
1. Gandhi Sagar							400	109.16	27.29
2. Pench							315	179.27	56.91
3. Bargi				508	436.99	86.0	508	421.82	83.04
4. Madhikhera	34	12.28	36.1	74	11.49	15.5			
5. Bansagar Tons-II	100	66.98	67.0	100	81.86	81.9			
6. Bansagar Tons-III			*	126	65.82	52.2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Rajghat			*	100	50.63	50.6			*
CHHATTISGARH									
CSPGC									
1. Hasadeo Bango			*	320	223.18	69.7	310	262.02	84.52
MAHARASHTRA									
Mahagenco									
1. Koyna St. IV			*			*	3490	3048.49	87.35
2. Bhira Tall Race			*			*	70	68.43	97.76
3. Ghatghar PSS							310	95.32	30.75
Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (DLHP)									
1. Bhandardhara-II			*			*	96	64.19	66.86
Tata Hydro									
1. Bhira and Bhira PSS			*			*	950	576.61	60.70
2. Khopoli			*	297	255.23	85.9			*
Southern Region									
ANDHRA PRADESH									
APGENCO									
1. Machkund			*	630	455.24	72.3	700	610.73	87.25
2. N.J. Sagar PSS	2046	1816.57	88.8			*	1725	1116.12	64.70
3. N.J. Sagar LBC			*			*	175	86.24	49.28

4. Pochampad			*	87-	62.74	72.1	90	63.94	71.04
5. Priyadarshni Jurala							150	124.42	82.95
6. Srisaillam LB			*			*	2195	1802.33	82.11
KARNATAKA									
KPCL									
1. Lingnamakki			*			*	260	230.63	88.70
2. Almatti Dam	644	630.38	97.9			*	500	435.54	87.11
KERALA									
KSEB									
1. Idukki			*			*	2396	2097.55	87.47
2. Sabarigiri			*			*	1337	962.67	72.00
3. Kuttiadi and Extn.			*			*	609	600.31	98.57
4. Sholayar			*			*	232	213.91	92.20
5. Sengulam			*	181	164.78	91.0	175	153.66	87.81
6. Nariamangalam			*			*	328	319.27	97.34
7. Pallivasal			*			*	204	197.96	97.04
8. Poringalkuthu	250	184.48	73.8	280	222.52	79.5	287	127.46	44.41
9. Penniar			*	160	82.14	51.3	145	0	0.00
10. Idamalayar			*			*	354	293.78	82.93
11. Lower Periyar			*			*	598	483.34	80.83
12. Kakkad			*			*	222	175.70	79.14

457 Written Answers

SRAVANA 9, 1931 (SAKA)

to Questions 458

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU									
TNEB									
1. Pykara			*			*	130	68.09	52.38
2. Suruliyar	109	108.54	99.6			*			*
3. Periyar			*	441	291.22	66.0			*
EASTERN REGION									
ORISSA									
OHPC									
1. Balimela and Extn.			*			*	1183	966.48	81.70
2. Hirakud I and II	1050	862.36	82.1	1025	978.58	95.5			*
3. Rengali	769	669.91	87.1			*			*
4. Upper Kolab			*			*	800	584.87	73.11
5. Upper Indravati			*			*	2378	2300.94	96.76
WEST BENGAL									
WBSEB									
1. Jaldhaka I			*			*	119	0	0.00
2. Purulia PSS						*	867	669.69	77.24
SIKKIM									
NHPC									
1. Rangit	339	201.12	59.3			*			*
2. Teesta-5-V				138	90.71	65.7	2240	1886.75	84.23

NORTH EASTERN REGION

ASSAM

APGCL

1. Karbi Langpi						*	450	416.47	92.55

MEGHALAYA

MeSEB

1. Kyrdemkulal	147	116.73	79.4	179	149.17	83.3	160	159.78	99.86

2. Umlum St. I and IV	371	231.33	62.4			*			*

NEEPCO

1. Khandong (Assam)	364	143	39.3	332	222.76	67.1	364	187.16	51.42

2. Kopili (Assam)	1186	817	68.9	1082	1060.12	98.0	1186	983.98	82.97

3. Doyang (Nagaland)	227	182	80.2			*			*

4. Ranganadi (Ar.Pr.)	1510	958	63.4			*			*

*Generation more than Target

[Translation]

Insurance Benefits

3955. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of beneficiaries of insurance cover provided by Insurance Companies during each of the last three years category-wise including vehicle owners and salaried drivers;

(b) the details of guidelines being followed in according such benefits;

(c) whether the implementation of such guidelines is monitored; and

(d) if so, the details of misapplication of provisions noticed during the same period and steps taken therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Identity Cards for Slum Dwellers

3956. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce identity cards for slum-dwellers in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date for implementation of the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Union Government does not propose to introduce identity cards to the slum dwellers in the country including Gujarat. However, under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor

(BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)—components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), States/Union Territory Governments coming to Government of India for sanction of projects are advised to issue identity cards to the beneficiaries.

State Rural Roads Development Agency

3957. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) has been set up in every State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which such agency is likely to be set up in every State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Programme Guidelines, the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA), with a distinct legal status, function under the control of the Nodal Department (the Administrative Department of the State Government responsible for the Executing Agency entrusted with the execution of the road works) receive funds from the Ministry of Rural Development. To ensure streamlined functioning and adequate coordination, officers of the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) have been made fully accountable to SRRDA. The SRRDA function as the dedicated agency of the State Nodal Department for rural roads, to ensure the integrated development of rural roads through the various schemes including PMGSY.

Powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions

3958. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to give more powers and funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the number of requests received from the State Governments including Kerala in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Twelfth Finance Commission has made recommendations in this regard and any policy is being worked out to make Panchayati Raj Institutions, (PRIs) successful; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) being local body, is a State subject. States are mandated to frame legislations and rules thereunder and issue orders which may provide for powers as well as funds.

The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) has, *inter alia*, recommended a grant of Rs. 20,000 crore for Panchayats to augment the consolidated fund of the States for the period 2005-10. Union Ministry of Finance releases grants-in-aid to the State Governments for PRIs as per framed guidelines in installments. States request Union Ministry of Finance for release of installments of TFC grant after completion of the procedural requirement prescribed in the guidelines.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also taken various measures to strengthen Panchayats through the Backward Regions Grand Fund Programme, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana, Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme, Panchayat Mahila and Yuva Shakti Abhiyan and Rural Business Hubs. PRIs are also accorded roled in various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Auditing System

3959. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of audit reports on the States, if any, and the system of audit followed for each such State given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India during the last three years;

(b) whether new strategies are adopted/being adopted in auditing system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Under the provisions of Comptroller and Auditor General's (DPC) Act 1971 audit of each state is done by the Comptroller and Auditor General through Accountants General (Audit) and Senior Deputy Accountants General (LB Audit and Accounts) in each State. Details of Civil, Receipts and Commercial Audit Reports of various State Governments for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statements-I to III respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. C and AG have adopted new strategies in auditing system keeping in view the International best practices with a view to enhance the accountability of the executive to Parliament and State Legislatures. These are related to constitution of Audit Advisory Boards in each State, Performance Audit, Information Technology Audit, Environment Audit, Audit of fraud and corruption and Chief Controlling Officer Based Audit and Regulations on Audit and Accounts.

Statement-I

*Information in respect to number, name of Audit Report and placement in Legislative Assembly of
Audit Report for the period ending 31st March 2006 (Civil)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Audit Report	Name of Report	Year of Report	Date of Placing the report in the Legislature
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	2005-06	21-12-2006
2.	Bihar	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	03-3-2007
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil and Commercial)	—do—	15-03-2007
4.	Goa	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	30-7-2007
5.	Gujarat	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	30-3-2007
6.	Haryana	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	09-3-2007
7.	Jharkhand	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil and Commercial)	—do—	04-4-2007
8.	Karnataka	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	24-7-2007
9.	Kerala	Vol. 1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	28-12-2006
		Vol. 2			20-3-2007
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	26-7-2007
11.	Maharashtra	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	17-4-2007
		1 SAR			17-4-2007
12.	Orissa	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	30-11-2006
13.	Puducherry	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	02-5-2007
14.	Punjab	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	27-3-2007

15.	Rajasthan	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	13-3-2007
16.	Tamil Nadu	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	14-5-2007
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	10-7-2007
18.	West Bengal	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	29-3-2007
19.	Delhi	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	20-4-2007
20.	Arunachal Pradesh		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	20-3-2007
21.	Assam		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	10-3-2007
22.	Himachal Pradesh		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	03-4-2007
23.	Jammu and Kashmir		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	08-2-2007
24.	Manipur		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	19-5-2007
25.	Meghalaya		CAG's Audit Report	—do—	19-4-2007
26.	Mizoram		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	29-3-2007
27.	Nagaland		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	26-3-2007
28.	Sikkim		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	26-3-2007
29.	Tripura		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	29-3-2007
30.	Uttarakhand		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	27-6-2007

*Information in respect to number, name and date of placement in Legislative Assembly of
Audit Report for the period ending 31st March 2007 (Civil)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Audit Report	Name of Report	Year of Report	Date of Placing the report in the Legislature
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	2006-07	20-11-2007
2.	Bihar	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	26-3-2008
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil and Commercial)	—do—	19-03-2008
4.	Goa	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	19-8-2008
5.	Gujarat	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	26-3-2008
6.	Haryana	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	07-3-2008
7.	Jharkhand	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil and Commercial)	—do—	26-03-2008
		1 SAR			26-3-2008
8.	Karnataka	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	25-7-2008
9.	Kerala	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	26-2-2008
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	19-3-2008
11.	Maharashtra	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	25-4-2008
		1 SAR			25-4-2008
		1 SAR			25-4-2008
12.	Orissa	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	31-3-2008
		1 SAR			31-3-2008
13.	Puducherry	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	05-5-2008

14.	Punjab	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	13-3-2008
15.	Rajasthan	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	21-2-2008
16.	Tamil Nadu	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	14-5-2008
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	15-2-2008
		1 SAR			Not laid so far
18.	West Bengal	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	27-3-2008
19.	Delhi	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	31-3-2008
20.	Arunachal Pradesh		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	19-3-2008
21.	Assam		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	03-03-2008
22.	Himachal Pradesh		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	10-4-2008
23.	Jammu and Kashmir		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	30-01-2008
24.	Manipur		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	26-2-2008
25.	Meghalaya		CAG's Audit Report	—do—	12-5-2008
26.	Mizoram		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	01-4-2008
27.	Nagaland		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	09-9-2008
28.	Sikkim		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	11-3-2008
29.	Tripura		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	20-3-2008
30.	Uttarakhand		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	7-3-2008

*Information in respect to number, name of Audit Report and placement in Legislative Assembly of
Audit Report for the period ending 31st March 2008 (Civil)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Audit Report	Name of Report	Year of Report	Date of Placing the report in the Legislature
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	2007-08	05-12-2008
2.	Bihar	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	04-3-2009
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil and Commercial)	—do—	03-02-2009
4.	Goa	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	24-3-2009
5.	Gujarat	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	19-2-2009
6.	Haryana	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	10-2-2009
7.	Jharkhand	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil and Commercial)	—do—	10-7-2009 (in Parliament)
8.	Karnataka	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	24-2-2009
9.	Kerala	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	23-6-2009
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	21-7-2009
11.	Maharashtra	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	Not placed
12.	Orissa	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	14-2-2009
13.	Puducherry	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	Not placed
14.	Punjab	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	04-3-2009
15.	Rajasthan	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	09-1-2009
16.	Tamil Nadu	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	Not placed

17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	Not placed
18.	West Bengal	1	CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	16-7-2009
19.	Delhi	1	CAG's Audit Report	—do—	25-2-2009
20.	Arunachal Pradesh		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	Not yet tabled
21.	Assam		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	07-3-2009
22.	Himachal Pradesh		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	27-2-2009
23.	Jammu and Kashmir		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	05-03-2009
24.	Manipur		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	19-3-2009
25.	Meghalaya		CAG's Audit Report	—do—	24-6-2009
26.	Mizoram		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	Not yet tabled
27.	Nagaland		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	13-3-2009
28.	Sikkim		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	Not yet tabled
29.	Tripura		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	09-3-2009
30.	Uttarakhand		CAG's Audit Report (Civil)	—do—	13-7-2009

Statement-II**Placement of Audit Reports (Revenue Receipts) from 2005-06 to 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Name of States	Date of placement of Audit Reports (Revenue Receipts) in State Legislature		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30-03-2007	28-03-2008	Not presented
2.	Assam	26-02-2007	03-03-2008	Not presented
3.	Bihar	16-07-2007	26-03-2008	14-07-2009
4.	Chhattisgarh	15-03-2007	08-07-2008	20-02-2009
5.	Delhi	20-04-2007	31-03-2008	25-02-2009
6.	Gujarat	26-03-2008	29-09-2008	28-07-2009
7.	Haryana	09-03-2007	07-03-2008	10-02-2009
8.	Himachal Pradesh	03-04-2007	10-04-2008	16-12-2008
9.	Jharkhand	04-04-2007	26-03-2008	10-07-2009
10.	Karnataka	25-07-2007	25-07-2008	24-02-2009
11.	Kerala	28-03-2007	17-03-2008	03-03-2009
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29-03-2007	19-03-2008	18-03-2009
13.	Maharashtra	17-04-2007	25-04-2008	12-06-2009
14.	Orissa	29-03-2007	17-03-2008	14-02-2009
15.	Punjab	29-03-2007	12-03-2008	04-03-2009
16.	Rajasthan	13-03-2007	17-03-2008	26-02-2009
17.	Tamil Nadu	14-05-2007	14-05-2008	21-07-2009
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25-01-2007	15-02-2008	17-02-2009
19.	West Bengal	29-03-2007	13-08-2008	16-07-2009

Statement-III

*Status of placement of Audit Reports for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08
as on 27-07-2009 (State Commercial)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Date of placement of Audit Reports (Revenue Receipts) in State Legislature		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30-03-2007	28-03-2008	05-12-2008
2.	Assam	10-03-2007	03-03-2008	07-03-2009
3.	Bihar	16-07-2007	26-03-2008	14-07-2009
4.	Gujarat	30-03-2007	26-03-2008	Pending placement
5.	Haryana	09-03-2007	07-03-2008	10-02-2009
6.	Himachal Pradesh	No separate Report was printed during 2005-06	10-04-2008	27-02-2009
7.	Karnataka	26-03-2007	25-07-2008	24-02-2009
8.	Kerala	28-03-2007	26-02-2008	23-06-2009
9.	Madhya Pradesh	29-03-2007	18-03-2008	21-07-2009
10.	Maharashtra	17-04-2007	30-12-2008	Pending placement
11.	Orissa	29-03-2007	13-02-2008	18-06-2009
12.	Punjab	29-03-2007	12-03-2008	04-03-2009
13.	Rajasthan	13-03-2007	21-02-2008	26-02-2009
14.	Tamil Nadu	14-05-2007	14-05-2008	21-07-2009
15.	Uttar Pradesh	23-05-2007	15-02-2008	17-02-2009
16.	West Bengal	29-03-2007	27-03-2008	16-07-2009

Accident in DMRC

3960. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has recently met with serious accident;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any step has been taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such accidents and to ensure safety and security at the ongoing construction sites of DMRC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that a launching girder along with a portion of under construction Metro viaduct collapsed at Zamrudpur near East of Kailash in South Delhi on 12-7-2009, which is a part of the Central Secretariat-Badarpur corridor.

The incident happened between pier Nos. 67 and 68. Five segments were already lifted and remaining were to be lifted when cantilever portion of pier No. 67 collapsed, which brought the launcher down. The span already erected between pier Nos. 66-67 also came down.

A total number of 20 out of 30 workers at the site were affected. The accident resulted in fatality of 7 people.

A high powered committee appointed by the DMRC to investigate the causes of the accident have reported the following reasons for the accident:-

- (i) Serious deficiency in the design of the cantilever arm; and
- (ii) The concrete not having adequate strength probably due to lack of adequate curing of the concrete.

(c) and (d) It is the primary responsibility of the DMRC to take necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of such accidents and to ensure safety and security at its ongoing construction sites. Nevertheless, following the accident at DMRC construction site at Laxmi Nagar on 19-10-2008, Government had issued directions to all Metro Authorities in the country under intimation to the concerned Chief Secretaries to ensure that proper safety systems are put in place.

[Translation]

Tribal Sub-Plan

3961. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 417.10 crore has been earmarked under Tribal Sub-Plan head of industrial sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether an amount of Rs. 109.20 crore has also been earmarked under special component sub-plan in the said plan period;

(c) if so, the output thereof;

(d) whether the utilization of this fund has been made as per the annual provisions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information received from Planning Commission, no such earmarking is made.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply given above.

Scheme to Provide Solar Cookers

3962. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide solar cookers and solar powered light systems at reasonable rates to the people in place of gas and kerosene oil in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the said scheme has also been extended/proposed to be extended to the rural areas of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing schemes on solar cookers and solar powered lights for last many years to help people to replace/save gas and kerosene oil. These include box and dish types solar cookers, solar

lanterns and solar home lighting systems. Financial support between 25 to 50% on concentrating cookers and about 50 to 90% on home lighting systems depending on general/special category states including North-East region has been made available to people under the schemes. A subsidy of Rs. 2400 is also available for solar lanterns in un-electrified villages and hamlets of special category states and UTs/Islands.

(c) During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 2.47 crore has been spent on solar cookers and Rs. 192 crore on solar photovoltaic systems which includes solar lanterns and solar home lighting systems. In the current year, an amount of Rs. 88.95 crore has been allocated for solar photovoltaic systems and demonstration programme on solar thermal systems including solar cookers.

(d) and (e) The schemes are mainly for rural areas. A total of about 6,37,000 solar cookers, 4,34,692 home lighting systems, and 6,97,419 lanterns have been provided to people in the country till 31-03-2009. In addition, solar home lighting systems have been provided in most of the 5379 un-electrified villages and hamlets under its Remote Village Electrification Programme.

(f) Not applicable.

[English]

Wind Energy Generation

3963. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the wind energy generation during the last three years and the current year in the country, year-wise

and State-wise;

(b) the total wind power installed capacity in the country as compared to other developed and developing countries including China;

(c) whether the wind energy generation is far below than the other developed countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the wind power capacity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The total installed wind power capacity in India is 10386 MW as on 30-06-2009. As per the "Global Wind, 2008" report, India ranked 5th in installed wind power capacity after USA, Germany, Spain and China.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government promotes wind energy generation in the country through fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Ministry's Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy generation in the potential States.

Statement

State-Wise Wind Generation Data for the Last Three Years and Current Year (upto June, 2009)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Apr., 09-Jun, 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.111	0.101	0.333	0.004

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Gujarat	0.455	0.851	2.104	0.943
3.	Karnataka	1.397	1.840	1.723	0.49
4.	Kerala	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.01
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.070	0.069	0.003	0.008
6.	Maharashtra	1.714	1.804	2.207	0.612
7.	Rajasthan	0.532	0.682	0.758	0.363
8.	Tamil Nadu	5.268	6.066	6.206	1.538
Total		9.547	11.413	13.334	3.968

[Translation]

**Pension to Anganwadi Workers
and Helpers**

3964. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to implement the Anganwadi workers and helpers retirement pension plan in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of estimated beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(c) the annual expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Allocation of Power to States

3965. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments have requested for higher allocation of power from the unallocated power available at the disposal of the Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As most of the States and UTs have been facing power shortages, requests for additional allocation of unallocated power are received from time to time. The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations being limited and fixed, any modifications are possible only through adjustment of allocation generally within the States/UTs in the region, keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources and payment capacity. The additional assistance is provided to the extent possible in view of aforesaid consideration.

During the month of July 2009, requests have been received for additional allocation from the State Governments of Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Puducherry.

Details of power allocated to the above states is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Date and allocation of power
1.	Bihar	Bihar allocation has been increased by 30 MW to provide assistance to Nepal w.e.f. 01-07-2009
2.	Punjab	(i) Punjab has been given additional allocation of 50 MW to meet its agricultural requirement w.e.f. 09-07-2009 (ii) Punjab has been given additional allocation of another 50 MW to meet its agricultural requirement w.e.f. 15-07-2009
3.	Haryana	(i) Haryana has been given additional allocation of 50 MW to meet its agricultural requirement w.e.f. 09-07-2009 (ii) Haryana has been given additional allocation of another 50 MW to meet its agricultural requirement w.e.f. 15-07-2009
4.	Puducherry	Puducherry has been given additional allocation of 50 MW w.e.f. 22-07-2009
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh has been given additional allocation of 100 MW w.e.f. 27-07-2009.

[Translation]**Per Capita Power Consumption**

3966. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of power in the country during 2008-09 and the current year;

(b) whether the per capita consumption of power in the country is much below the average of per capita consumption of power at the international level;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any target to increase the per capita power consumption in the country and to bring it at par with the international level;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The per

capita consumption of power in the country during the year 2008-09 was 733.14 kWh (Provisional). The per capita consumption of power is worked out only after completion of the financial year and, therefore, the same is not available for the current year i.e. 2009-10.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The world average per capita consumption as per International Energy Agency's 'Key World Energy Statistics, 2008' was 2659 kWh for the year 2006 whereas the same is 671.89 kWh for India during 2006-07. Inadequate installed generation capacity vis-a-vis the population is the main reason for low per capita consumption of power in the country.

(d) to (f) The National Electricity Policy, 2005 envisages per capita consumption of electricity to be increased to over 1000 units by 2012. The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase availability of power and thus per capita consumption of power in the country:

(i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources has been set for the 11th Plan. Out of this, a capacity of approximately 15,325 MW has been commissioned as on 27-7-2009.

- (ii) A capacity of about 14,000 MW is planned to be added from renewable energy sources.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan.
- (v) Launching of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country.
- (vi) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (vii) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of plants and equipments for power projects in the country.
- (viii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (ix) Development of an extensive network of high voltage transmission commensurate with the capacity addition programme and new inter-regional transmission capacities through the development of a National Grid.

Benefits to Women

3967. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to help poor women to get easy access to all available credit sources in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to provide tax benefits to units providing employment to the women in large numbers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had in July, 2001 advised all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to earmark 5% of their Net Bank Credit (NBC) to women entrepreneurs. As reported by RBI, the amount of loan disbursed to women under certain special schemes as on March 31, 2009 stood at Rs. 108469.11 crore.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Growth Rate of Indian Economy

3968. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the growth rate of Indian economy is likely to be maintained around six per cent in 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to soften the economic downturn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Economic Survey 2008-09, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is expected to grow at around 7.0 ± 0.75 per cent in the fiscal 2009-10, assuming a normal monsoon.

(c) The steps initiated by the Government for sustaining growth momentum include short term measures of fiscal stimulus packages by enhancing expenditure levels and duty reductions. The Budget 2009-10 has *inter-alia* indicated the relevance of measures such as, stimulating investment in infrastructure, development of agriculture and providing assistance to exporters to help overcome short term disadvantages etc. The Central Government has increased the budgetary allocation for 2009-10 for plan and non-plan expenditure by 34 per cent and 37 per cent over the budget estimates of 2008-09.

New Projects in the Tribal Areas

3969. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start new programmes/projects for the welfare of women and children in the tribal areas of the country including West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

NSTFDC

3970. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under various schemes during each of the last three years for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether there is any difference in the eligibility criteria to avail assistance under NSTFDC for rural and urban areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the eligibility criteria; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the financial assistance provided by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under various schemes during F.Y. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Financial assistance is extended by NSTFDC for STs having annual family income upto Double the Poverty Line. As per norms of Planning Commission, this limit at present, is Rs. 39,500 p.a. for rural areas and Rs. 54,500 p.a. for urban areas.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to revise the eligibility criteria for availing loan from NSTFDC.

Statement**Scheme-wise details of Financial Assistance Extended by NSTFDC**

(Rs. in lakh)

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Amount Sanctioned	*Amount Disbursed	Amount Sanctioned	*Amount Disbursed	Amount Sanctioned	*Amount Disbursed
1. Term Loan-Income Generating	8126.41	5319.70	6512.09	4685.55	12573.00	5741.05
2. Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY)	1056.35	1301.20	1791.48	1120.29	1763.00	1061.88
3. Micro Credit Scheme (MCS)			3536.85	900.10	299.27	1671.19@
4. Marketing Support Assistance	1350.00	1380.00@	1300.00	1340.00@	1600.00	800.00
Total	10532.76	8000.90	13140.42	8045.94	16235.27	9274.12

*The SCAs after getting sanctions from NSTFDC complete documentation with the beneficiaries for release of funds. Hence there exists gap between amount sanctioned and amount disbursed.

@Disbursement reflects sanctions made in previous years.

Trafficking of Women and Children

3971. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes a comprehensive scheme for the prevention of women and girls trafficking, rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guideline/instruction to State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the scheme will be helpful in prevention of trafficking of women and girls in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The scheme of 'Ujjawala' was launched on 4th December 2007 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The scheme has specific components for Prevention of trafficking and for Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has written to all State Governments/UT Administrations to forward proposals from eligible organizations for implementing the Scheme.

(e) In 2008-09, 79 project were sanctioned under the Scheme which are expected to benefit 3950 girls and women.

Group Housing Societies

3972. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give

preference in allotment of land to Cooperative Housing Societies to encourage Group Housing in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter and take enabling measures for promotion of Cooperative Housing, including preferential allotments.

However, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP)-2007 seeks to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view of ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society and associate multiple stakeholders, including the Cooperative Sector for realizing the goal of "Affordable Housing for All".

[Translation]

Use of Solar Energy

3973. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes being implemented with the assistance of the Union Government in the States for the promotion of solar energy;

(b) whether the Government proposes to use solar energy for street lights in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide any assistance to the State Governments for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a): The Ministry

has been implementing various schemes on solar energy which include schemes on solar water heating systems, cookers, air heating systems, steam generating systems and Solar photovoltaic lanterns, home lighting systems, street lighting systems, water pumping systems, solar power plants, solar rooftop systems solar traffic lights, etc. in the country.

(b) and (e) The Ministry has been providing central financial assistance of Rs. 17,300 per system for installation of solar street lights in North-Eastern States and Special Category States and Rs. 9600 per system for other States/Union Territories in the country. The Ministry also provides 2% of the central financial assistance to the programme implementing agencies as service/administrative charges for installation of street lights in urban areas.

[English]

Projects under SGSY

3974. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects being implemented under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and the financial assistance provided by the Union Government for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has restructured or proposed to restructure the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the special provisions made for the vulnerable sections of the society under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under the existing guidelines of SGSY, 15% of allocation is set apart for taking up special projects which are of pioneering nature for bringing a specified large number of rural below poverty line (BPL) beneficiaries above poverty line in a time bound manner. Since inception of the existing SGSY in 1999, 270 projects have so far been sanctioned. State-wise details of the Special project sanctioned and assistance provided by Union Government is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is proposing to re-design the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) into National Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The proposed main features of the NRLM are to bring each BPL household under SHG net, setting up of dedicated implementation structure at various levels, enhanced capital subsidy for the beneficiaries, easy access for multiple doses of credit, formation and strengthening of people owned organization such as SHG Federation at various level and upscale the skill development and placement programmes, Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETIs) in each district of the country. It is also proposed to induct dedicated professionals at various levels for implementation of the programme. Special emphasis will be given to technology inputs. Under the scheme, it is provided that SC/STs will account for at least 50% of swarogaries, women 40%, minorities 15% and disabled 3%.

Statement

Year-wise Funds Released to the States under SGSY Special Projects

Sl. No.	States	No. of Projects sanctioned	Total Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	9458.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	515.89

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	11	5613.05
4.	Bihar	11	4443.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	3409.05
6.	Goa	1	294.70
7.	Gujarat	9	3549.56
8.	Haryana	2	242.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	4653.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	435.15
11.	Jharkhand	8	1627.46
12.	Karnataka	7	2156.97
13.	Kerala	10	3383.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	10978.69
15.	Maharashtra	15	4453.05
16.	Manipur	7	1342.95
17.	Meghalaya	2	179.26
18.	Mizoram	5	1343.25
19.	Nagaland	5	2279.49
20.	Orissa	2	1329.97
21.	Punjab	5	1085.57
22.	Rajasthan	22	8636.83
23.	Sikkim	1	100.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	2893.40
25.	Tripura	5	894.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	3075.10
27.	Uttarakhand	14	3752.37
28.	West Bengal	4	2082.80

1	2	3	4
29.	Multi-state Projects	35	13222.56
Total		270	97432.17

Proposals for AUWSP

3975. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government during the last three years and as on date under the 'Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)' in the country, State-wise including Gujarat;

(b) the amount given by the Union Government for implementation of AUWSP to various States including Gujarat during the said period;

(c) the details of proposals pending with the Union Government under the said programme, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely

to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) No proposal was received or sanctioned under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) during the last three years (2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) since (AUWSP) has been subsumed under Urban Infrastructure Development scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) since 2005-06. The details of number of schemes approved under AUWSP since inception, state-wise including Gujarat are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of funds released under AUWSP during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II. No funds under central share were released after March, 2008 as the financial year 2007-08 was the terminal year for release of funds under the programme. No proposals therefore, are pending under AUWSP.

Statement-I
Ministry of Urban Development
Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)
Financial Progress from 1993-94 to 2007-08

Updated on 28-07-2009

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	DPRs Approved so far					
		upto 2003-2004		2004-05		Total	
		Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	4365.85	20	4217.49	42	8583.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2963.62	—	—	3	2969.62
3.	Assam	18	5176.49	3	1494.70	21	6671.19
4.	Bihar	23	3160.57	10	1759.13	33	4919.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	41	3516.66	1	127.17	42	3643.83
6.	Goa	4	352.35	—	—	4	352.35
7.	Gujarat	51	6297.10	19	3020.59	70	9317.69
8.	Haryana	34	6615.42	4	1052.47	38	7667.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	2731.56	4	476.87	16	3208.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	1634.63	10	3926.95	15	5561.58
11.	Jharkhand	9	1490.64	7	1744.15	16	3234.79
12.	Karnataka	35	9916.47	10	4637.71	45	14554.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	10	2296.36	3	1558.13	13	3854.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	128	13408.69	19	2466.27	147	15874.96
15.	Maharashtra	28	7729.98	9	3848.26	37	11578.24
16.	Manipur	24	2958.20	2	496.99	26	3455.19
17.	Meghalaya	2	581.73	—	—	2	581.73
18.	Mizoram	8	1134.71	—	—	8	1134.71
19.	Nagaland	2	902.81	—	—	2	902.81
20.	Orissa	28	4850.89	7	2282.15	35	7133.04
21.	Punjab	11	781.06	5	444.30	16	1225.36
22.	Rajasthan	61	8810.76	11	3600.78	72	12411.54
23.	Sikkim	2	451.56	—	—	2	451.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	62	8823.22	31	1647.78	93	10471.00
25.	Tripura	9	2353.99	3	1238.24	12	3592.23
26.	Uttar Pradesh	367	29133.70	23	1696.05	390	30829.75
27.	Uttaranchal	19	3914.02	3	512.56	22	4426.58
28.	West Bengal	19	3484.38	3	201.48	22	3685.86
		1037	139837.42	207	42450.22	1244	182287.64

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released (Central Share)								State Share released	Expdr. Reported	Month up which progress reported
		Up to IX Plan	During 2002-03	During 2003-04	During 2004-05	During 2005-06	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	Total			
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	361.30	385.90	492.57	1367.27	630.26	283.80	699.97	4221.07	3910.86	7231.55	Sept. 07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	303.53	0.00	124.16	113.27	0.00	10.88	0.00	551.84	492.10	2188.06	March, 09
3.	Assam	857.24	571.60	256.22	635.27	0.00	0.00	561.49	2881.82	2500.55	3913.22	July, 07
4.	Bihar	307.37	419.05	386.05	219.87	687.69	392.95	46.87	2459.85	2259.82	4037.80	May, 06
5.	Chhattisgarh	820.77	430.52	337.87	200.96	0.00	0.00	31.79	1821.91	2100.03	3744.32	Feb., 08
6.	Goa	100.89	75.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	176.18	176.71	367.98	June, 07
7.	Gujarat	1453.31	664.47	918.08	867.83	212.84	296.42	171.32	4584.27	5652.40	9244.01	March, 09
8.	Haryana	1791.04	579.94	469.71	563.80	166.33	263.11	0.00	3833.93	3837.04	7746.61	Dec., 07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	824.53	297.60	79.46	232.15	170.46	0.00	0.00	1604.20	3321.91	4994.41	March, 09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	310.23	0.00	290.14	1198.68	876.90	0.00	95.06	2771.00	2653.31	5124.97	Sept., 07
11.	Jharkhand	299.35	445.97	0.00	417.93	18.09	339.87	96.18	1617.39	1649.42	3008.51	March, 08
12.	Karnataka	2445.69	1055.35	1119.84	1060.73	953.99	148.16	493.32	7277.08	7399.63	20024.72	March, 09
13.	Kerala	611.76	268.21	268.21	231.55	0.00	315.98	0.00	1695.71	2236.25	3660.7	Dec., 08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3707.05	1236.46	1509.09	822.68	0.00	150.31	149.79	7575.38	8369.14	15950.00	March, 09

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15.	Maharashtra	2453.26	563.76	705.84	1104.19	0.00	727.65	234.42	5789.12	15610.48	20526.39	March, 09
16.	Manipur	905.11	174.80	269.36	254.07	0.00	0.00	124.25	1727.59	2053.42	3656.76	March, 08
17.	Meghalaya	290.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.87	295.94	587.78	March, 08
18.	Mizoram	474.22	46.57	46.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	567.36	582.57	1149.94	March, 08
19.	Nagaland	365.98	85.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	451.40	807.60	1259.00	May, 02
20.	Orissa	1454.49	254.81	409.36	577.39	299.92	245.19	161.32	3402.48	3438.96	6757.51	March, 08
21.	Punjab	289.61	0.00	50.46	161.54	0.00	111.06	0.00	612.67	501.00	1232.18	March, 08
22.	Rajasthan	2146.49	568.48	1012.85	1545.97	31.77	788.96	111.23	6205.75	6205.75	11769.49	March, 08
23.	Sikkim	57.94	83.97	83.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.78	184.61	451.09	March, 08
24.	Tamil Nadu	2548.80	813.16	653.41	808.19	249.56	109.79	52.12	5235.03	5739.43	10914.16	Dec., 08
25.	Tripura	658.35	241.66	213.43	309.53	63.56	240.55	69.04	1796.12	1468.15	3670.33	March, 08
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8188.68	2426.09	2710.48	1664.93	0.00	272.83	151.85	15414.86	15263.04	28448.94	March, 08
27.	Uttaranchal	1293.79	320.97	331.61	138.77	62.63	65.51	0.00	2213.28	2038.16	4328.80	March, 08
28.	West Bengal	735.85	184.95	417.62	103.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1441.85	1288.53	2352.50	March, 08
		36057.40	12195.00	13156.36	14600.00	4424.00	4763.02	3250.00	88445.78	102036.01	188342.39	

Statement-II*Funds released during the last three years under AUWSP**Release of funds during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	283.80	699.97	0.00	983.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.88	0.00	0.00	10.88
3.	Assam	0.00	561.49	0.00	561.49
4.	Bihar	392.95	46.87	0.00	439.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	31.79	0.00	31.79
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	296.42	171.32	0.00	467.74
8.	Haryana	263.11	0.00	0.00	263.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	95.06	0.00	95.06
11.	Jharkhand	339.87	96.18	0.00	436.05
12.	Karnataka	148.16	493.32	0.00	641.48
13.	Kerala	315.98	0.00	0.00	315.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	150.31	149.79	0.00	300.10
15.	Maharashtra	727.65	234.42	0.00	962.07
16.	Manipur	0.00	124.45	0.00	124.45
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	245.19	161.32	0.00	406.51
21.	Punjab	111.06	0.00	0.00	111.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	788.96	111.23	0.00	900.19
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	109.79	52.12	0.00	161.91
25.	Tripura	240.55	69.04	0.00	309.59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	272.83	151.85	0.00	424.68
27.	Uttaranchal	65.51	0.00	0.00	65.51
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total					8013.24

Empowerment of Women

3976. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the schemes launched by the government for empowerment of women; and

(b) the details of funds released and utilized by the State Governments for these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development is running two Schemes for empowerment of women namely STEP and Priyadarshini.

(b) Under these Schemes, funds are not released to the State Government. It is released to the implementing agencies directly.

[Translation]

Facilities for Vaishno Devi Pilgrims

3977. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir bear any expenditure for providing facilities to Vaishno Devi pilgrims;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the expenditure incurred during the last three years and till date;

(c) the number of the pilgrims benefited during the above mentioned period and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) the details of the facilities provided to pilgrims by the Government;

(e) whether there is any proposal of the Government of provide more facilities to the pilgrims; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance under the scheme of Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them. Two proposals for development/up-gradation of infrastructure at Katra have been received

from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Sanction of the projects is subject to the adherence to the scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

NABARD Assistance to Women

3978: SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAK-CHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is providing loan assistance to women;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise; and

(c) the number of women benefited therefrom alongwith the name of such programmes/schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) does not provide direct loans to individuals. However, NABARD has pioneered the Self Help Group (SHG) - Bank Linkage Programme, which has enabled formal banking services to provide financial services to the rural poor through the process of savings and credit linkage of Self Help Groups. NABARD provides refinance assistance to Banks for financing SHGs and Micro Finance Institutions. As on 31 March, 2008, a total of 12,27,770 SHGs were disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 8,84,926.24 lakh by Banks. Of this, 10,40,996 (85%) were exclusive women SHGs, which were disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 7,47,425.59 lakh (Source: NABARD).

[English]

Making Delhi Clean

3979. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi has been listed as the 24th dirtiest city in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government in consultation

with State Government has taken any concrete steps to keep the Delhi city clean; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) As per news item appeared in the Times of India's website on 16-10-2008, the Forbes magazine has published the Forbes report on 22-2-2008 based on Mercer's Health and Sanitation Rankings, 2007, ranking 215 cities based on levels of air pollution, waste management, water potability, hospital supplies, medical services and the presence of infectious diseases. Delhi scored 46.6 on the health and sanitation index and was rated as the 24th dirtiest city in the world.

(c) and (d) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that to improve the sanitation services Delhi, the Department of Environment Management Services (DEMS), MCD has started various schemes, like collection, segregation and transportation of garbage from MCD receptacles to Sanitary Landfill sites from six zones of MCD, placement of bins of green and blue colour in different parts of the city for collection of biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage. The MCD has initiated steps for starting the door-to-door collection of garbage in two zones, namely Rohini zone and Civil Lines Zone, as a Pilot Project. The MCD has also been mulling over introduction of mechanical sweepers in some parts of the city to sweep garbage during night hours.

New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has informed that the Health Department, NDMC is providing environmental sanitation in its whole area and making utmost efforts to provide best possible standards. NDMC is also carrying out collection, transportation and disposal of Garbage in NDMC area. NDMC has taken initiative to:—

(i) Provide a 'end to end' solution to waste management as Integrated Waste Management System.

(ii) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of Waste Management activities.

- (iii) Comply with Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.
- (iv) Reduce the burden on landfills by recovering reusable and other resources.

The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission to improve infrastructure and civic services in selected cities of the country and Delhi is one of the cities covered under the Mission.

Cruise Tourism

3980. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for developing the state as a regional hub for cruise tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of Tourism including cruise tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for project proposals under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

No proposal for developing the State as a regional hub for cruise tourism has been received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 8428.24 lakh in the 10th Plan and Rs. 12842.06

lakh in the 11th Plan to the State of Andhra Pradesh for development and promotion of tourism.

Development and Research Institute

3981. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Climate Friendly Activities

3982. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to carry out a gamut of climate friendly activities under the Eleventh Five Year Plan pilot projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to implement several different norms for energy efficiency and water harvesting across different cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat which is one of the missions under Prime Minister's Action Plan for Climate Change envisages a number of climate friendly activities for creation of sustainable habitats. The Mission will promote energy efficiency as an integral component of urban planning and urban renewal through three initiatives i.e. extension of the Energy Conservation Building Code and incentives for retooling of existing stock, recycling of material and urban waste management, better urban planning and modal shift to public

transport. It is also proposed to develop a set of Sustainable Habitat Parameters including norms related to energy efficiency which shall be incentivized for implementation through appropriate changes in municipal/state laws.

Revision of Building Bye-laws to make Rain Water harvesting mandatory in buildings is a reform mandated under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). All the States have committed to accomplish the reforms within the Mission period 2005-12. The Ministry has also circulated model building bye-laws for this purpose.

NABARD Loan for Irrigation

3983. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided loan to various States for irrigation purposes under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the loan assistance provided by NABARD to various States and its utilization by them during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) since the year 1995-96. Of the 31 activities covered under the ambit of RIDF, NABARD sanctions projects for irrigation purposes (micro, minor, medium and major irrigation). As on 31 March, 2009, NABARD has sanctioned Rs. 29,165.91 crore for irrigation purposes under RIDF-I to RIDF-XIV tranches (1995-96 to 2008-09) to various State Governments. So far, an amount of Rs. 18,872.81 crore has already been disbursed to the State Governments. The State-wise details of cumulative sanctions and disbursements under RIDF-I to XIV tranches for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**State-wise details of Sanctions and Disbursements for Irrigation Purposes under RIDF**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Position as on 31-03-2009 (1995-96 to 2008-09)		Year-wise position for last three years					
				Tranche I to XIV		2006-07		2007-08	
				Sanction	Disb.	Sanction	Disb.	Sanction	Disb.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3269.71	2180.88	254.98	87.46	366.29	299.18	416.62	297.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	191.98	112.23	0.00	10.47	0.00	8.20	0.00	8.65
4.	Bihar	699.27	380.27	5.83	56.12	104.22	52.90	90.13	85.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	925.29	625.82	51.01	78.70	66.29	38.95	71.88	81.17
6.	Goa	106.53	76.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	85.50	61.43
7.	Gujarat	3639.50	2833.54	638.37	574.13	190.23	356.88	0.00	260.23
8.	Haryana	797.06	580.81	96.99	86.87	162.24	88.64	119.68	84.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	646.36	371.61	46.06	33.11	44.73	40.00	263.91	110.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	267.30	168.19	12.42	7.70	46.63	15.29	25.90	18.28
11.	Jharkhand	432.96	294.99	0.00	19.41	92.96	22.78	0.00	84.38
12.	Karnataka	1210.57	751.56	19.68	80.59	229.91	120.37	183.35	94.70
13.	Kerala	418.42	255.12	2.11	18.68	144.72	40.83	9.35	11.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4836.37	2850.54	621.73	337.32	1055.40	465.07	974.92	606.29

15.	Maharashtra	2729.84	1725.05	134.10	83.42	818.58	303.99	591.32	521.88
16.	Manipur	15.27	8.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
17.	Meghalaya	34.14	15.33	12.20	1.05	0.00	0.90	12.86	9.52
18.	Mizoram	19.98	25.81	3.19	2.11	0.00	2.99	0.00	6.62
19.	Nagaland	17.93	13.84	5.75	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	1682.63	960.14	121.87	88.77	130.20	77.77	335.91	209.53
21.	Punjab	271.48	193.81	100.06	39.81	28.14	59.11	13.20	30.92
22.	Rajasthan	1510.24	1134.88	222.90	57.87	181.59	291.28	49.20	19.45
23.	Sikkim	6.38	5.11	0.73	2.08	0.53	0.94	1.92	0.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	865.93	698.79	22.14	58.82	154.78	175.17	0.00	99.40
25.	Tripura	47.71	25.06	21.21	6.30	0.00	5.27	0.00	2.86
26.	UT of Puducherry	2.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3375.65	1893.24	626.34	122.50	738.59	287.61	606.77	342.06
28.	Uttarakhand	331.71	189.97	32.48	32.88	84.37	40.68	86.49	69.40
29.	West Bengal	812.88	500.59	86.38	32.38	78.38	73.78	203.38	134.40
All India Total		29165.91	18872.81	3138.53	1921.41	4718.78	2868.61	4145.11	3251.80

Note: Disbursement during the year consists of disbursement made under ongoing tranches.

Kargil as Tourist Place

3984. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kargil battlefield and other neighbouring areas are being developed as a tourist places;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of tourists visited the above site and the facilities being extended to the visiting tourists; and

(c) the steps taken to provide adequate security to the visiting tourists and to further improve the tourism in the region?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance under the scheme of Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits for tourism projects based on the project proposals received from them complete in all respects subject to *inter se* priority and availability of funds. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following infrastructure projects in Kargil during the Eleventh Plan till date.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Development of Tourist Facilities in and around Kargil as a Tourist Destination (2007-08)	484.47
2.	Development of Drass-Panikhar (Kargil Development Authority) (2007-08)	241.70
3.	Development of Drass-Sankhoo as a Destination (Kargil Development of Authority) (2008-09)	472.32

(c) Providing security to the visiting tourists is also the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration. However, in order to ensure the safety and security of the tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy tourist police at tourist destinations and also circulated guidelines for formation of tourist security organization(s) comprising ex-servicemen.

Solar Energy Generation

3985. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of solar energy generated in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote trade in solar energy technologies with the United States of America (USA);

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(d) whether the Union Government has made any assessment of the potential of solar energy in the country including Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to exploit the full potential of this source of energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The State-wise details of solar photovoltaic systems and power plants installed in the country during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government is promoting cooperation with United States of America (USA) in the area of renewable energy technologies including solar energy, primarily through technology development, sharing of technical expertise, undertaking renewable energy resource assessments, etc. Trade in renewable energy technologies is facilitated by Government's various indirect and direct taxation measures and through market

mode.

(d) and (e) As per the Hand Book on Solar Radiation over India, published through Government initiatives, most parts of India receive 4-7 kilowatt hours of solar radiation per square meter per day, with 250-300 sunny days in a year. The solar radiation received in Rajasthan and Gujarat is relatively higher than that received in Orissa.

(f) The Government is promoting development of the renewable energy sector including solar energy through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and custom duties.

Statement

State-wise Details of Installation of SPV Systems during the last three years and the current year under the Solar Photovoltaic Programme of the Ministry

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems				
		Lanterns	Home Lights	Street Lights	Pumps	Power Plants (kWp)
		Nos.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	395	181		—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9000	3000	150		—
3.	Assam	670	3083	—		—
4.	Bihar	16352	1702	—		—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	214	—	79	—
6.	Goa	160	106	119		—
7.	Gujarat	—	966	—		—
8.	Haryana	8738	13420	4261		226.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2273	4892	1200		—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18807	452	5107		100
11.	Jharkhand	—	3933	237		—
12.	Karnataka	—	15817	1052	76	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	—	13647	—		—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	113	208		—
15.	Maharashtra	27000	500	500		—
16.	Manipur	—	1400	25		17.00
17.	Meghalaya	20000	6300	680		8.50
18.	Mizoram	—	800	—		—
19.	Nagaland	3542	75	—		—
20.	Orissa	—	141	50	3	—
21.	Punjab	—	5440	1400		—
22.	Rajasthan	—	25721	59		—
23.	Sikkim	—	2555	35		—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	1086	400		—
25.	Tripura	21555	2962	63		—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—	6059	1000		—
27.	Uttarakhand	36996	19731	2639		—
28.	West Bengal	—	74337	1179		—
29.	Puducherry	—	12	348		—
30.	Others	97600	2915	1145		—
Total		262693	211774	22038	158	351.7

[Translation]

**Report of National Building
Organisation (NBO)**

3986. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Organisation in its report has recommended that there is acute shortage of houses for economically backward and middle class people in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to provide houses to such people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the funds allocated for the implementation of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Technical Group on

estimation of urban housing shortage in the urban areas, constituted in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, has estimated the shortage of houses in urban areas to the tune of 24.71 million at the beginning of 11th Plan i.e. year 2007. Out of this shortage, 99.28% accounts for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) only.

Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December 2005 with the basic objective to strive for holistic slum development by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the urban poor/slum dwellers in identified urban areas. Additional Central Assistance is provided to States for taking up projects for housing and infrastructural facilities for slum dwellers/urban poor in 65 select cities in the country under the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). Other cities and towns are covered under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Mission period is 2005-2012. State-wise details of Additional

Central Assistance (ACA) committed are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government has also launched new scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores for construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/ parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/ developers. The Government has also launched the scheme for Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) that envisages the provision of interest subsidy to EWS and LIG segments to enable them to buy or construct houses.

The Government has decided to introduce a new scheme called Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. It aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to the slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create Slum free India through implementation of RAY.

Statement**JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission-II)
Total Projects Approved**

(Status as on 15-7-2009)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Total ACA Released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	668.77
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	5	420.23	28864	335.21	85.02	78.05
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	768.73	1045.76	173.50
8.	Gujarat	4	16	1436.88	95084	691.74	745.14	360.99
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	23.36
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	42.90

14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.44
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	107.36
17.	Maharashtra	5	55	5874.75	168518	2766.12	3108.63	913.87
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	52.80
22.	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04
24.	Puducherry	1	2	43.97	1304	32.31	11.67	8.08
25.	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20	107.95	42.30
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	275.71
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	6.98
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2330.84	67992	1138.84	1192.00	317.14
30.	Uttarakhand	3	8	36.12	773	28.01	8.12	7.00
31.	West Bengal	2	91	3293.04	140052	1607.42	1685.62	473.29
Total		63	461	25250.76	993523	12756.43	12494.44	4035.44
		Cities						

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved

(Status as on 15-7-2009)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Total ACA Released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	77	1139.10	47890	764.57	374.53	416.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	170	8.66	1.29	0.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	2.37
4.	Assam	15	15	67.07	7377	56.48	10.59	28.24
5.	Bihar	16	16	194.11	9764	123.97	70.14	61.99
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.05	0.23
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29
9.	Gujarat	37	37	365.90	27168	235.43	130.47	113.04
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	27	91.23	6670	62.95	28.28	29.92
13.	Jharkhand	7	7	143.34	7868	82.24	61.11	41.12

14. Karnataka	32	34	379.66	17237	222.69	156.97	111.34
15. Kerala	36	37	192.20	18691	145.89	46.31	91.74
16. Madhya Pradesh	34	37	270.37	18870	192.96	77.41	96.48
17. Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89
18. Rajasthan	32	34	418.82	25857	287.90	130.93	146.75
19. Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21
20. Manipur	4	4	28.59	1906	21.33	7.27	10.35
21. Maharashtra	83	103	1789.29	89939	1130.60	646.17	512.47
22. Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761.00	45.33	44.79	22.07
23. Orissa	30	31	267.68	12593	176.33	91.36	88.18
24. Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	32.62	30.79	16.31
25. Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.31
26. Tamil Nadu	82	83	495.00	36706	341.19	153.80	175.84
27. Tripura	3	3	27.20	1550	23.94	3.26	11.97
28. Uttar Pradesh	122	133	805.05	31969	510.21	294.85	267.55
29. Uttarakhand	2	2	5.85	231	2.91	2.95	1.45
30. West Bengal	84	95	944.36	52686	681.36	263.00	392.50
Total	758	839	8455.66	461887	5627.50	2815.64	2929.47

[English]

**Allocation of Funds for
Rural Development**

3987. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some shortcomings have been noticed in implementation of various rural development and poverty alleviation schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to revamp the institutional and monitory mechanism under these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government is also considering enhancement in the allocation of funds to various States under these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development regularly conducts Concurrent Evaluation Studies of the existing rural development and poverty alleviation schemes through Third Party independent research organizations

to assess the impact and functioning of the schemes at grass root level and also to take policy decisions and corrective actions in the programme guidelines. Some of the shortcomings pointed out in these studies are lack of awareness about the scheme, lack of monitoring etc. The Ministry has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring of its programmes to achieve the programme objectives and maximise funds utilization. The Monitoring tools are District-wise Data Management, Periodical Progress Reports/Returns, Area Officers Schemes, Utilisation Certificate/Audit Reports, review by Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee (PRC), National Level Monitors (NLM) and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V and MCs) at State and District Level. The Ministry adopted five pronged strategy comprising (i) creation of awareness about the schemes (ii) people's partnership, (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes to implement the schemes effectively.

(d) and (e) The central allocation of funds under various rural development and poverty alleviation schemes has been enhanced during the current year i.e. 2009-10, vis-a-vis last year 2008-09. State-wise and Scheme-wise central allocation under major allocation based rural development and poverty alleviation schemes namely, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is given in the enclosed Statement. From 2008-09 to 2009-10, the allocation for SGSY, IAY and NRDWP has been enhanced by Rs. 31.54 crore, Rs. 2848.93 crore and Rs. 2303.28 crore respectively.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	SGSY		IAY		AWRSP/NRDWP	
		Central Allocation 2008-09	Central Allocation 2009-10	Central Allocation 2008-09	Central Allocation 2009-10	Central Allocation 2008-09	Central Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10616.38	10887.00	50434.77	75900.82	39453.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	609.20	568.00	1954.81	2935.66	14612.00	
3.	Assam	15829.39	14750.00	43225.67	64914.87	24644.00	
4.	Bihar	25255.54	25899.00	148870.28	224039.39	42538.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	5608.59	5752.00	7799.32	11737.44	13042.00	
6.	Goa	125.00	150.00	310.64	467.49	398.00	
7.	Gujarat	3996.20	4098.00	24734.35	37223.48	31444.00	
8.	Haryana	2351.04	2411.00	3472.72	5226.21	11729.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	990.11	1015.00	1224.84	1843.31	14151.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225.40	1257.00	3804.44	5725.42	39786.00	
11.	Jharkhand	9522.53	9766.00	13278.58	19983.33	16067.00	
12.	Karnataka	8016.88	8221.00	19431.14	29242.52	47719.00	
13.	Kerala	3597.15	3689.00	10805.52	16261.55	10333.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12019.50	12325.00	15511.42	23343.61	37047.00	
15.	Maharashtra	15848.40	16251.00	30415.70	45773.50	57257.00	
16.	Manipur	1061.19	989.00	1696.87	2548.30	5016.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	1188.92	1108.00	2955.34	4438.24	5779.00	
18.	Mizoram	275.12	256.00	629.81	945.84	4144.00	
19.	Nagaland	815.54	760.00	1955.65	2936.92	4253.00	
20.	Orissa	12141.96	12453.00	29248.20	44016.50	29868.00	
21.	Punjab	1142.58	1172.00	4294.73	6463.27	8656.00	
22.	Rajasthan	6087.48	6243.00	12429.38	18705.35	97013.00	
23.	Sikkim	304.60	284.00	374.02	561.69	1745.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	9387.22	9627.00	20192.94	30388.96	24182.00	
25.	Tripura	1916.04	1785.00	3807.83	5718.48	5125.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36359.30	37286.00	66866.42	100629.31	53974.00	
27.	Uttaranchal	1914.26	1963.00	3352.28	5044.94	10758.00	
28.	West Bengal	13494.48	13839.00	40345.46	60717.10	38939.00	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	25.00	639.67	962.66	0.00	
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	25.00	106.58	160.40	0.00	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	25.00	47.68	71.75	0.00	
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	25.00	41.34	62.21	0.00	
33.	Pondicherry	200.00	250.00	318.60	479.48	0.00	
Total		202000.00	205154.00	564577.00	849470.00	689672.00	920000.00*

* State-wise Central Allocation under AWRSP has not been done.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (AWRSP) has been renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

Parity between RRBS and PSBS

3988. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks are at par with public or private sector banks in terms of mobilization of deposits, liberalized offering of credit facilities and net profit during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise; and

(c) the financial assistance/allocation of funds by the Government to PSBs, and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country during the above said period including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fiscal Deficit

3989. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the impact of economic slowdown and fiscal deficit on scheme meant for common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that schemes meant to uplift the common man are implemented effectively in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Economic slowdown has not affected allocation of funds for schemes meant for common man. There has been a conscious fiscal policy expansion in 2008-09 and

2009-10. This is evident from increased allocations over 2008-09 B.E., proposed in Budget of 2009-10 for NREGA (144 per cent increase), Bharat Nirman (45 per cent increase), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (59 per cent increase) and Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (27 per cent increase). The allocation for Indira Awaas Yojana is proposed to be increased by 63 per cent in 2009-10 (B.E.).

(c) In order to ensure that the schemes are implemented effectively, the Planning Commission regularly reviews the schemes. The Ministries are also required to get the schemes evaluated independently through reputed/experienced institutions. The outcome budget presented to Parliament indicates the actual physical performance in the preceding year, the performance in the first nine months (upto December) of current year and the targeted performance during the ensuing year. The setting up of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is also a major step in improving governance with regard to delivery of public services.

[Translation]

Share of Power to States

3990. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of power allocation from the Union Government owned units both thermal and hydro to the power generating States in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to hike the power allocation from the Union Government owned units to the power generating States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate new power allocation formula;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The allocation of power to States/UTs from the Central Generating Stations during evening peak hours as on 30-06-2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations is done in two parts, firm and unallocated. The firm allocation to the beneficiaries generally remains unchanged, unless it is surrendered by any beneficiary or the beneficiary is not able to clear the requisite dues to the concerned Central Power Sector Undertakings. The unallocated power in Central Generating Stations kept at the disposal of the Government is provided on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and emergent needs of States/UTs. The unallocated power being limited and fixed, any modifications are possible only through adjustment of allocation generally within the States/UTs in the region, keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources, performance and payment capacity.

(d) to (f) An in-house thinking process has been initiated in the Ministry of Power recently for examining the need to review the present arrangement relating to allocation of power, the process being in very preliminary stage for elaboration.

Statement

Allocation of power to States/UTs from Central Generating Stations as on 30-06-2009

State	Allocation (in MW) during evening peak hours
1	2
Chandigarh	175

1	2
Delhi	3445
Haryana	1718
Himachal Pradesh	944
Jammu and Kashmir	1321
Punjab	2091
Rajasthan	2124
Uttar Pradesh	4898
Uttarakhand	631
Chhattisgarh	693
Gujarat	2573
Madhya Pradesh	2173
Maharashtra	3470
Daman and Diu	202
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	456
Goa	413
Andhra Pradesh	2921
Karnataka	1508
Kerala	1221
Tamil Nadu	3333
Puducherry	286
Bihar	1589.5
Jharkhand	434
Orissa	1569
West Bengal	1197
Sikkim	148
Arunachal Pradesh	124
Assam	707
Manipur	123

1	2
Meghalaya	195
Mizoram	66
Nagaland	78
Tripura	110

Foreign Exchange

3991. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of foreign exchange reserves as on date with the reserves accumulated during the same period in each of the last two years;

(b) the reasons for increase/decrease in the reserves;

(c) the comparative figure of such reserve with the neighbouring countries during the same period;

(d) the details of guidelines governing the utilisation of the foreign exchange reserves; and

(e) the details of infrastructure projects financed/ partly financed from the foreign exchange reserve during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The foreign exchange reserves position of the country in the current year and during last two years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Fiscal Year	Foreign exchange reserves (US\$ billions)
1.	2009-10 (as at end June 2009)	265.1
2.	2008-09 (as at end June 2008)	312.1
3.	2007-08 (as at end June 2007)	213.4

(b) Intervention by the Reserve Bank of India in the foreign exchange market to smoothen exchange rate volatility and valuation changes due to *inter se* movement of US dollar against other currencies have been major factors responsible for variation (increase/decrease) in foreign exchange reserves.

(c) The foreign exchange reserves of some of the neighbouring countries in 2008-09 are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Country	Foreign Exchange reserves (US\$ billions)
1.	Pakistan	8.9 (as at end May, 2009)
2.	Sri Lanka	1.6 (as at end January, 2009)
3.	Nepal @	3.6 (as at mid May, 2009)
4.	Bangladesh	6.5 (as at end May, 2009)
5.	Maldives	0.2 (as at end May, 2009)

Source: Bloomberg,

@ Data for Nepal is taken from Nepal Rastra Bank website

(d) and (e) The main objectives of the Reserve Bank of India's reserve management policy are preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power; minimising risk and volatility in returns; and maintaining liquidity. In line with the above objectives, India's foreign currency assets are held in instruments in major convertible currencies. The reserves are invested in deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in debt instruments of sovereign/sovereign guaranteed and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity.

The Reserve Bank of India has invested US\$ 250

million in March 2009 in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by India Infrastructure Finance company Ltd (UK), a wholly owned subsidiary of India Infrastructure Finance company Ltd (India), to finance infrastructure projects.

[English]

Employment Generation in Tourism Sector

3992. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast potential of employment generation in tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to utilize the full potential in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) As per the estimation of Ministry of Tourism, based on specific study of the year 2003-04, the yearly requirement of trained manpower of the hospitality industry is of about 2 lakh persons. The Government of India on its part recognizes the need of skilled manpower to provide for various services and has initiated a programme for skill development for youth in the age group of 18-25 years, who are at least eighth

class pass. The programme will impart training in food and beverage service and food production so that the trainees become employable. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism's Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers enables training of cooks, waiters, drivers and other service providers.

[Translation]

Breakdowns in NTPC Plants

3993. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAK-CHAURE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been frequent breakdowns in several power plants of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There has not been frequent break-downs at any of the power stations of NTPC during last 3 years. However the percentage of forced outage (breakdown) or NTPC stations for last 3 years is as under:

Station	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
Coal Stations			
Singrauli	5.03	3.08	3.79
Rihand	1.86	0.93	3.98
Unchahar	2.70	1.79	1.07
Tanda	1.86	1.23	2.40
Dadri (C)	0.95	0.26	0.29
Badarpur	1.52	2.51	3.33

Station	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
Korba	0.97	1.41	1.06
Vindhyachal	2.22	1.66	1.38
Sipat	3.59	—	—
Ramagundam	1.60	1.52	3.98
Simhadri	0.95	1.43	1.30
Farakka	4.83	2.73	3.69
Kahalgaon	4.42	1.03	1.35
Talcher (Kh)	1.31	2.62	2.22
Talcher (Th)	1.68	2.94	3.11
Gas Stations			
Anta	0.09	0.30	0.50
Auraiya	0.01	0.40	0.07
Dadri (G)	0.87	0.32	0.07
Faridabad	8.15	0.40	0.16
Kawas	5.21	0.04	0.04
Gandhar	0.04	0.14	0.07
Rajiv Gandhi	1.25	0.41	0.08

(c) **Steps taken to minimize break down**—As a preventive measure for minimizing the break down, NTPC meticulously plans and executes overhauling of all its units as per annual schedule. The reduction in the forced outage is achieved mainly by rigorous quality checks during overhauling, extensive technical review and regular system audit.

[English]

Revised Guidelines under NRDWP

3994. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the revised guidelines under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether the Union Government has recently

convened a meeting to review the implementation of these revised guidelines under NRDWP; and

(c) if so, the details of discussions held in the meeting and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has been restructured from 01-04-2009 and has been renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The aim of the NRDWP is to provide for drinking water security in rural areas, with a comprehensive approach of the State towards decentralized planning, convergence with related programmes, appropriate technical support for all levels and involvement of the panchayati raj institutions. The

maintenance of water supply systems, ensuring of water quality, reliability and convenience of availability to every rural household in equitable manner has been given the priority. It recognizes that the fundamental basis on which drinking water security can be ensured is the decentralized approach through the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A meeting of State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply was held on 1st July, 2009 to review the implementation of revised guidelines of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The issues discussed, *inter-alia*, were the status of re-alignment of existing data and filling of the gaps, setting targets for the current year, preparedness of each state to meet drinking water situation in the ongoing dry months, setting up of the institutions required for implementation of the guidelines, etc. The participating States presented their status on the agenda points.

Review of Legislation

3995. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes Gender Budgeting Manuals;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to review all existing legislations for the welfare of women and children?

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps by the Government to achieve legal equality of women in all spheres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The 'Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments' and 'Gender Budgeting Manual for Trainers of Government of India Ministries and Departments' have been developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) The Gender Budgeting Handbook incorporates norms and procedures in Gender Budgeting and aims at uniform understanding of concepts and tools across Ministries and Departments.

The Gender Budgeting Manual is meant for trainers to enable them to facilitate trainings for officers of Ministries and Departments.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is in the process of reviewing the following legislations with a view to plug the gaps, make the provisions more stringent and to make their implementation more effective.

(i) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986,

(ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961,

(iii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Various Ministries have enacted legislations from time to time to achieve legal equality of women in all spheres.

Criteria for NGOs

3996. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for providing assistance to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)/agencies engaged in welfare of women and children and dissemination of education among them in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The eligibility criteria for providing assistance to NGOs engaged in implementation of various schemes for welfare of women and children is available on the Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in and Central Social Welfare Board's website www.cswb.gov.in.

Additional Power Generation by NTPC

3997. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Union Government to develop and provide reliable power related products and services at competitive prices and integrating multiple energy sources with innovative and eco-friendly technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan of the NTPC to generate additional power during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether the NTPC proposes to set up some power plants abroad; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Power and NTPC Limited for the year 2009-10 has been signed on 31st March, 2009. The NTPC's MoU identifies various performance parameters/targets for the company in line with its Mission statement which states:

"Develop and provide reliable power, related products and services at competitive prices, integrating multiple energy sources with innovative and eco-friendly technologies and contribute to society."

The MoU contains parameters relating to financial performance, operational efficiency, and activities related to Business Development, Research and Development, Environment Management, Human Resource and Project Implementation etc. which, *inter alia*, captures the essence of NTPC's Mission statement.

(c) At present, the total installed capacity of NTPC is 30644 MW. NTPC has targetted capacity addition programme of about 22000 MW (approx.) in 11th Plan

period. Out of which, 3240 MW has already been commissioned, 17430 MW is under construction and balance is under advanced stage of processing. Further, NTPC targets to add about 25000 MW during the XII Plan to become a 75000 MW plus company by the year 2017 (end of XII Plan).

(d) and (e) NTPC proposes to set up power plants in Sri Lanka and Nigeria. The details are as follows:

Sri Lanka

A tri-partite Memorandum of Agreement for setting up of a 2x250 MW coal based power project at Trincomalee in Sri Lanka was signed between Government of Sri Lanka, Ceylon Electricity Board and NTPC Limited on 29-12-2006 to be developed in joint venture between NTPC Limited and Ceylon Electricity Board.

Nigeria

An MoU was signed between NTPC Limited and Ministry of Energy, Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) on 22nd May, 2007 for energy cooperation as per which FGN has agreed to provide, subject to availability, three (3) million tonnes per annum of LNG at a reasonable price for a period of 25 years from its existing/future LNG terminals to NTPC for use in NTPC's plants in India and upon successful tie-up for LNG supply, NTPC is to build, own and operate a 700 MW gas based and a 500 MW coal based power plant in Nigeria. Pre-feasibility Report (Pre-FR) for the proposed 500 MW coal based and 700 MW gas based power plants in Nigeria had been submitted to FGN on 11-6-2008.

Response from FGN is awaited.

[Translation]

Use of Solar Energy

3998. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make use of solar energy mandatory in Government and private sector organizations in the country?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development have requested the State/Union Territory Governments to consider issuing suitable directives to the local bodies under their control for modifying the building bye-laws with a view to make the installation of solar water heating systems mandatory in certain categories of buildings. In order to assist the local bodies in this respect, a model regulation/bye-laws has also been circulated to all State and Union Territory Governments. The model regulation/bye-laws, when incorporated by the local bodies in their existing building bye-laws, will make it mandatory for those categories to have solar assisted water heating systems.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh have so far issued necessary orders to urban local bodies to make solar water heaters mandatory in functional buildings in their States.

(c) Does not arise.

Credit Deposit Ratio of PSBs

3999. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise average of Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any variations of the CDR during the last three years across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to minimize regional imbalances in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the State-wise Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The CDRs of banks vary from State to State for various reasons including the availability of adequate infrastructural facilities, credit absorption capacity of the region, development of medium and large industries, conducive atmosphere for investment, entrepreneurial initiatives, law and order situation, etc. The CD Ratio of the States/UTs are reviewed in the quarterly meetings of the State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) and District Level Coordination Committees (DLCCs) for taking appropriate remedial measures.

Statement

State-wise CD Ratio of Public Sector Banks as on March 31

(Credit Deposit Ratio in Per cent)

State	March-07 Credit Deposit Ratio	March-08 Credit Deposit Ratio	March-09 Credit Deposit Ratio
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	29.5	32.6	34.2
Andhra Pradesh	89.4	93.8	99.4

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	26.7	29.6	25.5
Assam	42.6	40.7	36.9
Bihar	28.9	28.2	25.8
Chandigarh	105.2	106.0	121.3
Chhattisgarh	60.3	53.4	55.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.5	32.9	25.1
Daman and Diu	15.2	16.4	20.8
Delhi	77.5	68.1	68.3
Goa	26.6	29.8	26.6
Gujarat	62.8	63.6	61.4
Haryana	69.2	71.6	71.1
Himachal Pradesh	43.8	44.1	39.8
Jammu and Kashmir	36.3	38.8	34.6
Jharkhand	33.6	34.5	31.4
Karnataka	83.1	82.5	78.8
Kerala	66.0	67.4	62.2
Lakshadweep	10.2	7.7	5.3
Madhya Pradesh	63.2	59.9	56.7
Maharashtra	100.6	100.0	95.2
Manipur	52.7	46.8	39.6
Meghalaya	38.3	32.3	29.0
Mizoram	52.2	57.0	62.7
Nagaland	30.7	35.9	33.0
Orissa	65.2	58.5	52.5
Puducherry	43.3	45.3	46.4
Punjab	65.0	68.7	68.1
Rajasthan	89.8	87.4	85.0
Sikkim	53.1	50.3	45.3

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	108.2	109.7	108.4
Tripura	31.1	30.7	25.4
Uttar Pradesh	45.6	45.8	42.6
Uttarakhand	26.2	25.4	23.5
West Bengal	65.4	63.2	62.8
All India—all PSBs	75.0	74.2	72.5

Note 1: Public Sector Bank comprise of State Bank of India and its Associates and Nationalized Banks (including I.D.B.I. Bank Ltd.)

Note 2: Aggregate Deposits represents the demand and time liabilities of a bank (excluding inter bank deposits).

The Gross Bank Credit represents Bank Credit (excluding inter-bank advances) as per Form-A return under section 42(2) of RBI Act, 1934 together with outstanding amount of bills rediscounted with RBI and Financial Institutions.

Note 3: State Bank of Saurashtra Merged with State Bank of India.

Source: Basic Statistical Return (BSR)-7

External Debt

4000. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of financial assistance provided as also utilization made in rupees provided to India by the World bank during each of the last three years, project-wise, state-wise;

(b) whether project proposals for financial assistance to be provided by the World Bank during the current year has been approved;

(c) if so, the States where the amount of assistance is being spent for completion of projects; and

(d) India's position in the world in terms of receipt and payment of external debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A list

detailing financial assistance received from the World Bank (IDA and IBRD) during last three years is enclosed as Statement-I and II. Amount utilised during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

(b) and (c) Loan agreements for the following three Projects have been signed for World Bank assistance during the current year 2009-10.

- (i) Additional Financing for Small and Medium Enterprise-US\$ 400 million-Multi State;
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation Project-Phase III—US\$ 197 Million; and
- (iii) Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiative Project II—US\$ 100 million.

(d) India's position in the world is third in terms of receipt (disbursement) and fourth in repayment of external debt amongst the top twenty debtor countries in the year 2007.

Statement-I

(Amount in Thousands)

Donor, State Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree Date	Loan Amount	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Back to Back						
IDAIDA	XDR		784,900.00	483,900.00	215,900.00	85,100.00
	INR			32,551,431.36	13,533,297.70	6,063,908.83
AP Andhra Pradesh	XDR		156,500.00	50,800.00	105,700.00	0.00
	INR			3,417,261.24	6,625,611.70	0.00
1. 3732-1-IN Addl Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR	25-01-2008	42,700.00	0.00	42,700.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,676,571.62	0.00
2. 4254-IN Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Programme	XDR	08-02-2007	50,800.00	50,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,417,261.24	0.00	0.00
3. 4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	XDR	08-06-2007	63,000.00	0.00	63,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	3,949,040.09	0.00
BI Bihar	XDR		89,200.00	0.00	89,200.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	5,591,339.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. 4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BPRLP)	XDR	09-08-2007	41,400.00	0.00	41,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,595,083.49	0.00
5. 4380-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation-1	XDR	15-01-2008	47,800.00	0.00	47,800.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,996,255.81	0.00
KN Karnataka	XDR		199,700.00	178,700.00	21,000.00	0.00
	INR			12,020,956.36	1,316,346.70	0.00
6. 3635-1-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	XDR	02-11-2007	21,000.00	0.00	21,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,316,346.70	0.00
7. 4211-IN Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	XDR	24-07-2006	82,200.00	82,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,529,505.39	0.00	0.00
8. 4229-IN Karnataka Health System Dev and Reform Project	XDR	16-10-2006	96,500.00	96,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,491,450.97	0.00	0.00
OR Orissa	XDR		135,600.00	50,500.00	0.00	85,100.00
	INR			3,397,080.56	0.00	6,063,908.83
9. 4225-IN Second Operation under Orissa Socio-Economic Dev P	XDR	28-08-2006	50,500.00	50,500.00	0.00	0.00

	INR			3,397,080.56	0.00	0.00
10. 4472-IN Orissa Rural Livelihood Project-TRIPTI	XDR	27-01-2009	50,600.00	000	0.00	50,600.00
	INR			000	0.00	3,605,567.41
11. 4499-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	XDR	27-01-2009	34,500.00	0.00	0.00	34,500.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	2,458,341.42
PU Punjab	XDR		104,100.00	104,100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			7,002,694.78	0.00	0.00
12. 4251-IN Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	26-02-2007	104,100.00	104,100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			7,002,694.78	0.00	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	XDR		99,800.00	99,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,713,438.42	0.00	0.00
13. 4255-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management	XDR	12-02-2007	99,800.00	99,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,713,438.42	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		2,940.00	822.83	0.00	2,940.00
	INR			37,243.05	0.00	134,481.79
BI Bihar	USD		0.00	822.83	0.00	0.00
	INR			37,243.05	0.00	0.00
14. Q5310 Bihar Rural Livelihood Development Project	USD	17-05-2006	0.00	822.83	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			37,243.05	0.00	0.00
WB West Bengal	USD		2,940.00	0.00	0.00	2,940.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	134,481.79
15. Q6120 West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	USD	19-05-2008	2,940.00	0.00	0.00	2,940.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	134,481.79
Normal						
IDA IDA	XDR		1,871,000.00	582,300.00	604,400.00	684,300.00
	INR			39,170,693.28	37,885,711.58	48,760,667.61
CN Central Government	XDR		1,732,900.00	498,800.00	549,800.00	684,300.00
	INR			33,553,738.29	34,463,210.17	48,760,667.61
16. 4161-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24-07-2006	41,100.00	41,100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,764,752.69	0.00	0.00
17. 4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24-07-2006	97,000.00	97,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,525,085.43	0.00	0.00
18. 4227-IN Reproductive and Child Health Project Phase-II	XDR	16-10-2006	245,000.00	245,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			16,480,885.89	0.00	0.00
19. 4228-IN Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II	XDR	16-10-2006	115,700.00	115,700.00	0.00	0.00

	INR			7,783,014.28	0.00	0.00
20. 4299-IN Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project	XDR	05-07-2007	167,900.00	000	167,900.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	10,524,505.25	0.00
21. 4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project	XDR	02-11-2007	185,100.00	0.00	185,100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11,602,655.88	0.00
22. 4338-IN Strengthening Rural credit Co-Op. Project	XDR	02-11-2007	196,800.00	0.00	196,800.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,336,049.04	0.00
23. 4417-IN Second Elementary Education Project	XDR	14-08-2008	364,400.00	0.00	0.00	364,400.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	25,965,785.88
24. 4461-IN National vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Prj.	XDR	13-02-2009	319,900.00	0.00	0.00	319,900.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	22,794,881.73
HP Himachal Pradesh	XDR		42,500.00	0.00	42,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,664,034.98	0.00
25. 4360-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Program	XDR	19-11-2007	42,500.00	0.00	42,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,664,034.98	0.00
MZ Mizoram	XDR		12,100.00	0.00	12,100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	758,466.43	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. 36181-IN Mizoram State Roads Project	XDR	01-08-2007	12,100.00	0.00	12,100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	758,466.43	0.00
UR Uttaranchal	XDR		83,500.00	83,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,616,954.99	0.00	0.00
27. 4232-IN Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and San. Project	XDR	16-10-2006	83,500.00	83,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,616,954.99	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		2,881.70	1,134.20	1,215.00	532.50
	INR			51,336.57	48,926.78	24,357.67
CN Central Government	USD		2,881.70	1,134.20	1,215.00	532.50
	INR			51,336.57	48,926.78	24,357.67
28. Q5270-IN Prep. of Capacity Bldg. for Ind. Poll. Mang. Project	USD	05-07-2006	570.00	570.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			25,799.55	0.00	0.00
29. Q5680-IN Advance for Preparation of Proposed Integrated coastal Zone mgmt Project	USD	30-03-2007	564.20	564.20	0.00	0.00
	INR			25,537.03	0.00	0.00
30. Q5910-IN Adv. for preparation of North East Rural Livelihood Project	USD	03-12-2007	1,215.00	0.00	1,215.00	0.00

	INR			0.00	48,926.78	0.00
31. Q6420-IN Ind Adv. for preparation of proposed integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	USD	05-12-2008	532.50	0.00	0.00	532.50
	INR			0.00	0.00	24,357.67
Grand Total (INR)				71,810,704.26	51,467,936.06	54,983,415.91

Statement-II

(Amount in Thousands)

Donor, State Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree Date	Loan Amount	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Back to Back						
IBRD IBRD	USD		1,683,500.00	1,101,000.00	276,500.00	306,000.00
	INR			49,833,860.56	11,134,366.89	13,997,084.13
AP Andhra Pradesh	USD		244,500 00	150,000.00	94,500.00	0.00
	INR			6,789,354.30	3,805,416.53	0.00
1. 4845-IN Third Pradesh Economic Reform Program (APER)	USD	08-02-2007	150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,789,354.30	0.00	0.00
2. 4857-IN Andhra Pradesh Commun. Based Tank Management Project	USD	08-06-2007	94,500.00	0.00	94,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	3,805,416.53	0.00
BI Bihar	USD		150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	6,040,343.70	0.00
3. 4879-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation	USD	15-01-2008	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	6,040,343.70	0.00

KN Karnataka	USD		248,000.00	216,000.00	32,000.00	0.00
	INR			9,776,670.19	1,288,606.66	0.00
4. 4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	USD	02-05-2006	216,000.00	216,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			9,776,670.19	0.00	0.00
5. 4872-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	USD	17-01-2008	32,000.00	0.00	32,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,288,606.66	0.00
OR Orissa	USD		456,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	306,000.00
	INR			6,789,354.30	0.00	13,997,084.13
6. 4837-IN Ind Operation under Orissa Socio-Economic Development Programme	USD	28-08-2006	150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,789,354.30	0.00	0.00
7. 7576-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	USD	27-01-2009	56,000.00	0.00	0.00	56,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	2,561,557.88
8. 7577-IN Orissa State Roads Project	USD	27-01-2009	250,000.00	000	0.00	250,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	11,435,526.25
PU Punjab	USD		250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			11,315,590.50	0.00	000
9. 4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project	USD	26-02-2007	250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			11,315,590.00	0.00	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	USD		335,000.00	335,000.00	000	0.00
	INR			15,162,891.27	0.00	0.00
10. 4846-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration	USD	12-02-2007	335,000.00	335,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			15,162,891.27	0.00	0.00
Normal						
IBRD IBRD	USD		658,000.00	2,000.00	655,000.00	4,000.00
	INR			90,524.72	26,376,167.49	182,968.42
AS Assam	USD		2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			90,524.72	0.00	0.00
11. P4330-IN Preparation of the Assam State Roads Project	USD	19-01-2007	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			90,524.72	0.00	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		301,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	4,000.00
	INR			0.00	12,080,687.40	182,968.42
12. 4862-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project	USD	02-11-2007	300,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	12,080,687.40	0.00
13. P4450-IN National e-Gover- nance Support Project	USD	17-06-2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	137,226.32

14. P451-0 IN Capital Markets, Debt Management and Pension Reform Tech Assistance Project	USD	14-01-2009	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	45,742.11
HP Himachal Pradesh	USD		355,000.00	0.00	355,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	14,295,480.09	0.00
15. 4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	USD	07-08-2007	220,000.00	0.00	220,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	8,859,170.76	0.00
16. 4871-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme	USD	19-11-2007	135,000.00	0.00	135,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	5,436,309.33	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				49,924,385.29	37,510,534.38	14,180,052.55

Non Government Loan

Normal						
IBRD IBRD	USD		1,800,000.00	400,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00
	INR			18,104,944.80	40,268,958.00	18,296,842.00
CN Central Government	USD		1,800,000.00	400,000.00	1,000,000.00	400,000.00
	INR			18,104,944.80	40,268,958.00	18,296,842.00
1. 4813-IN Power System Development Project-III	USD	02-05-2006	400,000.00	400,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			18,104,944.80	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. 4870-IN Rampur Hydropower Project	USD	15-01-2008	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	16,107,583.20	0.00
3. 4890-IN Fourth Power System Development Project (PSDP-IV)	USD	28-03-2008	600,000.00	0.00	600,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	24,161,374.80	0.00
4. 7593-IN Fourth Power System Development Project	USD	27-01-2009	400,000.00	0.00	0.00	400,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	18,296,842.00
Grand Total (INR)				18,104,944.80	40,268,958.00	18,296,842.00

Statement-III

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree Date	Loan Amount	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
IDA IDA	XDR		5,984,936.44	545,072.65	442,969.24	600,508.64
	INR			36,877,211.47	27,742,085.99	43,594,863.71
AP Andhra Pradesh	XDR		453,395.13	49,124.18	21,536.68	11,738.73
	INR			3,300,937.20	1,336,366.94	838,688.29
1. 3103-IN Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project	XDR	04-02-1999	171,797.54	5,433.59	0.00	0.00
	INR			370,707.69	0.00	0.00
2. 3332-IN Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	12-05-2000	82,097.59	12,613.49	166.40	0.00
	INR			841,060.08	10,217.00	0.00
3. 3692-IN Andhra Pradesh Community Forest management Project	XDR	08-10-2002	85,500.00	10,957.98	9,534.13	7,695.04
	INR			730,790.70	593,891.53	544,611.95
4. 3732-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR	03-04-2003	114,000.00	20,119.13	11,836.15	4,043.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			1,358,378.73	732,258.41	294,076.34
AS Assam	XDR		105,000.00	2,438.80	10,191.11	17,584.99
	INR			162,193.31	639,361.21	1,278,008.50
5. 4013-IN Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	14-01-2005	105,000.00	2,438.80	10,191.11	17,584.99
	INR			162,193.31	639,361.21	1,278,008.50
CG Chhattisgarh	XDR		68,936.00	9,354.26	8,242.86	9,052.98
	INR			635,100.21	517,967.96	641,025.50
6. 3749-IN Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project	XDR	18-08-2003	68,936.00	9,354.26	8,242.86	9,052.98
	INR			635,100.21	517,967.96	641,025.50
CN Central Government	XDR		3,374,851.48	209,128.35	159,541.57	434,150.41
	INR			14,272,141.71	10,053,153.44	31,805,613.48
7. 2936-IN Tuberculosis control Project	XDR	14-03-1997	89,174.04	5,912.70	0.00	0.00
	INR			407,214.78	0.00	0.00
8. 2964-IN Malaria Control Project	XDR	30-07-1997	82,488.39	3,303.40	0.00	0.00
	INR			214,082.07	0.00	0.00
9. 3012-IN Third District Primary Education	XDR	23-02-1998	91,903.00	4,367.79	0.00	0.00
	INR			299,426.68	0.00	0.00

10.	3242-IN Second National HIV/AIDS Control Project	XDR	14-09-1999	140,820.00	592.31	0.00	0.00
		INR			39,568.49	0.00	0.00
11.	3307-IN Third District Primary Education Project	XDR	23-02-2000	132,300.00	743.66	0.00	0.00
		INR			51,112.39	0.00	0.00
12.	3340-1-IN Immunization Strengthening Project	XDR	26-02-2004	59,317.07	0.00	-21.99	0.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	3340-IN Immunization Strengthening Project	XDR	19-05-2000	105,727.87	-772.13	0.00	0.00
		INR			-53,405.17	0.00	0.00
14.	3396-IN Second Renewable Energy Project	XDR	11-08-2000	37,200.00	5,436.36	4,882.16	1,543.74
		INR			367,916.40	304,487.30	107,386.21
15.	3777-IN Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project	XDR	29-09-2003	39,700.00	4,075.56	3,404.57	1,222.11
		INR			275,773.76	209,103.63	89,822.21
16.	3882-IN Elementary Education Orihct (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)	XDR	03-06-2004	334,900.00	69,126.36	0.00	0.00
		INR			4,777,560.13	0.00	0.00
17.	3952-IN Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	XDR	23-09-2004	46,900.00	1,353.93	3,151.14	3,687.68
		INR			91,580.87	197,710.80	262,503.84
18.	3987-IN Rural Roads Project	XDR	08-11-2004	206,000.00	69,893.48	25,729.03	30,460.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			4,725,503.16	1,601,896.24	2,166,172.24
19. 4161-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24-07-2006	41,100.00	4,193.78	303.00	4,501.48
	INR			284,372.69	18,784.90	315,788.02
20. 4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24-07-2006	97,000.00	9,450.46	644.62	1,790.46
	INR			641,340.00	40,690.36	134,549.61
21. 4227-IN Reproductive and Child Health Project Phase-II	XDR	16-10-2006	245,000.00	0.00	25,766.34	71,610.72
	INR			0.00	1,591,412.41	5,161,476.01
22. 4228-IN Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II	XDR	16-10-2006	115,700.00	9,957.45	15,515.60	14,310.98
	INR			670,650.00	956,695.43	1,018,430.42
23. 4299-IN Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project	XDR	05-07-2007	167,900.00	0.00	22,611.86	17,878.10
	INR			0.00	1,396,150.00	1,197,834.39
24. 4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project	XDR	02-11-2007	185,100.00	0.00	25,192.57	14,780.89
	INR			0.00	1,570,000.00	1,023,212.25
25. 4338-IN Strengthening Rural credit Co-Op. Project	XDR	02-11-2007	196,800.00	0.00	30,283.03	125,853.22
	INR			0.00	2,037,000.00	9,526,590.16
26. 4417-IN Second Elementary Education Project	XDR	14-08-2008	364,400.00	0.00	0.00	139,977.43

	INR			0.00	0.00	10,331,686.95
27. 4461-IN National vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project	XDR	13-02-2009	319,900.00	0.00	0.00	3,310.30
	INR			0.00	0.00	254,499.37
28. No. 42-IN Woman and Child Development Project	XDR	06-07-1999	194,489.53	18,609.18	-3.40	0.00
	INR			1,285,301.90	0.00	0.00
29. No. 44-IN Rajasthan District Primary Education Project	XDR	06-07-1999	60,109.82	-350.38	0.00	0.00
	INR			-24,179.56	0.00	0.00
30. No. 45-IN Rajasthan District Tech. Assistant Project	XDR	19-05-2000	20,921.77	3,234.45	2,083.04	3,223.00
	INR			218,323.10	129,222.38	215,661.81
GU Gujarat	XDR		279,841.00	17,223.89	7,290.20	8,066.71
	INR			1,155,959.07	451,390.68	557,205.12
31. 3637-IN Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstrn. Project	XDR	04-06-2002	279,841.00	17,223.89	7,290.20	8,066.71
	INR			1,155,959.07	451,390.68	557,205.12
HP Himachal Pradesh	XDR		83,900.00	2,050.15	27,143.02	5,794.29
	INR			138,453.42	1,693,852.37	414,208.50
32. 4133-IN Mid Himalayan Watershed Development Project	XDR	19-01-2006	41,400.00	2,050.15	5,893.02	5,194.29
	INR			138,453.42	368,076.66	414,208.50
33. 4360-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme	XDR	19-11-2007	42,500.00	0.00	21,250.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			0.00	1,325,775.71	0.00
KN Karnataka	XDR		238,208.00	36,085.59	33,254.78	22,552.47
	INR			2,424,360.65	2,086.633.20	1,603,057.46
34. 3528-IN Karnataka Water-shed Development Project	XDR	26-07-2001	65,736.00	8,771.48	11,371.94	10,145.83
	INR			593,829.32	711,814.48	719,917.84
35. 3590-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	XDR	08-03-2002	109,052.00	19,018.80	20,259.19	10,282.65
	INR			1,277,360.30	1,272,541.23	730,416.85
36. 3635-In Karnataka Community Based Tank Management	XDR	04-06-2002	63,420.00	8,295.30	1,623.66	2,123.98
	INR			553,171.03	102,277.49	152,722.77
KR Kerala	XDR		41,776.40	8,259.51	1,846.82	3,379.84
	INR			559,309.17	115,948.26	241,894.62
37. 3431-IN Kerala Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitati	XDR	04-01-2001	41,776.40	8,259.51	1,846.82	3,379.84
	INR			559,309.17	115,948.26	241,894.62
MH Maharashtra	XDR		191,300.00	59,342.21	37,300.71	14,087.11
	INR			4,001,654.12	2,326,369.86	976,982.75
38. 3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	XDR	05-08-2002	62,500.00	2,377.43	427.80	48.62
	INR			160,594.03	26,229.97	3,441.24

39.	3821-IN Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Jal. Project	XDR	30-09-2003	128,800.00	56,964.78	36,872.92	14,038.49
		INR			3,841,060.09	2,300,139.89	973,541.51
MP	Madhya Pradesh	XDR		69,769.97	12,588.78	3,761.73	-857.75
		INR			843,125.74	233,800.09	-63,099.32
40.	3430-IN Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	05-12-2000	69,769.97	12,588.78	3,761.73	-857.75
		INR			843,125.74	233,800.09	63,099.32
MS	Multistates	XDR		273,556.89	69,053.95	59,852.91	18,665.06
		INR			4,655,658.74	3,724,736.89	1,301,880.90
41.	3338-IN Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Development Project	XDR	19-05-2000	62,185.89	5,921.88	6,022.29	5,784.13
		INR			397,441.11	375,523.87	414,032.94
42.	3413-IN Third Technical Education Project	XDR	18-10-2000	48,900.00	6,668.50	4,418.04	0.00
		INR			450,824.83	272,511.15	0.00
43.	3718-IN Technical/Engineering Education Quality Imp. Pro.	XDR	04-02-2003	162,471.00	56,463.57	49,412.58	12,880.93
		INR			3,807,392.80	3,076,701.87	881,047.97
MZ	Mizoram	XDR		47,500.00	7,941.28	6,748.34	7,340.18
		INR			527,841.46	422,174.02	514,704.40
44.	3618-IN Mizoram State Roads Project	XDR	06-05-2002	47,500.00	7,941.28	6,748.34	7,340.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			527,841.46	422,174.02	514,704.40
OR Orissa	XDR		56,639.40	6,519.83	-120.77	0.00
	INR			450,654.12	0.00	0.00
45. No. 41-IN Orissa Health Systems Development	XDR	13-08-1998	56,639.40	6,519.83	-120.77	0.00
	INR			450,654.12	0.00	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	XDR		276,555.17	36,392.23	37,523.79	16,585.66
	INR			2,439,392.30	2,338,802.72	1,173,901.38
46. 3339-IN Rajasthan District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	12-05-2000	70,343.78	12,423.45	12,704.31	-714.13
	INR			825,256.63	789,291.37	49,711.40
47. 3529-IN Rajasthan Second District Primary Education Project	XDR	27-07-2001	51,759.39	3,750.58	5,964.18	2,532.50
	INR			251,874.57	370,357.39	171,530.48
48. 3603-IN Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	XDR	15-03-2002	93,452.00	12,158.42	7,571.11	6,774.11
	INR			818,768.02	469,602.03	482,927.48
49. 3867-IN Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	XDR	03-06-2004	61,000.00	8,059.78	11,284.18	7,993.18
	INR			543,493.08	709,551.93	569,054.82
TN Tamil Nadu	XDR		60,636.00	2,897.31	7,052.06	15,112.35

	INR			191,416.31	440,048.57	1,097,133.21
50. 4018-IN Tamil Nadu Health System Project	XDR	05-01-2005	60,636.00	2,897.31	7,052.06	15,112.35
	INR			191,416.31	440,048.57	1,097,133.21
UP Uttar Pradesh	XDR		232,171.00	13,717.68	4,802.09	7,941.55
	INR			921,755.36	302,477.21	538,600.38
51. 3152-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation Project-II	XDR	04-02-1999	141,700.00	7,443.95	397.08	0.00
	INR			500,151.94	26,166.14	0.00
52. 3602-In Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	XDR	08-03-2002	90,471.00	6,273.73	4,405.01	7,941.55
	INR			421,603.43	276,411.09	538,600.38
UR Uttaranchal	XDR		130,900.00	2,954.68	17,001.36	9,314.06
	INR			197,258.59	1,059,002.56	675,158.54
53. 3907-IN Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed Development Project	XDR	30-07-2004	47,400.00	2,954.68	7,677.77	7,807.99
	INR			197,258.59	482,765.90	565,983.64
54. 4232-IN Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and San. Project	XDR	16-10-2006	83,500.00	0.00	9,323.58	1,506.07
	INR			0.00	576,236.65	109,174.90
IDA IDA	USD		3,967.49	837.75	188.55	748.16
	INR			37,809.73	7,582.99	34,836.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CN Central Government	USD		3,881.70	837.75	266.62	744.95
	INR			37,809.73	10,689.76	34,707.38
55. Q5040-IN National Vector Borne Diseases Control Project	USD	14-12-2005	1,000.00	737.75	157.29	104.96
	INR			33,167.73	6,390.12	4,731.53
56. Q5270-IN Prep. of Capacity Bldg. for Ind. Poll. Marg Project	USD	05-07-2006	570.00	100.00	9.33	128.86
	INR			4,642.00	370.64	6,069.23
57. Q5680-IN Advance for Preparation of Proposed Integrated Coastal Zone Mgmt Project	USD	30-03-2007	564.20	0.00	100.00	371.13
	INR			0.00	3,929.00	17,229.42
58. Q5910-IN Adv. for Preparation of North East Rural Livelihoods Project	USD	03-12-2007	1,215.00	0.00	0.00	40.01
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,695.20
59. Q6420-IN IInd Adv. for preparation of proposed Integrated Coastal Zone	USD	05-12-2008	532.50	0.00	0.00	100.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,982.00
JH Jharkhand	XDR		85.79	0.00	-78.08	3.21
	INR			0.00	-3,106.78	128.86

60. Q4420-IN Jharkhand Participatory Forest Mgt. Project (Advance)	USD	02-11-2004	85.79	0.00	-78.08	3.21
	INR			0.00	-3,106.78	128.86
Back to Back						
IDA IDA	SDR		1,122,100.00	89,670.71	76,717.58	111,733.46
	INR			5,999,002.98	4,880,854.89	7,998,700.73
AP Andhra Pradesh	XDR		156,500.00	33,840.00	6,416.89	20,386.71
	INR			2,261,073.94	412,193.31	1,420,026.18
61. 3732-1-IN Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Production Project	XDR	25-01-2008	42,700.00	0.00	3,671.75	19,850.36
	INR			0.00	240,600.00	1,382,192.13
62. 4254-IN Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Programe	XDR	08-02-2007	50,800.00	33,840.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,261,073.94	0.00	0.00
63. 4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	XDR	08-06-2007	63,000.00	0.00	2,745.15	536.35
	INR			0.00	171,593.31	37,834.05
BI Bihar	XDR		89,200.00	64.34	25,964.27	719.18
	INR			4,642.00	1,708,893.24	51,878.77
64. 4323-In Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)	XDR	09-08-2007	41,400.00	64.34	2,064.27	719.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			4,642.00	128,450.58	51,878.77
65. 4380-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation-1	XDR	15-01-2008	47,800.00	0.00	23,900.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,580,442.66	0.00
KN Karnataka	XDR		199,700.00	17,049.68	22,547.25	31,433.68
	INR			1,123,413.48	1,405,688.26	2,282,427.64
66. 3635-1-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	XDR	02-11-2007	21,000.00	0.00	0.00	61.34
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,511.52
67. 4211-IN Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	XDR	24-07-2006	82,200.00	17,049.68	5,291.09	6,691.44
	INR			1,123,413.48	330,045.22	482,101.64
68. 4229-IN Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project	XDR	16-10-2006	96,500.00	0.00	17,256.15	21,680.89
	INR			0.00	1,075,643.05	1,795,814.48
OR Orissa	XDR		85,000.00	33,650.00	0.00	18,178.47
	INR			2,268,908.05	0.00	1,268,355.64
69. 4225-IN Second Operation under Orissa Socio-Economic Project	XDR	28-08-2006	50,500.00	33,650.00	0.00	16,850.00
	INR			2,268,908.05	0.00	1,167,795.64
70. 4499-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	XDR	27-01-2009	34,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,328.47

	PO	Pondicherry	INR		0.00	0.00	100,560.00
			XDR	24,672.00	774.72	0.00	0.00
			INR		52,722.50	0.00	0.00
71.	4054-IN-PO	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction	XDR	12-05-2005	24,672.00	774.72	0.00
			INR			52,722.50	0.00
	PU	Punjab	XDR		104,100.00	0.00	3,286.94
			INR			0.00	203,750.00
72.	4251-IN	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	26-02-2007	104,100.00	0.00	3,286.94
			INR			0.00	203,750.00
	TN	Tamil Nadu	XDR		462,928.00	4,292.03	18,562.22
			INR			288,243.01	1,150,330.09
73.	4054-IN	Tamil Nadu Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction	XDR	12-05-2005	283,728.00	3,240.71	8,334.84
			INR			218,548.12	516,418.66
74.	4103-IN	Tamil Nadu Empr. and Pov. Reduction Vazhndhu Kaatuvom Proj.	XDR	14-09-2005	79,400.00	1,051.32	4,161.87
			INR			69,694.89	258,160.21
75.	4255-IN	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri. Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management	XDR	12-02-2007	99,800.00	0.00	6,065.52
			INR			0.00	375,751.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IDA IDA	USD		2,940.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	12,927.00
WB West Bengal	USD		2,940.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	12,927.00
76. Q6120 West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	USD	19-05-2008	2,940.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	12,927.00
Grand Total (INR)				42,914,024.18	32,630,523.87	51,641,327.68

Statement-IV

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree Date	Loan Amount	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
IDA IDA	USD		5,519,727.16	617,861.67	596,481.99	461,521.47
	INR			27,969,148.09	23,865,452.88	21,499,551.50
AP Andhra Pradesh	USD		287,039.64	13,951.11	0.00	0.00
	INR			642,927.08	0.00	0.00
1. 4360-IN Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project	USD	04-02-1999	287,039.64	13,951.11	0.00	0.00
	INR			642,927.08	0.00	0.00
AS Assam	USD		2,000.00	0.00	200.00	69.12
	INR			0.00	8,372.00	3,476.67
2. P. 4330-IN Preparation of the Assam State Roads Project	USD	19-01-2007	2,000.00	0.00	200.00	69.12
	INR			0.00	8,372.00	3,476.67
CN Central Government	USD		2,080,473.69	262,556.06	239,478.41	163,363.91
	INR			11,870,680.14	9,581,051.24	7,662,379.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. 4555-IN Telecommunication Sector Reforms Technical Asst. Project	USD	11-08-2000	28,616.51	-1,931.82	0.00	0.00
	INR			-89,018.05	0.00	0.00
4. 4559-IN Third National Highways Project	USD	11-08-2000	403,934.93	54,712.82	8,209.70	-3,850.65
	INR			2,521,933.47	327,362.04	163,960.50
5. 4622-IN Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project	USD	27-07-2001	487,122.25	82,837.19	47,064.27	13,212.62
	INR			3,733,930.65	1,875,278.84	583,201.13
6. 4719-IN Allahabad Bypass Project	USD	16-12-2003	240,000.00	56,043.08	57,292.39	31,197.94
	INR			2,555,447.45	2,302,696.86	1,451,714.73
7. 4764-IN Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project	USD	18-11-2005	620,000.00	70,894.78	101,114.73	72,198.00
	INR			3,148,386.61	4,036,261.45	3,247,650.42
8. 4862-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project	USD	02-11-2007	300,000.00	0.00	25,750.00	50,278.02
	INR			0.00	1,037,587.50	2,527,978.89
9. P4150-IN Adv for prep of Nati Cyclone risk mitigation Project	USD	30-12-2004	800.00	0.00	47.31	27.98
	INR			0.00	1,864.55	1,218.31

10.	P4450-IN National e-Governance Support Project	USD	17-06-2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
		INR			0.00	0.00	14,577.00
DL	Delhi	USD		1,506.33	0.00	271.90	0.00
		INR			0.00	11,120.71	0.00
11.	P364-0-IN Delhi Water Supply and Sanitation Project	USD	16-08-1999	1,506.33	0.00	271.90	0.00
		INR			0.00	11,120.71	0.00
GU	Gujarat	USD		280,000.00	29,077.58	21,594.02	886.09
		INR			1,314,099.24	877,730.64	37,661.50
12.	4577-IN Gujarat State Highway Project	USD	18-10-2000	280,000.00	29,077.58	21,594.02	886.09
		INR			1,314,099.24	877,730.64	37,661.50
HP	Himachal Pradesh	USD		355,000.00	680.52	73,564.83	17,763.28
		INR			30,066.58	2,892,437.51	809,195.90
13.	4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	USD	07-08-2007	220,000.00	680.52	5,727.33	17,763.28
		INR			30,066.58	229,775.14	809,195.90
14.	4871-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme	USD	19-11-2007	135,000.00	0.00	67,837.50	0.00
		INR			0.00	2,662,662.38	0.00
KN	Karnataka	USD		399,500.00	100,709.72	28,844.42	1,516.56
		INR			4,552,509.63	1,163,409.64	74,669.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. 4606-IN Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project	USD	26-07-2001	360,000.00	86,605.11	21,724.47	0.00
	INR			3,918,139.48	879,995.19	0.00
16. 4730-IN Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project	USD	18-02-2005	39,500.00	14,104.61	7,119.95	1,516.56
	INR			634,370.15	283,414.46	74,669.65
KR Kerala	USD		255,000.00	32,039.10	12,323.35	7,683.53
	INR			1,452,797.67	498,723.04	363,215.43
17. 4653-IN Kerala State Transport Project	USD	06-05-2002	255,000.00	32,039.10	12,323.35	7,683.53
	INR			1,452,797.67	498,723.04	363,215.43
MH Maharashtra	USD		463,000.00	24,883.71	18,896.51	72,421.03
	INR			1,116,750.71	756,212.92	3,430,358.01
18. 4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	USD	05-08-2002	463,000.00	24,883.71	18,896.51	72,421.03
	INR			1,116,750.71	756,212.92	3,430,358.01
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		394,020.00	7,773.29	15,362.55	33,803.75
	INR			347,294.83	617,730.49	1,590,773.93
19. 4750-IN Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	USD	30-11-2004	394,020.00	7,773.29	15,362.55	33,803.75
	INR			347,294.63	617,730.49	1,590,773.93
RJ Rajasthan	USD		166,187.50	26,553.05	0.00	0.00

	INR			1,218,002.85	0.00	0.00
20. 4594-IN Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring Project	USD	27-02-2001	166,187.50	26,553.05	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,218,002.85	0.00	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	USD		348,000.00	36,931.51	75,688.94	88,436.81
	INR			1,671,962.00	3,043,422.36	4,083,846.99
21. 4706-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	USD	28-08-2003	348,000.00	36,931.51	75,688.94	88,436.81
	INR			1,671,962.00	3,043,422.36	4,083,846.99
UP Uttar Pradesh	USD		488,000.00	82,706.04	110,257.07	75,577.30
	INR			3,752,057.58	4,415,242.32	3,443,973.43
22. 4684-IN Uttar Pradesh State Road Project	USD	19-02-2003	488,000.00	82,706.04	110,257.07	75,577.30
	INR			3,752,057.58	4,415,242.32	3,443,973.43
Back to Back						
IBRD IBRD	USD		2,167,480.00	251,468.63	239,679.44	152,478.52
	INR			11,226,320.78	9,665,876.16	6,962,644.78
AP Andhra Pradesh	USD		244,500.00	100,000.00	4,600.61	1,849.39
	INR			4,414,000.00	181,700.71	85,999.05
23. 4845-IN Third Pradesh Economic Reform Program (APER)	USD	08-02-2007	150,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,414,000.00	0.00	0.00
24. 4857-IN Andhra Pradesh Commun. Based Tank Management Project	USD	08-06-2007	94,500.00	0.00	4,600.6	1,849.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			0.00	181,700.71	85,999.05
BI Bihar	USD		150,000.00	0.00	75,187.50	0.00
	INR			0.00	3,045,680.63	0.00
25. 4879-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation	USD	15-01-2008	150,000.00	0.00	75,187.50	0.00
	INR			0.00	3,045,680.63	0.00
GU Gujarat	USD		1,000.00	171.07	631.33	197.60
	INR			7,908.41	25,155.18	8,382.71
26. P4250 Gujarat Urban Development Project	USD	01-02-2006	1,000.00	171.07	631.33	197.60
	INR			7,908.41	25,155.18	8,382.71
KN Karnataka	USD		248,000.00	17,303.93	6,644.33	15,903.53
	INR			788,346.21	263,056.68	718,817.73
27. 4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	USD	02-05-2006	216,000.00	17,303.93	6,564.33	15,222.68
	INR			788,346.21	262,976.68	683,739.42
28. 4872-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	USD	17-01-2008	32,000.00	0.00	80.00	680.85
	INR			0.00	80.00	35,078.31
MH Maharashtra	USD		325,000.00	665.81	10,984.60	29,140.24
	INR			30,181.51	440,905.22	1,391,551.05
29. 4796-IN Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	USD	19-08-2005	325,000.00	665.81	10,984.60	29,140.24

	INR			30,181.51	440,905.22	1,391,551.05
MS Multistates	USD		104,980.00	10,936.92	2,853.43	3,858.99
	INR			487,915.18	114,706.53	176,548.17
30. 4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19-01-2006	104,980.00	10,936.92	2,853.43	3,858.99
	INR			487,915.18	114,706.53	176,548.17
OR Orissa	USD		209,000.00	100,508.89	113.90	51,997.68
	INR			4,510,006.40	4,569.23	2,241,970.71
31. 4837-INd Operation under Orissa Socio-Economic Development Project	USD	28-08-2006	150,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	50,000.00
	INR			4,487,405.00	0.00	2,141,500.00
32. 7576-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	USD	27-01-2009	56,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,140.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	107,798.00
33. P4270-IN Preparation of Orissa State Roads Project	USD	08-03-2006	3,000.00	508.89	113.90	142.32
	INR			22,601.40	4,569.23	7,327.29
PU Punjab	USD		250,000.00	361.95	87,239.80	17,898.26
	INR			16,326.59	3,525,874.59	903,683.14
34. 4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project	USD	26-02-2007	250,000.00	361.95	87,239.80	-7,898.26
	INR			16,326.59	3,525,874.59	903,683.14
TN Tamil Nadu	USD		635,000.00	21,520.07	51,423.95	31,632.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			971,636.49	2,064,227.40	1,435,692.23
35. 4798-IN Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	USD	14-09-2005	300,000.00	21,520.07	33,437.72	22,974.57
	INR			971,636.49	1,338,048.85	042,080.15
36. 4846-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration	USD	12-02-2007	335,000.00	0.00	17,986.23	8,658.20
	INR			0.00	726,178.55	393,612.08
Grand Total (INR)				39,195,468.87	33,531,329.04	28,462,196.28

Utilisation of Non-Government Loan

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree Date	Loan Amount	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
IBRD IBRD	USD		2,015,153.75	119,858.58	256,429.15	274,141.81
	INR			5,398,126.06	10,378,312.20	12,298,190.35
CN Central Government	USD		2,015,153.75	119,858.58	256,429.15	274,141.81
	INR			5,398,126.06	10,378,312.20	12,298,190.35
1. 4571-IN IREDA Second Renewable Energy Project	USD	11-08-2000	54,000.00	6,999.32	7,100.14	5,906.65
	INR			317,969.13	286,055.04	236,022.01
2. 4603-IN Second Powergrid System Development Project	USD	13-06-2001	441,153.75	51,712.66	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,368,363.63	0.00	0.00
3. 4813-IN Power System Deve- lopment Project-III	USD	02-05-2006	400,000.00	46,746.61	249,329.01	66,178.11
	INR			2,066,673.30	10,092,257.16	2,974,779.63
4. 4870-IN Rampur Hydropower Project	USD	15-01-2008	400,000.00	0.00	0.00	65,998.62
	INR			0.00	0.00	3,050,687.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. 4890-IN Fourth Power System Development	USD	28-03-2008	600,000.00	0.00	0.00	131,058.43
	INR			0.00	0.00	5,822,201.17
6. 7263-IN Small and Medium Ent. Financing	USD	14-01-2005	120,000.00	14,400.00	0.00	5,000.00
	INR			645,120.00	0.00	214,500.00
Grand Total (INR)				5,398,126.06	10,378,312.20	12,298,190.35

[English]

Misappropriation of Funds under TSC

4001. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding non-utilisation/misappropriation of funds allocated for construction of toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistance to Municipalities

4002. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that several municipalities in the country are facing financial crisis;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Government to provide funds for implementation of various schemes of municipal corporations in the country including Kerala,

Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals received, sanctioned and lying pending with the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned and funds allocated and released by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 which envisages an assistance of Rs. 50,000.00 crore over the Mission period of 7 years (2005-12). The provision is aimed as providing support to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for implementation of projects and reforms. List indicating details of projects received from various State Governments and approved during the last three years under the Urban Infrastructure and Government (UIG) component of JNNURM is enclosed as Statement-I. List indicating the details of projects under appraisal with the Government is enclosed as Statement-II.

In addition proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have been received seeking Government of India (GoI) assistance under capacity building scheme (CBULB). The proposals have been received and at presently being examined for grant of GoI assistance. The details are given in the enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) All the proposals which are found to be in conformity with the guidelines are considered for approval subject to their technical clearance and availability of funds.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	No. of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received (03-12-2005 to 30-6-2009)	Project Sanctioned in			No. of Projects approved (as on 30-6-2009)
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116	9	9	0	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	1	0	3
3.	Assam	13	1	0	0	2
4.	Bihar	21	0	7	0	8
5.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	2
6.	Chhattisgarh	10	0	1	0	2
7.	Delhi	49	0	2	0	2
8.	Goa	3	0	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	109	15	11	0	66
10.	Haryana	7	2	1	0	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	1	0	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1	1	0	4
13.	Jharkhand	6	0	4	0	4
14.	Karnataka	75	27	6	0	46
15.	Kerala	23	1	3	0	10
16.	Madhya Pradesh	45	4	3	0	20
17.	Maharashtra	162	12	21	0	77
18.	Manipur	5	1	1	0	2
19.	Meghalaya	3	0	2	0	2
20.	Mizoram	8	1	0	0	1
21.	Nagaland	15	1	0	0	1
22.	Orissa	15	0	2	1	5
23.	Punjab	17	3	1	0	5
24.	Puducherry	6	1	1	0	2
25.	Rajasthan	18	5	4	0	14
26.	Sikkim	7	1	0	0	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	68	12	23	0	51
28.	Tripura	3		1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	56	11	13	0	29
30.	Uttarakhand	12	3	6	0	9
31.	West Bengal	59	8	13	1	39
Total		961	119	138	2	463

Statement-II*List of Projects under Appraisal*

Sl. No.	State	City	Project Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Augmentation of Water Supply of Jammu
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Sewerage Scheme for Mathura city
3.	Punjab	Amritsar	Covering Gandha Nalla for Hindustani Basti to M Point upto Jhabal road
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	Augmentation of Water supply in the Walled city, Phase-I
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Restoration and Conservation and Development of Mahakal Virasat phase-I
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	BRT RW-2 Transit Corridor
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	River Front Development and Exclusive Bus and NMV Transit Corridor of Indore BRTS
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply distribution system in Ramachandrapuram circle in GHMC
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Augmentation of Water Supply to Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA) from River Godavari-Godavari drinking Water Supply Scheme Phase-I
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of water supply Distribution system in Patancheruvu Circle
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of water supply distribution system in Qutubullar Circle
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Comprehensive Storm water Drainage in Municipal Corporation of Tirupati

1	2	3	4
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Tirupati underground drainage scheme on eastern side of Tirumala bye pass road
14.	Delhi	Delhi	Strengthening of Water Supply in NDMC area by interconnecting various UGRs
15.	Delhi	Delhi	Interceptor Sewers along Najafgarh drain Supplementary Drain and Shahdara Drain
16.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Storm Water Drainage Phase-II, Vadodara
17.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Preservation of Water Bodies in Ahmedabad city.
18.	Karnataka	Mysore	Development of 35 acres Heritage park in front of Lalith Mahal Palace
19.	Karnataka	Mysore	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage core
20.	Karnataka	Mysore	Heritage Asset Management and Development Plan
21.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management at Thiruvananthapuram
22.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Storm Water Drainage
23.	Kerala	Kochi	Sewerage Scheme North Kochi
24.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II (Priority Works) Component-II
25.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane-Renewal of City Roads
26.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kalyan Dombivili-DPR for 45 M and 30 M wide road joining KD city
27.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Corridor Improvement Plan for Palm Beach Road
28.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mira-Bhayandar-Storm Water Drainage
29.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	North Sewerage Zone Project
30.	Manipur	Imphal	Comprehensive Drainage scheme for Imphal
31.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Integrated Solid Waste Management at Tural, Aizawl
32.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and widening of city roads
33.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Development of Ring Roads (Mizoram University to NH-44A as spur to NA-44A as part of ring road)
34.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus Rapid Transit System-Ultadanga to Garia

1	2	3	4
35.	Bihar	Patna	Development of ganga ghat and river front at Patna
36.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement of Road from Gammon Bridge to Maya Bazar (Henemann Sarani) at Durgapur
37.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement of Road from Jubilee Dhaba (NH-2) to SCOB Gate
38.	West Bengal	Asansol	Construction and widening to 2 lane and improvement of Road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria via Molandighi and Akandara to Fuljhore, Durgapur
39.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Alternative Raw Water Mains and upgradation, modernisation of existing Gangtok Water Supply Scheme
40.	West Bengal	Kolkata UA	Resuscitation of Beliaghata Circular canal (Kolkata U.A.)
41.	West Bengal	Asansol U.A.	Construction of Asansol South City Road in Asansol (Asansol U.A.)
42.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State	Item	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Maharashtra	Water and Energy Audits	67.16
2.		Capacity Building	0.38
3.		Billing and AB double entry accounting system	15.14
4.	Madhya Pradesh	City Sanitation Plan	1.1
5.		Capacity Building, Consultation workshops, Awareness generation etc.	1.45
6.	Orissa	Capacity Building of ULBs	3.50

*[Translation]***Revenue of Tourism**

4003. SHRI K.S. RAO:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue generated through tourism during each of the last three years and during the current year;

(b) the number of the specific names of project

proposals for promotion of tourism received from the States and Union Territories including Chandigarh, State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) the number of specific names of projects, sanctioned and pending sanction, State-wise and UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which these pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The foreign exchange earnings (FEE) from tourism during the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and January-June 2009 are as below:—

Period	FEE (in US\$ Million) from tourism
1	2
2006	8634

1	2
2007*	10729
2008**	11747
2009** (January-June)	500

*Revised Estimates

**Advance Estimates

(b) to (d) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits on the basis of proposals received from them which are complete in all respect as per the scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

The number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned to various State Governments/UT Administrations during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

statement

*The number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism in the
Last Three Years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
3.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttarakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00

32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
Total		278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

[English]

Branches of SBI Abroad

4004. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of SBI (State Bank of India) functioning abroad as on date;

(b) the details of the employees strength working abroad, Group/Grade-wise;

(c) whether SBI employees in India have been deputed to abroad branches of SBI; and

(d) if so, the details of such employees deputed

abroad during the last three years, and the current financial year, Group/Grade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As on 30-06-2009, 129 branches of State Bank of India (SBI), including Representative Offices, Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Exchange Companies, are functioning abroad. 764 Supervisory and 974 Non-supervisory employees of SBI are working abroad.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Grade-wise details of employees deputed abroad during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under—

Year	Grade							Total
	VII	VI	V	IV	III	II	I	
2006-07	1	6	30	14	1	42	3	97
2007-08	—	1	22	9	1	43	1	77
2008-09	1	6	31	24	10	56	4	132

[Translation]

Recapitalisation of Co-operative Banks

4005. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the recapitalisation of cooperative banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To strengthen the rural cooperative credit institutions, the Government of India (GOI) constituted a task force in 2004 under the chairmanship of Prof. A Vaidyanathan. Based on the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Task Force-I Report, Government approved a revival package, with a financial outlay estimated at Rs. 13,596 crore to be shared by Central Government, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure, for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) throughout the country.

Similarly, based on the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Task Force-II Report, Government of India has, after consultation with the State Governments, approved a Revival Package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) with a financial outlay estimated at Rs. 3,070 crore to be shared by Central Government, State Governments and the LTCCS.

[English]

Financial Institution for Micro Finance

4006. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new financial institutions for micro finance in the North-Eastern states including Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

However, to support the micro finance initiatives in North Eastern Region, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is supporting Micro Finance Institutions with Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) and Capital Support from Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund (MFDEF).

(b) Does not arise.

Safeguarding the Interest of Depositors

4007. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to promulgate any law to safeguard the interest of the depositors in financial establishments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Banking Regulation Act enables Reserve Bank to control advances made by banking companies, to give direction, appoint additional directors, etc., for the protection of interest of depositors. To further strengthen the regulatory powers, the Central Government has been empowered to acquire undertaking of a banking company in India if it is satisfied that the banking company "is being managed in a manner detrimental to the interests of its depositors". Further, RBI can make an application to the High Court for winding up of a bank in India if, in the opinion of the RBI, *inter alia*, "the continuance of the banking company is prejudicial to the interest of its depositors".

The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 grants protection to depositors of all commercial banks (including the Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative banks) which are registered as insured banks. Each depositor of insured bank which goes into liquidation is entitled to receive from the Corporation, an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only).

Provisions are available in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 to protect the interest of small

depositors in Non-Banking Financial Companies and unincorporated bodies.

Further, on pursuance by the RBI, 14 States and 01 Union Territory have enacted legislation on the lines of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997, which contains stiff penal provisions for promoters of financial establishments defaulting in re-payment of deposits and interest.

The Government is not considering to promulgate any other law in this regard.

Revamping of Banks

4008. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to revamp banks so as allow them to become outreach units for financial inclusion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would entail amending the Acts which govern them and changing their Charter/ Mission statement priorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the implications of such revamping on the financial health of the banks in the light of economic slowdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) To bring the 'financially excluded' population within the formal banking system, the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken the following steps:—

- Pursuant to the Budget announcement for 2008-09, the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks were advised to open 250 new rural household accounts every year at each of their rural and semi urban branches.
- Government has set up two funds, with NABARD, viz., Financial Inclusion Fund and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund with an

overall corpus of Rs. 500 crore each, to facilitate financial services particularly among weaker sections, low income groups and in backward regions/hitherto unbanked areas.

- Banks have been advised to make available a basic banking 'no frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balances.
- Banks have been advised to issue General Credit Cards to eligible beneficiaries without insistence on security, purpose or end use of credit.
- In January 2006, the RBI permitted banks to use the services of intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through the use of Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models. In this light, banks can use Non-Governmental Organisations, Self Help Groups, Micro Finance Institutions, Post Offices and other Civil Society Organisation as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services.

(e) Measures taken by the Government and RBI are not expected to have a negative financial impact on the banks.

Growth Rate of Insurance Companies

4009. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total business growth of Insurance Sector till date and its projected growth for the next five years;

(b) the growth rate of Public Sector Insurance Companies in comparison to Private Sector Insurance Companies during the last three years;

(c) whether the Private Sector Insurance Companies are getting more business than Public Sector Companies; and

(d) if so, steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of the Public Sector Insurance Companies to compete with their counterpart?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Since the opening up of the insurance sector in the year 2000, the sector had shown a robust growth till the year 2007-08. In the year 2008-09, the pace of growth in the insurance sector has slowed down which may be a result of the economic meltdown during the period. In the life segment, the total premium has grown from Rs. 50,094 crores in the year 2001-2002 to Rs. 2,23,556 crores in 2008-09* showing a growth of 346% over this period. Similarly, in the non-life segment, the gross direct premium has grown from Rs. 11,447 crores in 2001-02 to Rs. 30,601 crores in 2008-09* showing a growth of 167% over the period. The future growth of this sector in future would largely depend upon the growth of the gross domestic product of the country.

(b) The growth rate of public sector insurance companies in comparison to private sector insurance companies during the last three years for life and non-life insurance companies is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) With the opening up of the insurance sector and the entry of the private players, the share of public sector insurance in the premium underwritten in this sector has naturally declined. A positive feature of this sector, however, has been that the overall size of the market has also concurrently increased and the premium underwritten by the life and non-life insurance companies has grown. This is also reflected by the increase in insurance penetration (which is defined as the ratio of premium to the gross domestic product) from 2.32 in 2000 to 4.7 in the year 2007. However, apparently, the higher levels of growth of the private sector insurance companies have to be viewed in the background of their lower base levels as compared to that of public sector insurance companies.

* provisional

Statement**Total Premium—Life Insurance Industry**

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	2008-09*	Growth (%)	2007-08	Growth (%)	2006-07	Growth (%)
LIC	156460	4.45	149790	17.19	127823	40.79
Private	67096	30.13	51561	82.50	28253	87.31
Total	223556	11.03	201351	29.01	156076	47.41

Gross Direct Premium—Non-Life Insurance Industry

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	2008-09*	Growth (%)	2007-08	Growth (%)	2006-07	Growth (%)
Private	12572	14.37	10992	27.12	8647	61.24
Public	18029	7.12	16832	3.52	16259	8.41
Total	30601	9.98	27824	11.72	24905	22.33

*Provisional

Source: IRDA

Centralised Loan System of SBI

4010. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India (SBI) has abolished the Decentralised Loan System and introduced Centralised System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time period of disbursal of loan through this new system;

(d) whether the common people are facing difficulty while contacting to the Zonal Area Loan Agents to know the status of their loans; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) State Bank of India (SBI) has not abolished Decentralised Loan System completely. Out of more than 12,000 branches, centralized loan system has been introduced for certain types of loans only at 113 major metro and urban centres covering 3,090 local branches. Further, personal loans, loans against specified securities and gold loans continue to be handled at the branches only in a decentralized system. Different turn-around-times have been laid down for sanction of different types of loans ranging from 2 days to 14 days. As the new process has made the branches more customer-centric, this has resulted in a much better experience for the customers.

Health Insurance

4011. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has recently proposed to relax norms for Health Insurance Companies and reduce the reserve requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the IRDA for formulating and issuing of new guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has allowed limited relaxation in case of health segment of Non-Life Insurance Companies for the purpose of creation of Reserve for Unexpired Risk (URR).

(b) This limited relaxation is that while preparing the financial statements, the non-life insurance companies may provide for the Reserve for Unexpired Risks in the health segment on the 1/365 day method basis as provided in the IRDA (Preparation of Financial Statements and Auditors' Report of Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2002. The requirement for the said reserve being not less than as required under Section 64V(1)(ii)(b) of the Insurance Act, 1938, thus stands waived only with respect to the health segment for the year 2008-09.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans for House Construction

4012. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Andhra Pradesh had requested the Union Government to give loans for construction of houses for the weaker section under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Pursuant to Budget Announcement 2007-08, the limit of housing loan under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Schemes has been enhanced from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 per beneficiary. Further, in pursuance of Budget Announcement 2008-09 Public Sector Banks have been advised by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to provide a top up loan of Rs. 20,000 to the beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana under DRI scheme.

Foreign Banks

4013. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms for opening of branches of Foreign Banks in the country;

(b) whether the Foreign Banks have demanded any relaxation in such criteria norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the working of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) so as to enable them to compete with Foreign Banks efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To provide broad framework for the foreign banks to open branch/office in India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued 'Road Map for the presence of foreign banks in India' on 28-02-2005. Accordingly for new and existing banks, it was proposed to go beyond the existing World Trade Organisation (WTO) commitment of India of 12 branches in a year and to follow a more liberal policy for non-Metro areas. Further, in terms of RBI Branch Authorisation Policy, foreign banks are required to bring an assigned capital of US\$ 25 million upfront at the time of opening the first branch in India. Existing foreign banks having only one branch would have to comply with the above requirement before their request for opening of second branch is considered.

(b) RBI has not received any such request.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To improve the health of the banking sector in India in general, and that of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in particular, and also to bring it at par with international standards, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, *inter-alia*, prescribed measures for strengthening of risk based prudential supervision and capital adequacy standards on the lines of the Basel Committee norms. Further, to facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide sufficient managerial autonomy to the Boards of public sector banks to be able to compete internationally, Government announced an Autonomy Package in February, 2005 for these banks. The Government has also put in place a mechanism to monitor the overall performance of PSBs on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)' submitted by them on various performance parameters. Various balance sheet and profitability indicators viz. ROA, Net Interest Margin, Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) Ratios, Provisioning and Classification norms for NPAs, Capital Adequacy Ratio etc. suggest that the Indian banking sector now compares well with the global benchmarks.

Bank Charges

4014. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commercial Banks are charging heavily on cash deposits in current/cash credit accounts of account holders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some complaints are pending with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on devaluation of Indian currency by the Commercial Bank by imposing the higher charges on cash deposits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the RBI thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that many

commercial banks are charging cash transaction fee. Normally, Commercial Banks do not charge from their customers for depositing money to their own account. However, some of the banks levy charges for cash payment against credit card bills. RBI, vide its circular dated 7th September, 1999 had given freedom to banks to decide on service charges or various services offered to customers. Banks have been asked to fix service charges having regard to the cost of rendering the services. Banks were also advised to ensure that the charges are reasonable and are not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. They were also take care to ensure that customers with low volume of activities are not penalized.

(c) and (d) RBI has received a few complaints particularly in regard to service charges levied by banks on cash payments by their Credit Card customers for settling their credit and dues. RBI has taken up the matter with Indian Banks Association (IBA) in the meeting dated 10th February, 2009. The members of the Sub-Committee on Customer Service and Customer Rights of IBA are not in favour of waiving fees for accepting credit card dues in cash since credit card essentially substitute use of cash and banks incur cost in handling cash. Since banks were making alternate channels for payment of credit card dues, they are not in favour of accepting cash across counter free of charge for credit card dues.

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

4015. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of the poverty alleviation schemes launched by the Union Government in States including Gujarat have not been passed on to the rural and urban poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Poverty alleviation schemes such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) are being implemented in the country, including the State of Gujarat benefiting the urban and

rural poor through generation of self-employment as well as wage employment.

(b) and (c) Based on the reports received from States/UTs, the beneficiaries covered under these schemes in the country as well as in the State of Gujarat, during last three years (i.e.) 2006-2007 to 2008-2009), are as under:

	All India	Gujarat
I. SJSRY		
Number of urban poor assisted for setting up individual/group micro-enterprises	501964	25054
Number of urban poor imparted skill training	719046	19493
Number of mandays of works generated under the urban wage employment programme (in lakhs)	185.04	2.61
II. SGSY		
Total number of Swarozgaris assisted	5253096	114154
III. NAREGS		
Total number of households provided employment	99846091	1367651

[English]

**Extension of Loan through
Micro-Finance Institution**

4016. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks extend loans to agricultural sector through micro-finance institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks are providing bulk loans to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) for various purposes including agriculture. Loans given by PSBs and Private Sector banks to MFIs for various purposes, including agriculture as on 31 March, 2007 and 31 March, 2008 are as follows:

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08
Commercial Banks (Public and Private)		
Loan disbursed by banks to MFIs	1,151.34	1,968.60
Loan outstanding with banks	1,584.27	2,745.24

Operation of Bank Branches Abroad

4017. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches Public Sector Banks (PSBs) functioning in SAARC and Gulf countries at present;

(b) whether the Government has received proposal from certain PSBs to open their branches in the said countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Public sector banks are having 13 branches in SAARC countries and 16 branches in Gulf countries at present.

(b) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received applications from State Bank of India and Union Bank of India for opening sub offices and representative offices in Bahrain. As and when Indian banks approach RBI for opening of branches abroad, their applications are considered by RBI and the Government under the applicable laws, regulations and procedures and the developments in the global financial markets.

Traffic Problems in Cities

4018. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to bring out a time bound action plan for stream lining traffic related problems in various cities of the country including Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Realising the seriousness of rapidly growing problem of increasing pressure on urban transportation, the Central Government formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) in April, 2006. It, *inter-alia*,

seeks to promote integrated land use and transport planning, greater use of public transport, non-motorized modes of transport and Intelligent Transport Systems in order to streamline traffic related problems. It provides guidelines for Central financial assistance duly prioritizing investments in public transport, non-motorized transport and intelligent transport systems etc.

APDRP

4019. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance provided to the States for Implementing the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether some State Governments are suffering huge losses in implementing the programme; and

(c) if so, the Central assistance proposed to be given to such States to compensate the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Government had launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 in order to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses, improving quality of supply of power, increasing revenue collection and improving consumer satisfaction.

The Programme had two components:

- Investment component—Central Government provided assistance to the tune of 25% and 90% of the project cost in the form of grant to Non-special category and Special Category states respectively. Balance amount to be arranged from Financial Institutions/own resources.
- Incentive component—This component was to incentivize the SEBs/utilities to reduce their financial losses. Funds were released to the SEBs for actual cash loss reduction, for every Rs. 2 of cash loss reduction Rs. 1 is given as

grant. The cash losses were calculated net of subsidy and receivables. The year 2000-01 had been adopted as the base year. Ten States had shown reduction of cash loss amounting to Rs. 5809.89 crore and became

eligible for APDRP incentive of Rs. 2904.89 crore, out of which Rs. 2879.73 crore has already been released to the states.

Details of Central assistance provided in last three years:

(Figures in Rs. crore)

2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
Investment	Incentive	Investment	Incentive	Investment	Incentive
809.31	212.39	269.30	1130.70	436.03	—

APDRP has been re-structured for XI Plan as a Central Sector Scheme on 31-07-2008. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in two parts. Part-A is the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centers and Part-B is regular distribution

strengthening projects. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the AT and C losses to 15% in the project areas at the end of the scheme. Initially funds will be provided as loan, which will be converted into grant on achieving the AT and C loss reduction targets. 1022 projects at the estimated cost of Rs. 3561.93 crore have been approved and Rs. 584.31 crore have been released by the PFC to various States.

	2008-09	2009-10
Advance Funds released to Utilities under R-APDRP of XI Plan	Rs. 325 crore	Rs. 259.31 crore

Thus, the total Central assistance given to States in the last 3 years and current year is:

(Figures in Rs. crores)

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Inv.	Inc.	Inv.	Inc.	Inv.	Inc.	Inv.	Inc.
APDRP X Plan	809.31	202.39	369.30	1130.70	436.03	—	—	—
R-APDRP XI Plan	—	—	—	—	325.00	—	259.31	—

No huge losses have been suffered by the States during implementation of the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme.

Loan from HUDCO

4020. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) proposes to grant loan to the State Government of Karnataka for irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of loan to be provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), has not received any specific proposal for loan assistance from Government of Karnataka for irrigation projects.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Small and Medium Industries

4021. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of interest on loan disbursed to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is different from that disbursed to big industrial houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether any instruction has been issued with regard to reduction of interest rates for SMEs;

(d) if so, details thereof alongwith the number of applications received from SMEs by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate bank loan to SMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Benchmark Prime Lending Rates of Public Sector Banks and rate of interest for loans to SME Sector during the last three years are given below:

Category	10-04-07	30-09-08	01-12-08	Mid. March, '09	31-05-09
BPLR	12.25%-	13.75%-	12.50%-	11.50%-	11%-
	13.25%	14.75%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%
SME	9.25%-	11.00%-	10.25%-	8.00%-	8.00%-
	16.00%	16.50%	15.75%	16.50%	16.50%

Further, RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh with effect from October 18, 1994 and the rates of interest on such advances are determined by the banks themselves subject to BPLR and Spread guidelines. For credit limits up to Rs. 2 lakh, banks should charge interest not exceeding their BPLR. Keeping in view the international practice and to provide operational flexibility to commercial banks in deciding their lending rates, banks can offer loans at below BPLR to exporters or other creditworthy

borrowers, including public enterprises, on the basis of a transparent and objective policy approved by their respective Boards.

Besides, SIDBI has provided refinance to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for on lending to MSME sector at affordable rates. In order to make the lending more affordable to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), SIDBI had reduced its PLR to 11% p.a. (w.e.f. May 04, 2009) from the peak 14% p.a. in

September 2008. Under the revised interest rate structure, direct loans to Micro Enterprise upto Rs. 10 lakh would be charged between 9.5% p.a. to 11.5% p.a. based on internal rating. Interest rate for rupee term loans to MSMEs (including loan to micro enterprises above Rs. 10 lakh) ranges from 10.75% p.a. to 12.75% p.a. based on the internal rating. Besides, SIDBI provides interest rebate upto 1% p.a. to SIDBI's assisted borrowers.

Loan applications from individual micro, small and medium enterprises are received and processed on merit by the Scheduled Commercial Banks and other Financial Institutions like SIDBI.

(e) To alleviate the problems of credit delivery faced by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) specially in the wake of Global slowdown, Government of India has taken a number of measures which include viz. Special refinance to SIDBI for Rs. 7000 crore to provide on lending to MSME sector at a cheaper rate; fixing self targets for financing MSME sector by banks adopting a cluster based approach; enactment of MSMED Act, 2006, protection against delayed payment by buyers including large corporate borrowers; restructuring of SME loans; creation of MSME refinance fund under SIDBI and enhancing collateral free limits under CGTMSE for micro enterprise borrowers under two stimulus packages etc.

[English]

Renewable Energy Deals

4022. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India stood third behind China and Australia in terms of deals relating to renewable energy in the Asia Pacific region during 2008-09;

(b) if so, the total number of such deals taken place the above said period alongwith their reported value;

(c) the share of wind and solar power sectors in India's total renewable energy deals; and

(d) the extent to which such deals will help in encouraging renewable energy sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Specific Data regarding deals in the Renewable Sector is not maintained. However, certain information about Renewable Energy Deals in Asia-Pacific region, including India, have been reported in the Annual Review for 2008 on renewable deals, brought out by M/s Price Water House Coopers.

Investments by LIC in Companies

4023. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of companies in which LIC has made investment by purchasing shares or debenture during the last three years including the amount so invested in each company;

(b) the guidelines issued by the Government for deployment of fund as on date; and

(c) name of the companies whose share value has dropped after such purchase during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Insurance Scheme for BPL Families

4024. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced any new Insurances Scheme for the people living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted to identify the people living

below poverty line alongwith number of such people in the country, State-wise;

(d) the total amount likely to be paid by the Union Government and the State Government as premium annually;

(e) the age group suggested by the Government for this scheme; and

(f) the number of persons likely to be benefited by this policy in the country including Gujarat, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

NIF

4025. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investment of National Investment Fund (NIF);

(b) the income earned from the corpus of NIF so far;

(c) whether the same has so far been used to promote education, health and employment or invest in revivable Public Sector Undertakings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) A total amount of Rs. 1814.45 crores have been collected from disinvestment proceeds and has been credited to the NIF as on date. The entire corpus of the NIF i.e. Rs. 1814.45 crores has been allocated to the three Public Sector Mutual Funds namely UTI Asset Management Company Private Limited, SBI Funds Management Private Limited and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Limited, for investment as under:—

Year	Amount allocated to Mutual Funds (Rs. crores)
2007-08	1651.00
2008-09	163.45
2009-10	—

(b) to (d) During the first year of investment i.e. 6-10-07 to 5-10-08, an income payout of Rs. 84.81 crores has been received and credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. Budget Provision for the social sector schemes and revivable Public Sector Undertakings has been provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 2009-10.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table—Kumari Selja.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2007-2008.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-589/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Amendments Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 513(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-590/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Redressal of Public Grievances (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 510(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-591/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Notifications No. G.S.R. 517(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 45/2006-Cus. dated the 24th May, 2006, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-592/15/09]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 2009 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to

state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of large-scale loss of jobs due to retrenchment and closure of industries, including IT sector and steps taken by the Government in this regard

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Calling Attention—Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of large-scale loss of jobs due to retrenchment and closure of industries, including IT sector, and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Madam Speaker, I would like to give some of the details of the steps taken by the Government on the above subject.

The impact of global slowdown on the Indian economy has been felt since the middle of 2008. Keeping in view the importance and multi-faceted nature of the challenge, the Ministry of Labour and Employment convened the 42nd Session of Indian Labour Conference, which epitomizes the process of tripartite consultation, in February, 2009. An Agenda Item on "Global Financial Crisis—its effect viz., large scale downsizing, lay-offs, wage cut and job losses, etc." was discussed by the Conference in this sitting. Measures suggested by the Conference to fight global slowdown include urgent steps to stimulate domestic demand, greater investment in infrastructure and housing, and strict implementation of labour laws.

To counter the negative fallout of the global slowdown on the Indian economy, the Government of India provided three focussed fiscal stimulus packages in the form of tax relief and increased expenditure on public projects while the RBI took a number of monetary easing and liquidity enhancing steps in order to boost domestic demand.

These measures have helped in keeping the Indian economy on growth trajectory, though at a moderate level when compared with the performance of recent past. As is evident from the Budget for the year 2009-10 presented by the hon. Finance Minister, the Government has continued with the policies aimed at boosting demand, generating employment and creating infrastructure in rural and urban areas through measures such as enhancing the exemption limit in personal income tax, eliminating the surcharge on personal income tax, raising the deduction limit under section 80-DD in respect of maintenance of a dependent who is a person with severe disability, and increased public expenditure, especially on social sector programmes.

These measures are also likely to act as a safety net for the vulnerable sections of society including the workers who may have lost their jobs as a result of economic slowdown.

To boost the construction activity which generates substantial employment in the economy, interest rate subsidy has been offered for housing loan borrowers from the lower and middle-income groups.

In addition, individual Ministries and Departments have also taken steps to counter adverse effects of global slowdown on Indian economy. These include interest subvention of two per cent to intensive sectors for exports, that is textiles (including handlooms), handicrafts, leather, gems and jewellery, marine products and SMEs, additional funds of Rs. 1,400 crore for Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) and putting in place a high-level monitoring mechanism so that immediate further corrective measures can be taken as may be required.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 puts restriction on lay-offs and retrenchment and provides protection to the workmen in case of lay-off, retrenchment and closure of establishments. Moreover, the Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana through the ESI Corporation which provides unemployment allowance for up to one year to those insured employees who have put in five years of service and have been rendered jobless due to retrenchment, closure of factories or permanent disability due to non-employment injury.

Our Ministry is closely monitoring the situation. The State Governments have also been advised to make their industrial conciliation machinery more effective and sensitive to ensure industrial peace and implement labour laws in an appropriate manner so that the interest of the workmen is protected.

I share the concerns of the hon. Members on the matter and assure the House that our Government is taking all possible steps to successfully address this challenge. However, I welcome the suggestions of the hon. Members to successfully handle the situation which has arisen due to the current global economic slowdown.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-594/15/09]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am constrained to say that the statement that the hon. Minister has now presented is drafted by the Ministry of Finance, not by the Ministry of Labour because he lists out what the Government has done particularly the Finance Ministry has done to protect the corporates and boost up their economic activities. But that is not the job of the Labour Ministry. The job of the Labour Ministry is to see what it has done to protect the interests of the workers.

With regard to that, the hon. Minister, who has taken the charge very recently, might have forgotten to say what the Ministry is doing. Only there is a pious desire of closely monitoring the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Under which rule?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You tell me the rule.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The point of order is that if the Minister of Labour and Employment has given some statement and then to say that the said statement was not prepared by him but by the Minister of Finance, then this is an allegation. So, I am on a point of order. If some statement is made by the Minister of Labour and Employment then for all purposes this statement must be treated as the statement made by his Ministry and on behalf of him. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please keep quiet. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, it is a Government and Government is represented by the different Ministries. Therefore, if the statement is drafted by the Ministry of Finance, that only speaks of the collective responsibility. Maybe the Labour Ministry has not done its job properly, but that speaks of the collective responsibility of the Government.

What he has to say with regard to the problem is 'closely monitoring'. After so many years, the Government is closely monitoring. Secondly, he says that the State Governments had been advised. Then, he talks of sensitive measures of industrial peace. How is it connected with industrial peace? Job-lossness essentially is a basic human problem. It has nothing to do with industrial peace. Therefore, I refrain from making the comment on the speech that he has delivered, which he deserves. I am not commenting on that. It may hurt him. I am only saying that massive job loss is a basic human problem. Maybe a form of human disaster causes no concern in the country. As yet the Government has not outlined any

relief measures with regard to the workers who have been thrown out of jobs.

Even the Government does not know how many people have lost their jobs. I am constrained to say that there is no reference to this basic human problem in the Presidential Address also. Even the rhetoric of the Finance Minister, while delivering his speech on the Budget, ignores this problem.

In the world, everybody is discussing it. All over the world, not in India alone, the problem is being discussed. Even the ILO is discussing it, but we do not discuss it. We ignore it. We do not mention it.

Madam, can I say that insensitivity has no bound and limit? What does the *Economic Survey* say? It says 'while comprehensive employment data for current financial year is not available, some sample survey has indicated that employment loss is taking place.' What a cursory and casual statement it is. The Government does not know what has been the extent of the damage caused to the people who were employed. What will he call it? Is it an expression of social obligation?

The Labour Minister has forgotten to say that his predecessor had conducted a survey and that survey said 'five lakh workers have lost their jobs in three months'.

[Translation]

Five lakh workers lost their jobs in three months. His predecessor had told the Parliament, but he does not want to tell this thing.

[English]

There is another sample survey that suggests that in one month only, one lakh people lost their jobs. The Ministry of Commerce have confirmed that more than lakh workers have lost their jobs only in the export industry.

What about the private sector? Larsen and Toubro (L and T), the largest engineering concern of the country, has off-loaded five per cent of its workforce, that is, 10,000 workers have lost their job in L and T.

The textile industry is one of our national industries.

It was built up in the course of our national movement. What does the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry say regarding this issue? It says that seven lakh workers have lost their jobs.

[Translation]

It is the employer, not the Trade Union, who have started that seven lakh workers lost their jobs. He is telling again, five lakh workers are likely to lose their jobs.

[English]

Where is the reflection of this grim reality in the statement of the hon. Minister?

Madam, lay-off is a form of temporary retrenchment or job loss. A majority of the lay-offs have affected the wage earners.

[Translation]

It is very unfortunate situation in our India for the wage earners coming from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

They are saying that lay-off has affected the daily wage earners who constitute between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of the workforce in a company. This is the situation of the unorganised labour in the country for which you say that you have some tears to shed.

Madam, what about the world? The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has said this. You believe this figure, and do not believe me.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, you had told me that I will get 20 minutes. Let me finish as it is a very serious situation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief and try to conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I have little more to say. Please allow me. I have taken only five minutes. I have looked at the watch. My watch never betrays me.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had said that 12 lakh workers have lost their jobs in India, and 13 lakh more jobs are going to be lost in the coming months. The ILO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific are saying that the Indian workers who are exposed to the international trade and global economy, as in civil aviation, textile, leather, gems, jewellery, construction, are employing millions of women. We are speaking of women, and they are really facing serious job cuts. What is the future for us? This is the reality of today. What about tomorrow?

There is a survey by an authoritative agency, which says that 40 lakh workers are going to lose their jobs in the next year. Believe it or not, but this is the grim reality. The whole world is thinking about it, but India is not and the Labour Ministry is not. The agency of UNO is saying that two crore people will lose their job in the next year in the world, and India is going to have a lion's share in it.

Madam, what was the Government's policy before the meltdown had affected India? The hon. Minister must say about this. The Central Government's own Public Sectors Units have thrown 44,000 workers out of job in one year according to the 48th Report of the Public Enterprise Survey. The Government of India is retrenching and contributing to the serious accentuation of the crisis. What has the Government to say about it? In the background of decline of GDP, in the background of fall in agricultural production, due to decline in index of industrial production, deceleration affecting construction, manufacturing and electricity, there is a gloomy picture about the Indian economy. What is going to be the reality? Lakhs of workers are going to lose their jobs.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL MANNAN HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Majority of them are from West Bengal.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It may be possible.

[English]

I do not disagree. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister will reply to all that. Let him speak.

[Translation]

Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I agree that job loss is a grave problem in West Bengal also. I agree, it is in Kerala also. I agree. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Gurudas Dasguptaji, conclude your point quickly. Your time is getting over.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I would only appreciate if the hon. Members understand the gravity of the situation without politicalising the impact. I agree that joblessness is a problem in West Bengal; I agree it is a problem in Kerala; I agree it is a problem in Uttar Pradesh; I agree it is a problem in Delhi; I agree it is a problem in Tripura; and I agree that it is an all-India problem. But it speaks of the situation. ...(Interruptions) Madam, we have more than one Presiding Officer in the House! ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you speaking? Please be silent.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): You have no emotions, you have become insensitive...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you not address the Chair? Why are you talking to everybody?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, that is not the issue. The issue is, in a House of People, people should be allowed to dissent. I have a right to dissent. Right to dissent is a Fundamental Right in democracy. Everyone is entitled to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Not always.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Now the Minister is on the scene. ...(Interruptions) Madam, crisis in the unorganized sector is too serious. Crisis in the medium scale industry and small-scale industry is extremely grim. Therefore, in a situation like this, our estimate is that, let the hon. Minister of Labour note, not less than 50 lakh people have lost their jobs in a recent period in India. And more than 50 lakh workers are on the verge of being thrown out of job. What is my question? What is my complaint? My complaint is inaction; complaint is unconcern; complaint is as if this is no issue. The Presidential Speech does not mention about it. The Finance Minister does not refer to it. Job loss is a non-issue in the country like India. Is it a sign of sensitivity? Is it a sign of social obligation? ...(Interruptions) NREGA is not the solution. He does not know Indian economics. NREGA is not the solution. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

Please take your seat. Mr. Minister will reply to it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My first question to the Minister is that the Ministry of Finance, Government

of India, has sponsored three packages for the corporates, who have fallen victim to slowdown. What about the relief package for the workers, who have fallen victim to economic slowdown? You have your compassion for the corporate sector; I do not mind, but there should be a compassion for the workers who have lost their job. I want to know what is the relief package prepared by the Government for the workers, who have been thrown out of job,

My second question is, will the Government make it a pre-condition that no corporate can avail of the package if they throw people out of job. Let us make it a pre-condition that they will not receive the bank loan and that they will not receive the subsidy if they do so. They will have to give a pre-condition that they will not offload labour.

May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will make a study of the damage done, how many people have lost their jobs, including West Bengal? Will he make a study? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): What is your statistics? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My statistics is 50 lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: What is your source? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is from different sources. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is time that you conclude. Please now you may conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It seems that the problem of the workers has now hurt many of us in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I will feel highly satisfied and feel extremely privileged if the hon. Member quotes some other figure, to contradict my figure.

So, my second question is whether he will make

a study. The third question is whether he will call a meeting of the trade unions? He can meet the Ambanis, I do not mind; he can meet the Tatas, I do not mind. But what about the trade unions? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is not the way. He can make his point, but he cannot make allegations against anybody, without knowing the facts. Who met Ambani? Has the Labour Minister met Ambani? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Is this the way the Minister should shout? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Dasgupta, now you can conclude. How many questions will you ask? You may conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I feel highly privileged that I have been able to hurt the Minister; because hurting the Minister will bring them to sense. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, I call the next hon. Member.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My last question is this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, but please be very brief.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Let the Government call a meeting; let the Prime Minister call a meeting of the trade unions and find out from them the grim ground reality and let the Government say what is the relief today for the aggrieved workers who are in lakhs in the country, including West Bengal.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia. Please ask your question. It is not a debate; so, you may please ask your clarificatory question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The statement made by the Labour Minister in regard to the very serious problem the country is facing was concerning 40 crore workers; there is a lackadaisical

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

and casual attitude on the part of this Government. The Hon. Minister while concluding his statement has stated that the Government is taking all possible steps to successfully address this challenge. He has also stated that the Ministry will try to implement the decisions taken in the 42nd National Labour Conference.

The severe impact of the global recession on the Indian working class at large, in different sectors of the economy, can be seen in the form of joblessness, wage cut, lay off, retrenchment, closure, forced leave without pay, etc. The Management of Air India is now proposing before the employees to take without pay leave for one year. This economic slowdown has an adverse impact on all the sectors. It had its adverse impact on the export sector which employs 150 million people directly and indirectly.

In his earlier proposal the Finance Minister had given concession to the exporters by making reduction in the customs duty and the excise duty. But during these few months of 2008-09 and subsequently in 2009-10, the Minister has given more than 2 lakh stimulus packages to the industrialists, exporters and to the entrepreneurs. What is its impact on the joblessness, on the working class which is losing job and on the augmentation of the demand of the people?

Since the time the country started facing economic recession, we had been suggesting that the public investment should be increased. If public investment is increased, jobs will be created and if jobs are created, the purchasing power of the people is increased thereby the demand will grow and the industry will also start production. There will be a glut in the production and that problem can also be addressed. But so far the Government has not taken any positive action towards addressing the most serious problem that the working class of India is facing today.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: What is your question?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am coming to the question. Speaker is here. You are not the Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, they are disturbing me.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is because you should be brief and you should ask only the question. Please ask your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, we wanted a discussion on this subject under Rule 193.

MADAM SPEAKER: That is all right but this is not a discussion under Rule 193. This is the Calling Attention and you have to ask your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Due to the paucity of time you are kind enough to allow a Calling Attention on the subject. You may give some time to deal with the subject. I will come to the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not a discussion or a debate. Please ask the question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will definitely come to the question. Considering the gravity of the situation, you may give us some more time.

Madam, in diamond cutting industry in Surat, Gujarat, more than three lakh workers have already lost their jobs as there is no export of diamond and 50 diamond cutting workers have so far committed suicide. According to the Government report, in three months from October to December, only five lakh workers had lost their jobs. But today we do not talk of growth in employment as there is a negative growth in employment. We talk about growth in unemployment.

Madam, the Minister has stated that the Government is taking all possible measures but he has not stated those measures. He has mentioned stimulus packages but we would like to know what measures have been taken by the Ministry of Labour to prevent the workers from losing their jobs. We know that there is an Act called the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. We have a number of labour laws and in this House we had discussed how the labour laws are being blatantly violated. The Industrial Disputes Act is also being violated. The workers are being retrenched.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They are being laid off. You will be surprised to know that the share of wages in net value addition in India is the lowest in the world.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please ask your question. Unless you ask your question, how will the Minister reply?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: According to NSS data, it came down to 12 per cent in the year 2006 from 30 per cent in the nineties. I would like to know from the Minister what concrete measures he has taken so far to prevent or to overcome this situation. I would like to know from the Government when the stimulus packages are being given, whether a condition is also being put that no retrenchment will take place. When the Government is providing stimulus packages, financial assistance, reducing the tax, and reducing the interest rates, will the Government also ensure that there is no retrenchment?

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Now, Shri A. Sampath would speak and whatever Shri Sampath says that only will go on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Sampath, please start speaking. Only what Shri Sampath says, that will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Thank you, Madam Speaker. In a way, the seniors have made the point clear. So, I will be very precise and I will limit my speech to five minutes' time allotted to me.

Madam, in the notice for this Calling Attention itself, I have very specifically stated:

"...situation arising out of large-scale loss of jobs due to retrenchment and closure of industries,

including IT sector, and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

But to my surprise, unfortunately, in the reply given by the hon. Minister of Labour, there is not even a mention of a single word about the IT sector. We all know that the population of our country is on the rise and unemployment is also on the rise. Whatever reason one may attribute to it what is happening is that the permanent employees are now being termed as temporary employees and workers. After some time they would be termed as casual employees and workers and some day some other term will be used to describe them as employees and workers on daily wages and then the employers would finally ask them to rest in peace. The only course then left to them would be to commit suicide. There would be no other alternative left. Our nation has the largest population in the world and so is the rate of unemployment, under-employment and jobless people in this country. This is the time when we have to take into account all these factors. We must have a definite agenda and specific goals to protect the interest of the working class, the employees of this nation.

Madam, I am coming to my questions. We all know about the plight of the migrant workers. From every State people migrate to other States for some reason in search of jobs. I am coming from a State where more than 30 lakh people have migrated to different places, including going abroad, to earn their livelihood. I come from the State of Kerala and people from my State work outside and remit precious foreign exchange which amount to 7 times more than the amount of Budgetary support provided by the Union Government to the State of Kerala. It is not only the case in respect of my State, but other states like Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, even Delhi are faced with a very peculiar situation. The problems being faced are firstly, closure of many industries; secondly decision of the management to cut down on wages; thirdly, retrenchment of staff and fourthly, delay in payment of salaries and wages. There is no other alternative for these employees but to return to their native States. But what would happen after their return? Who is going to provide them the avenues for earning their livelihood?

[Shri A. Sampath]

Who is going to protect them? This has created a major social problem in many of the States.

Madam, amongst the migrant workers the most affected is the womenfolk. For women there is no choice, it is either take it or leave it. In many sectors the suggestions of the employers is that if one is a women employee then she should not marry; if at all she marries, then she should not conceive and even if she conceives, then she should not give birth to a child and in the event of such a thing happening they would have to leave their jobs. This is a pity. The womenfolk are exploited to the maximum.

Madam, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what specific measures have been taken by the Government, especially the Ministry of Labour to protect the interest of the women employees and workers...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I seek your protection... *(Interruptions)* Some of my friends are trying to obstruct me from speaking such things in this House...*(Interruptions)* It is a matter of life and death ...*(Interruptions)* I seek your protection in the matter ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask your question.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Every State is faced with such a peculiar situation. So, in this context I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what specific measures are being taken by the Government to tackle this problem. It has been estimated that more than 20 crores of people in the whole nation do not get two square meals a day. It means they are starving and to that, we are adding more and more jobless people. Migrant workers and women folk are adding to that stock. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I am specific on the plight of migrant workers. They do not get any job in their home State and hence, they are migrating. Even in Delhi, we know what had happened. Yesterday, the hon. Minister has given the reply on it. We know that around 100 people have been killed during the construction operation of Delhi Metro. Among them, there was only one engineer and all others were workers. Majority of them were migrant workers.

I am concentrating my question on the specific measures which are going to be taken by the Minister for Labour to protect the interests of the domestic migrant workers as well as those migrant workers who have migrated to other countries seeking jobs.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, Hon'ble Member Shri Gurudasji, Basu Debji and Sampathji, all three are trade Union leaders, who are deeply concerned about the problems of labourers. I respect them, but they have said that the statement that has come from the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been prepared by the Department of Finance and the Minister of Labour and Employment has simply read it out here.

[English]

I can say that they are far from truth.

[Translation]

This is not proper. Every scheme and work is run with money. They cannot be run without money. If the Ministry of Finance does not help the Ministries of labour, Industry, Housing construction, Rural Development, the works of development cannot be carried out. Whatever help we get from them has to be brought to the notice of the Parliament that we get benefits from all these things and employment is generated because of these things. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: What is the need of money for enforcing law?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down, Let him reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Why have you stood up?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have been elected to this House for the first time and have been in Assembly for nine times. I believed that the Members like Gurudas Dasgupta would guide the newly elected Members but here it is quite opposite to it. I understood that the Trade Union people would give good suggestion and advice to the Minister of Labour and Employment and would appreciate the works that we have done. They are free to comment about omissions on our part. But today here I have told about the programmes that we have presented before the people and the country. So, it is not fair to attribute this whole statement to the finance department, and not to the labour department.

The second thing that I would like to say is that while making statement each Government relies on some or the other data. It may be the Government of Bengal, Kerala, whenever we discuss her, we do so on the basis of some or the other data. What they have stated today may also be based on some statistics. But the statistics that we have are based on sample survey conducted by Labour Bureau in 2581 units of 20 centres at least in 11 states and Union Territories altogether. According to it, at least five lakh workers lost their jobs in October, December, 2008. Based on this sample survey of the Labour Bureau, a book was brought out. You are aware of this book and can see it on website. This was the situation at that time. After that another survey was conducted in January and March. It says, many sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems, jewellery have recorded gains, not losses. It is a fact and we have to believe in it. If we believe in one document and disbelieve the other, then it is not right. So, according to that very document about which they are mentioning, present situation is indicating that there is improvement in gems and jewellery sector. There is also some improvement in textiles sector. About I.T., BPO about which Sampathji has spoken, I do not want to read out here because the big companies dealing in I.T. sector are themselves saying that they are now on the path of recovery, not decline. However, the pace of their growth may be slow, but there is no slowdown. According to them, today they are on the path of recovery. Even our survey shows much improvement

on this account. However, there is still some slow down in leather, transport and metal sectors. So, it is wrong to say that we have no concern for labour laws or labourers and we do not want to do anything and there is no mention about it in the speech of the president of India as well as in the statement of the Minister of Labour and Employment, because even the statistics says that now there is more improvement. On the one hand they say that export is decreasing, so naturally when the export decreases, employment suffer loss and at the same time, they term it unfair if the Minister of Finance gives concession in excise duty to the sector like textiles, industries, garment industries, I.T. since more employment can be generated only when the export rises. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: That is good, not wrong. ...(Interruptions) Who said so...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about the retrenched workers?... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Give me just one minute. You said. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sorry! Hon'ble Member said that they are looking after the interests of the employers, industrialists and are not bothered about labourers. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am asking about package... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply. Do not interrupt with your comments.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We have given package and announced before you because if we invest more in infrastructure, more people will get employment.

[Shri Mallikarjun Kharge]

If we invest more in rural development, a large number of poor people will get employment. This is our aim. We have not given export rps and economic concession to please someone. We have given such concessions for the promotion of employment, but even then such comments are being made about it. This is not fair. If I am not right, I would like to ask the hon'ble Member, as to how do they manage the affairs where they are ruling? Something has to be done to give impetus to employment. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let him reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Minister, I compliment you for your intelligence and wisdom.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: When they launch offensive against me. I keep silent and when I start then they know that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you interrupt the Minister?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: No. You have had your turn. Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, all know that there is economic recession all over the world and naturally it has more or less affected our country, too. You know that in I.L.O. all the countries including China were saying that unemployment is increasing over there also and they also know that this problem prevails everywhere. But India did not suffer such loss of employment as was expected. This is all

due to steps taken by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance which have helped in checking increase unemployment. I do not say that we have been able to fully control unemployment.

[English]

We have stopped it to some extent and we have been successful compare with other countries.

[Translation]

If we think about employment generation or loss of employment in context of India, then the situation is quite favourable. Besides, we have to do a lot. I do not say that nothing has been done, but, still we have to do a lot. But, what we have done must be recognized with few words of appreciation.

So, not going into more details, I would just say that the hon'ble Members have asked about the action we have taken and in reply to it, we said that we have brought first, second and third stimulous packages followed by stimulus package in budget 2009-10. After that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please have some patience.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is the programee of our Government.

13.00 hrs.

Madam, for example, if 10 lakh houses are being constructed in this country, then, do the workers not get employment from it? When there is 144 per cent increase in rural development, registering an increase of more than Rs. 39 thousand crore, then, does it not show the same results. Similarly when bridges, roads and other infrastructure are created, workers get employment. There are so many such things. The second thing is that we have taken relief measures. I have said it even earlier and am saying this again that we have taken relief measure in public interest. I am speaking this not to please some employer. Let it be very clear. So, I will not speak anything more. Today

labour department has a number of programmes, Sampathji asked about migrant workers. We will definitely act and think about the welfare of the migrant workers in consonance with the migrant welfare Act. What ever I have told here, particularly Achariaji and Gurudas Dasguptaji also know all about it. In Indian Labour Conference held in February, we made many commitments and today the Government is working accordingly. Despite this, they are saying that they were not consulted and involved. This is not right. In the meeting held in February, they were also present alongwith the representatives of trade unions and other people. Whatever the Government do, will be in the interest of people and workers. There is no doubt about it and we will favour none other than workers. We have brought and will bring many schemes with this objective and if there is some lacuna, I am ready to accept it, because it is the question related to labourer. I will welcome your good suggestion whatsoever you will put before us for the welfare of the labourers. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam Speaker, workers are committing suicide. We are not satisfied with the hon. Minister's reply. So we are walking out in protest.

13.03 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.)

13.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 3rd of August, 2009, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government

Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Consideration and passing of the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
3. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2009, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. Consideration and passing of the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the following issues should be included in the next week's business:—

1. The Central Government needs to pay its immediate attention towards the nurses working abroad and women of paramedical staff and children who are victim of several kinds of exploitation.
2. Consider over the steps to be taken to provide a job in railway to one member of the each family of the farmers of Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts of Bundelkhand whose land has been acquired for Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the following items should be included in the next week's business:—

1. In context of providing special package for development of Purvanchal area of the biggest state of country i.e. Uttarparadesh and for setting up the Purvanchal Development Authority.
2. In context of the demand of proper use of unutilised land of railway.

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Madam, the following issues should be included in the next week's business:—

[Shri Dushyant Singh]

1. Setting up of Food Processing Park in Rajasthan with special focus on oilseed, orange processing etc.
2. Discussion in regard to opium farmers and the hardships faced by them in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, the following issues should be included in the next week's business:—

1. For removing the problems caused due to non-revision of the list of BPL since 2001 in Uttar Pradesh.
2. To establish a vaccine manufacturing factory to save lives of the people from brain fever in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): Madam, the following issues should be included in the next week's business:—

1. To check the pollution caused by the mining in Keonjhar districts of Orissa.
2. The need for taking stringent action against illegal activities rampant in mining works and the need for providing amenities to the tribals living in the districts in vicinity of mining areas in Orissa.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, the following issues should be included in the next week's business:—

1. To start the Daniyanwa-Shekhpora railway line as soon as possible.
2. To make Harnaut rail coach factory operational at the earliest.
3. To make the Rajgir Ordinance Factory operational at the earliest.
4. To start the research work in Pan research institute, Islampur (Nalanda) after posting the scientists in it.

5. To begin railway operation at Rajgir-Tilaiya line.
6. To conduct the survey for a railway line between Akangarsarai-Jahanabad.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please only mention subject matter and title. Do not speak the content.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam, the following issues should be included in the next week's business:—

1. Need to hold a discussion in the House regarding the irregularities in implementation of the reservation for Scheduled Caste and Tribes and backward class and for clearing the backlog in that regard.
2. The work of constructing roads in Bihar is being done by Central Public Works Department and IRCON. The work has been delayed. Injustice is taking place against Bihar. Grave irregularities are being committed by these Central companies in construction work. There is a need to conduct debate in the House on it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam, the following issues should be included in the next week's business:—

1. The Manasi to Saharasa via Badla-Matha Chauk-Sonvarsha Kachahari road of PWD connecting Khagaria and Saharasa districts of Bihar should be declared a National Highway.
2. A rail road over bridge should be constructed or railway level crossing no. 17C which is located at NH-107 between Simri Bakhtiyarpur to Sonvarsha Kachahari Railway Station under East Central Railway Hazipur

13.09 hrs.

MOTION RE: FIFTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 30th July, 2009."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 30th July, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I have given a notice to oppose introduction of the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you have given a notice of objection, but according to Rule 72 (2), no specific reason has been given by you in the notice. So, I am not allowing it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That I will explain. While speaking, I will explain it. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, I am not allowing it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, you have given a notice and you have said that the Bill has not been

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31-7-09.

circulated. It was circulated on 28th July, 2009. So, I am not allowing it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce* the Bill.

13.11 hrs.

National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31-7-09.

[Madam Speaker]

damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I introduce * the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Import of Raw and White/Refined Sugar

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister to make a Statement.

Shri Sharad Pawar.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the production of sugar in the current 2008-09 sugar season is provisionally estimated in the range of 150 to 155 lack ones as compared to about 263 lack ones of sugar produced in 2007-08 sugar season. The lower production of sugar in the current sugar season has put pressure on sugar prices. The Central Government had taken a slew of measures to augment domestic stocks of sugar and moderate sugar prices. The Government has again reviewed the position.

2. The Government had, in January, 2009, decided

to allow duty free import of raw sugar by sugar factories up to 30-7-2009 under Advance Authorization Scheme. Thereafter, in April, 2009, it had opened up duty free import of raw sugar by sugar factories under OGL up to 1-7-2009. The Government has now decided to extend the terminal date for import of duty free raw sugar under Open General Licence (OGL) by sugar factories from 1-8-2009 to 31-3-2010.

3. The import of raw sugar has also been opened up to the private trade up to 31-3-2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis.

4. Like in the earlier case of duty free raw sugar imports under AAS and OGL by sugar factories allowed up to 30-9-2009 and 1-8-2009 respectively, the imports of raw sugar under OGL up to the extended date of 31-3-2010 by sugar factories and private trade have been kept free of levy obligations. Further, accelerated release of processed sugar made from raw sugar would be allowed but if the concerned importer does not sell the processed sugar within the prescribed period, it shall be converted into levy sugar.

5. The Government had, in April, 2009, also decided to allow duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL up to 10 lack ones by designated agencies, namely, STC/MMTC/PEC/NAFED till 1-8-2009. This has now been extended up to 30-11-2009. Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been opened to other Central/State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies.

6. Like in the case of existing duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL by designated agencies up to 1-8-2009, import of white/refined sugar by such agencies up to the extended date of 30-11-2009 as well as similar imports by other Central/State Government agencies and private trade up to that date have been kept free of regulated release mechanism as well as levy obligation.

7. It is expected that with these decisions, domestic availability of sugar would get further augmented and sugar prices in the country would remain at reasonable levels.

[Placed in Library, see LT-593/15/09]

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister Mr. Kapil Sibal.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, the hon. Speaker assured us this morning that our Members would be allowed to raise their issues in the 'Zero Hour'. When is the 'Zero Hour'?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I wish to bring this to the kind notice of hon'ble Members that it has been decided on that day that the issues of Special Mention will be taken up after finishing the general business i.e. after 6.00 pm. So please take your seat.

14.15 hrs.

RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL, 2009

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, do you want to speak something in this regard?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit two-four points before the hon'ble Members. When we got independence in 1947, the number of literate people in the country was 14 per cent and the population of our country was about 30 crore. As for to women education, less than 7 per cent women were literate at that time. In this way, only four crore people were literate out of a population of 30 crore.

Sir, now the population of our country has exceeded

hundred crores. If we look into the condition today in regard to education, about 64.8 per cent people are literate as per the census of the year 2001. It means that 60-65 crore people are literate in the country as compared to four crore people in 1947. This improvement in the education sector has not been a trivial one.

Sir, the duty of a Government in democracy is to make people educated. Private sector should also collaborate in this regard. This collaboration from the private sector is being witnessed only for the last few years and now some momentum is being noticed in this regard.

Sir, in respect of women, about 54 per cent of them are educated today in our country. Assuming the population of the country hundred crore and 65 crore of them educated, 54 per cent of it turns out to be more than 30 crore which is the number of educated women today. As compared to this figure the number of educated women was very less at the time of independence.

[English]

The point that I was trying to make is that we have travelled, though we have not travelled far enough, and the real problem in our country today is not only the fact that only 64 per cent are educated. I am talking about this based on the 2001 census. The new census of 2011 will, perhaps, show a jump of more than 10 per cent because if you look at the 1991 census, the jump was almost 14 per cent. So, by the time we get the 2011 figures, hopefully the national average will be more than 74 to 75 per cent. So, we cannot possibly be satisfied with these numbers. We must ensure that all children in our country get education of an appropriate quality because today it is not a question of knowing how to read and write. It is the question ultimately of using your educational skills or the skills that you develop in the course of your education to compete with the rest of the world and to get jobs and opportunities in employment.

So, we thought and the UPA Government was always committed to the fact that we must bring about a Bill in which we provide for free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 and 14.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

[Translation]

It also took quite some time. It is not that it was done in a hurry. All the hon'ble Members are aware that the Unnikrishnan judgement came in the year 1993. Under that judgement, the Supreme Court underlined that education is a fundamental right for children and children between 6 and 14 years of age should get quality education. It was earlier under the directive principles. This was one of the duties of the Government. However, after 1993, so many years elapsed and then in 2001 constitutional amendment was introduced. At that time, NDA Government was in power. Article 21(A) was unanimously passed then. However, it was written in the article 21(A) that for implementing this provision, a bill would have to be introduced without which article 21(A) could not be enforced. As such, this constitutional provision was made conditional. Now it is 2009 and it means that 8 years have elapsed. Those efforts took 8 years and overall after 16 years, I am standing before you and people are still interrupting with their suggestions. This Bill introduced by us is a historical step in itself.

[English]

I do believe that this will receive the support of every political Party in this House, every hon. Member of this House because this has nothing to do with politics. Education is something which is integrated with the future of this country. In the 21st century the assets that are most valuable are not physical assets but intellectual assets. The creativity of the human mind provides that intellectual asset which forms the wealth of the country. Any impediment in the creation of that wealth, I believe, is anti-national. We must do everything at the level of the Central Government and the State Governments to move forward as quickly as possible, to ensure that we create an environment in which children between 6 to 14 get quality education.

[Translation]

In the states, schools used to be set up, but the teachers would not turn up. There is one teacher in one room, many a time there is no school building available and there are many such private institutions

running even today in the states which lack any infrastructure and if there is any, teachers are not available. Presently, if you visit a village school and ask a student of fifth class whether he could read out a particular book, you would get to know that he has only that much knowledge as that of a student of the second class. He can neither properly read, nor properly solve arithmetic. This attitude that things will go on in this casual manner will no longer be allowed to continue.

[English]

It is with this in mind that the UPA Government considered—I thank the hon. Prime Minister of India and I thank Mrs. Gandhi—that this was, as far as we are concerned, a matter of national importance and I thank them both for carrying this agenda forward and here I stand today before you for the passing of this Bill in this House.

I will just mention two-three things. This Bill is not just about getting children to school. This is a Bill which talks about providing quality education.

[Translation]

If you go through the schedule, you would find that there is mention of the required physical infrastructure, teacher-pupil ratio and there is also a provision that if the teacher is not having the adequate qualification for elementary education, he will have to obtain that qualification within five years which the academic council will decide. Otherwise, the teacher will be dismissed from service. The teacher must have appropriate qualifications. If the school lacks the infrastructure stipulated under the schedule, it will have to set up that infrastructure within three years. Otherwise, the recognition of the school will be repealed. These are the provisions incorporated in this bill because we want that in regard to education in the country, there should be uniformity and quality as well. This is our thinking and we are taking it ahead through this bill.

One more thing I would like to put forth before you, that this bill is called Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill.

[English]

This Bill is called Right of Children to Free and

Compulsory Education Bill. What does this mean? It means that it is free for the children and compulsory for the State. It is very important to understand that. A child between the age of 6 years and 14 years is entitled as of right, and now it is a constitutional right, to receive that education free of cost and it is an obligation and a compulsion on the Government, both the State Government and the Central Government, to provide that education to that child. The compulsion is not with the parents, it is with the State. This distinction ought to be fully appreciated.

[Translation]

Until and unless the state Governments and the Union Government move ahead in coordination, our aim to fulfil our dream will not be achieved. A sort of collaboration and cooperation is required in this regard. Some people said that neighbourhood school have been defined in this bill. We deliberately did not define it because the state Governments should decide that schools should be set up at what number of population and at what distance. The state Governments have to take a decision in regard to the location of schools, if the population is centred around 2-4 places, if it is a tribal area, hill area etc. This decision has not to be taken by the Union Government because the state Government have the responsibility to determine the location of the schools around their local communities. They will have to appoint a recognition entity urgently as schools of all the states will require recognition. Recognition will be given only if the schools will fulfil the requirements put forth before you through the provisions of this bill. Otherwise, recognition will not be given. Let them decide and decide as soon as possible that where schools are to be set up. Now, start formulating this programme, as soon as this bill is passed after that, under section 7 we will decide how much expenditure would be incurred by the Union Government and State Governments, separately.

You must have been aware that the State Government and Union Government both were supposed to have 50 per cent share in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under 11th Five Year Plan. Presently, the Union Government has 65 per cent share and the State Government has 35 per cent share. We will decide the

amount of share. Under this bill, we will decide the amount of grant-in-aid to be given to the states. We will also fix the amount of share to be contributed by the State Governments. In the case of the State Government facing any problem, we have also made provision in the bill to refer the matter to the Finance Commission. The term of Finance Commission is going to expire in November, therefore, we want that this matter should be referred to the Finance Commission at the earliest so that it may be decided from where the State should provide its Finance, if there is any shortcoming, then also we seek their full cooperation in this regard.

First issue is of quality, second of free education, third of compulsion of state and fourth is of curriculum, which is not at all related to this bill. This is

[English]

to provide free education to children and a compulsion on the State. What is to be provided in the curriculum?

[Translation]

An Academic Committee will decide this and a uniform curriculum has to be implemented in all the schools. This has also been decided in it. The curriculum has to be formulated as per the spirit of the Constitution. We do not want that such education should be imparted to the children, which violates the spirit of Constitution. We will never agree with this, nor want this. It has also been mentioned in it. Many things with regard to equality have also been mentioned in it, as it said there are four kinds of schools in the country—first, the Government schools, second, Government-aided schools, third private schools and fourth specified schools like Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodya Vidyalaya and Sainik schools which come in the category of specified schools. We have decided that as far as private schools running in Delhi or India are concerned, after passing of the bill, they will be bound to give 25 per cent seats in class I to disadvantaged sections of society living in their neighbourhood. The State Government will provide the definition of the disadvantageous people, economically weaker section. We have given this right of the State Government so as to enable it extend reservation benefit to the educationally backward classes as per their

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

assessment. I have minutely seen all matters related to the education and have tried to launch the movement keeping it in view.

I would just like to say no bill or any national enterprise is perfect, nobody is perfect. After today's discussion, we want you people to give us suggestions, please express your ideas before us and as this movement will progress.

[English]

As we march along with our children into the 21st Century and provide them with the foundation of quality education, we will take on board your suggestions and we will move along together, with the State Government, to ensure that India rises to the level of our expectations. The world is looking upon India in the hope that we would meet out national aspirations, and provide our children with opportunities to move on to college and beyond. I am saying this because at the moment only 12 children—out of every 100 children that pass out of school—reach college.

[Translation]

88 children do not reach college. If 88 children out of 100 children do not reach college, then what kind of India we are creating? Even after 14 years, we are launching secondary education movement as per the Act so that a compulsory scheme is formulated. It is being contemplated so that children upto 18 years must attend the school.

[English]

So that we get a critical mass of young children who move into higher education.

[Translation]

The way we are trying to bring the reforms in the higher education, we believe that we are going to make India as knowledge power in coming 15-20 years and the first concrete step in this direction is this bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister is my senior from my college days, therefore, I will call him sir. Sir, he has studied history in the college and I too studied history ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I definitely welcome the move.

[Translation]

Education is very important. At this time two things are very essential in the country and are the matter of concern. One—population control, about which I just heard from the Minister of Health. He said that if one watches TV from 6 pm to 12 midnight, then population can be controlled. Secondly, the bill which has been moved is the Right to Education Bill. I support the cause, but I have many objections regarding its form. He himself has spoken about all the objections in his speech. If he is assigning all the responsibilities to the State Governments, then make the Right to Education Bill as State Bill. What is the need to get this Bill passed from the Union Government? He said that the 64 per cent of people in our country are educated. I would like to ask as to what is the definition of education? What are its standards? If one is literate, what is the level of literacy. He has initiated the discussion, the I am taking up that matter first.

I respect the profession from which you come. You are a very good orator. I used to play cricket and hit fours and sixers. Probably, I may not be able to talk in your style, but you must have heard the name of the Justice Shri Dalbir Bhandari of the Supreme Court of India. I will quote his views over here. I would like to quote the figures given by him. He says about the literacy you are talking about.

[English]

"The quality of education is equally troubling."

[Translation]

I would like to know about the meaning of 64 per cent literacy. Match this with that statement, everything will be clear.

[English]

"For classes I and II only 78.3 per cent of students surveyed could recognise letters and read words or more in their languages. In 2006, it was even worse. Only 73.1 per cent could do so. It is disheartening to peruse that statistics for classes III to V where only 66.4 per cent could read class I text or more in their own language in 2007."

[Translation]

He has set this criterion that 64 per cent of children in our country are educated. Who are they? He has brought this bill. We fully support this bill, but it has so many anomalies, discrepancies, about which he has himself spoken and then passed the buck to the other side. We hit the ball outside the boundary, but he has passed all his responsibility on to the State Governments. No standard has been set. He said that the State Government will decide the number of neighbourhood Schools and Gurukuls? The State Governments will decide as to where the schools are to be opened and where not. In regard to quality and qualification of teachers, he said, that the decision will be taken after five years. Though the bill is being brought today. Nobody is aware about the financial structure.

They have stated that the State Government would have to spend money and they shall contribute separately. The report of the Standing Committee is before you, there were only two meetings in 2009 of the Standing Committee. Although the draft bill was submitted in 2005. But when it was submitted, you addressed the people all over the country to give their suggestion. I tried a lot to find a compilation wherefrom I may extract something but I could not get such compilation anywhere. When I saw the report of the Standing Committee I came to know that after all this the meeting of Standing Committee was held in January, 2009 which was attended only by the Secretary, Elementary Education as a witness. Many a reservations were expressed in it, which were not taken

into consideration anywhere in this bill. Those were such essential comments about which I think that government should ponder over. They have not tried any such thing on their own.

They have stated that the funds will be provided by them. I would like to draw your attention to the

[English]

Financial Estimates, Chapter III, Clause 7, recommendation of the Department Related Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:

"The Committee observes that the projected financial requirement does not reflect the actual distribution of the burden between Centre and the States. The Government cannot afford to ignore the facts that many State Governments have expressed their inability to bear the huge financial estimated for the implementation of the Act."

[Translation]

There are many states which are not in a position to implement it. I was reading your statement somewhere saying that the funds meant for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan have been diverted by the concerned authorities. There was such a statement which reads as:

[English]

"In fact, some States have advocated that the Central Government should assume full financial responsibility for the same. This was the recommendation. The Committee is of the view that this formula that is, for sharing of funds between Centre and States should be finalised and reflected in the Financial Memorandum of the Bill. The formula for sharing the funds should be clearly stated and in the absence of any credible formula, should state that till a revised formula is worked out throughout appropriate consultations, the present sharing formula will continue."

"The Committee feels that for enabling the financial commission to make appropriate recommendations both the overall finance costs as well as the sharing formula between the Centre and the States must be settled."

[Shri Kirti Azad]

[Translation]

You have not disposed it of. It is not understood what you will dispose of in three years and what not.

[English]

"The Committee recommends that necessary steps be taken to ensure that the State Governments discharge their basic responsibility of providing elementary education."

[Translation]

They have not decided anything. There occur only two very simple points in finance. These are how much money would be used in this work and wherefrom the funds would be generated. They have not decided the formula for that. I do not know much about finance but I can only say that they have to decide about it, they cannot take a blank cheque from Parliament. Therefore, until the finance is managed, there is no propriety of anything. I do not stand here only to criticize, I will criticize it positively instead.

[English]

It will be constructive criticism.

[Translation]

They have not submitted any point related to finance which can assure us, that they have enough money to accomplish the objective of right to education to the poor and the dream you have shown may be fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not cross talk. Be quiet.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Sir, he and I have studied in St. Stephens. We went to good institute. They have stated that 88 persons out of 100 do not reach up to college; but I do not know how far this bill which they have introduced, would be successful. They have asked the states to fix the standards. People even do not know the pattern of Neighbourhood school. We used to listen. If they have listened the historical-religious discourse that

Krishna and Sudama studied together in Rishi Sandeepan's hermitage. One of them was the son of a king and another was the son of a poor. Everyone was treated equal at that place for education. They have to accept it that our country is not a plain terrain only. It consists of hill areas, rivers and brooks, and there are deserts and plains. If you see in villages, if you go in a village, I am talking about five lakhs villages, everywhere there are villages divided in small villages on the basis of caste. One belongs to this caste and another belongs to other caste, Some is one and a half kilometers far and another is two kilometers far. There are many such places in my constituency Darbhanga or North Bihar or areas of North Uttar Pradesh, North-East regions, Bengal adjoining terrain of Nepal and hilly region. If one goes there, he will find a village divided into two parts on account of flood that causes difficulty for people to walk and cross the road and the roads get damaged which are not repaired for years together. In these circumstances, it becomes very difficult for a child to go to school located at a distance of 1½ to 2 kilometers away from home. One has to climb up or go down two kilometers for going to school in hills. Small houses are there in 10-10, 15-15 in number and thus how will you decide to open a school there. How will even the State Government decide? If somewhere in a village at a distance of each 2-2, 3-3 kilometers are the cluster of houses and children in 20-20, 30-30 or 50-50 in number, will it be possible to open a local school at each place and if it is possible, how will the State Government meet the expense? All these issues need to be addressed. They have said that they would provide free and fair education, mobilize resources and facilitate all whatsoever they could do for resources, and the rest would be borne by the State Government, but they did not ensure as to what would be the provision of punishment to those children who did not go to school to get education. They said that it was the State Government, local officer, parents, Mukhiya, the public representative who would ensure that the children go to school, but if they did not go to school, what would be punishment to them?

They have distributed and fixed the responsibility to let the children go to school, but if the child avoids going to school, what punishment will be given to those

who are responsible for it? In this case, there will be nothing but to keep on passing the buck on one-another and then the Right to Education Bill will get proved to be futile. These are some such issues on which I seek clarification from the Minister.

62 years have passed since our country got independent. There is a survey conducted by the Government according to which there are more than 60% people whose daily earning is only Rs. 20 each in the country. This is the report of Arjun Sen Guptaji who belongs to none other than their party. Every individual whose daily earning is either Rs. 20 or less than this will definitely think over and prefer giving tools to pens in the hands of their children so that they could earn at least Rs. 2-4 for their livelihood. Now you think, how is it possible that the children will go to schools, as their parents themselves feel that the more hands they will have, the more profits they will earn. So, they must have to give some such or the other incentives and fix criterion so that the children could get motivated to go to school and so did their parents to send their wards to schools. They have said that for this purpose they will constitute an Advisory Committee in which all these things will be decided. I request them that the people like retired I.A.S., I.P.S., Secretaries or Joint Secretaries may please not be given place in that committee, but it should be constituted comprising educationists who have given not only education in their respective areas but also seen how one has to face problems while giving education by visiting the backward places. It is very easy to prepare something while sitting in an A.C. room but very difficult to do so after understanding the local situation and seeing ground realities. So, they must give some incentives so that the child be motivated to go to school.

They have also said that they will launch a programme like a mid-day-meal and set up kitchen for which they will discuss with the State Government and fix norms in this regard. But, if it also takes 5 years time, how will they achieve the target. I would request them to think about sports, too. When a child steps out of his home to go to school, they do not know anything about the forms of education, while his innocent parents work labouriously day and night. So, if one is interested in sports, the Government should consider

with regard to providing sports facilities alongwith the trained sports teachers in schools.

I would like to say one more thing. My suggestion is that the teachers they will appoint should be trained. They said that under the scheme about 60 lakh teachers will be appointed during the period from 3 to 5 years. I want to say whether they will be in position to get so many teachers during the said period? I have one report according to which there are 44% teachers in the country who cannot even solve the sums of class V. Among them one was once asked to write down the spelling of 'success' he wrote wrong. They were asked to write the names of Bhagwan, Ishwar or Allah, they could not write them down. Is it possible that such teachers will meet the aims to provide quality education about which they are teaching? Do they expect good education for the children from the teachers who cannot spell Bhagwan, Ishwar or Allah correctly and even solve the sums of class V? There are so many teachers who do not know difference between national anthem and national song, and we expect them to educate children to move India forward in the field of education in these circumstances? These are the points about which the Government will have to think seriously.

They said that they would talk to the State Governments and then decide. They would talk to the Finance Commission. It is nothing but to build castles in the air. With this their vision does not seem to be clear. You may have remembered that a bill was passed in this House itself which was assembled to by Her Excellency President and notification to this effect was issued on 7th January and thus the law was enacted. They hyped it up very much saying it Rajiv's dream, UPA commitment. It was the bill related to village courts. They had stated to set up 5067 village courts in the country. 300 pilot projects were proposed to be started. They fixed Rs. 18 lakh to be given to mobilize resources for a single village court. Annual allocation of Rs. 6.4 lakh was proposed to run it. They had talked about 300 pilot projects. But it is regretted that not a single pilot project is visible on the ground today; whereas seven months had elapsed since the Act was passed. I am talking of only 5067 village courts for which the State Governments have raised their hands and expressed their inability to make the fund

[Shri Kirti Azad]

available. On the other hand I do not know how many millions of rupees they are talking about for five lakh villages. In this way they are going passing the buck to the State Governments. This is such a crucial point about which the Government will have to think very carefully.

Just now we were talking about Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana under which they have fixed the target by the year 2012, but I tell you the ground reality of my constituency where even 5% work has not been carried out. Their power-grid officials had gone there, but they left away. I do not know where they left. We are in search of them thinking that something is better than nothing but unfortunately that something is also untraceable. This is what the situation prevails there. The Central Government are, therefore, requested to bring a concrete scheme, if they want to bring any whosoever. Of course, I will support it but I fail to understand to what extent it will become successful.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have studied history in college. I do not want to say anything from my side which may hurt anyone. But I want to say one thing. There is a renowned king in history. He was a very good thinker. He was remarkable in perception but his implementation was completely muddled. Tughlakabad named after him is under renewal with a budget of Rs. 2.4 crore. His name was Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq. Please don't take otherwise. You are my senior. I am not targeting you but as I am in a dilemma, I am saying this point. He stated that it was a big problem to exchange a cow for a goat and a donkey for a horse. Now as the price of donkey is less than a horse, this barter system would not do, instead of it I would circulate coins. Deputy speaker, Sir, although he minted coins but coins had neither any shape nor size, nor these were impressed with any kind of seal. Consequently every house became a mint producing coins and treasury of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq became empty. Many invaders came from North-West-frontier so he through to shift his capital to Daulatabad.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Kirtiji, if coins were produced in home, it could have been in ample number.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Only coins prevailed, everything else ceased. All these became counterfeited Deputy Speaker, sir, I feel that they want that duplicate currency be minted in India, only then the education would be accomplished. ...*(Interruptions)* The king said that he would shift his capital to Daulatabad to escape from attacks. He shifted to Daulatabad but lacs of people died on the way; he was titled "the wisest fool". Sir, I am not targeting you, I am only giving an example. There should be a safeguard so that we may not face such a situation. You do not have any monitoring mechanism. You intend to provide quality education but you did not mention anything about drop outs, You have said that the child would be admitted to the class according to his age. As per the provisions contained in the Act, if a child is of 8 year's and if he should be in class-3, you would admit him to class-3 directly even if he is totally blank even in the knowledge of letter. You will have to constitute a monitoring committee in this era of competition. Your standing Committee had suggested to keep a certain monitoring mechanism necessarily. If a child is naughty in class, you cannot remove him from the class. Even if thirty children and the whole class is in problem due to that child, you cannot remove that child from the class, that child cannot go outside from the class. The standing committee has recommended a counselling to that child. If counselling is not possible then he may be shifted to another school. But you did not include any such provision of standing Committee in it. That child is messing the whole class and it is not a problem. There is nothing to get him learn anything. Today, there is such a competition that if we admit everyone in that competition, the point of quality education which you have presented will be at risk. Therefore I wanted to mention these matters before you. There is nothing about vocational education in it. Suppose, in this age, if he takes studies upto 8th class he may study vocational education onwards and can learn something. I would also request you that extra-curricular activities may be carried out in schools. Lessons of etiquettes may be taught. Children will learn the lessons of etiquettes besides ka kha, ga, alif, be, pe, te, a, b, c, d, as these are necessary in the present age. The lessons of public awareness, and civic awareness should also be kept in syllabus. We talk about environment;

people cut trees in villages and use it as fuel. When children talk in their home, as we took talked when we were children, children listen it and insist forcibly. Therefore, it is necessary to teach the curriculum of etiquettes. If a doctor of Primary Health Centre takes a weekly class about personal hygiene, a beat constable there may inform the people of that area about the rules of the road. You see the roads are being build presently, you go on highway to Jaipur, and you will see a child sitting on a buffalo coming before your vehicle without worrying while you are at a speed of 120 kmph. You stop your vehicle to let the buffalo cross the road first after that your vehicle starts. These rules may be taught to them.

We talk about sports umpteen times here. Our Malleshwari and Abhinav Bindra become medalist and bring gold, silver and bronze medal and you honour them with crore of rupees and recognize that these are our players. We should appoint sports teachers at the level of villages and carve out these talents from there. I am not very happy in saying that only cricket is such a game in our country about which there has been a discussion in Parliament a number of times but I can say as an example; that when we played, mostly people came from big cities, today in cricket as this game has influenced the villages, people watch it on television and learn. Today international cricketers are seen hailing from small villages and towns. It is a different matter that I do not think fit to comment on these sports institutions, here, but as the game of cricket approached the people, it spread itself, it continued its programmes, in the same manner if through Government these so-called schools whose form is not ready, that is why I have to call them as so-called.

[English]

The so-called neighbourhood schools as you have advocated.

[Translation]

When you will appoint sports teachers there, certainly such talents can come out who can bring glory to our country. Hence, when you talk about a comprehensive education quality, I would like to say not to proceed with an incomplete legislation. This will be

a separate suggestion for you from my side. I am apprehensive of this thing only. I want to refer to the names of several such persons who belong to the profession to which you belonged and who have harboured the apprehension about this Bill and they have gone to the extent of saying that

[English]

The experts say that the Bill is a betrayal.

[Translation]

He has mentioned about the children in the age group of 6-14 years but nothing is known as to what will be the children upto 6 years be taught. The State Governments are supposed to run pre-schools and they will ensure it. The poor State Governments are unable to construct even their roads and they are unable to supply adequate power and you want them to make, arrangement for education. It is not possible. You well have to give full support. There are several persons like Justice Vishwanath, Justice Rajiv Bhalla who have raised the point and also Prof. P.M. Bhargava, Vice President, National College Commission, Hyderabad who is sitting in front of you.

15.00 hrs.

He has said—

[English]

"RTE Bill: Bane for the poor. Discriminatory, lopsided and myopic, the Right to Education Bill will further increase the divide between the rich and the poor."

[Translation]

You have said about 25 per cent and about waiving of tuition fee but what about computer fee, building fee, who will pay it? Nothing was said about it. Besides, nothing was said about different fees—official as well as illegal.

[English]

"As education becomes more inaccessible for the poor than ever before, the State must decommertia-

[Shri Kirti Azad]

lise the existing structure and adopt a common school system providing free and compulsory education."

[Translation]

This doubt assail our mind.

[English]

He goes on further to add:

"If school education is not taken care of, I predict there would be a bloody revolution in this country in the next 15 years. Therefore, if the Right to Education Bill is passed in its present form, there would be no immediate choice but to engage in a public interest litigation which may turn out to be the most important one ever fought in the history of this country."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope that the hon. Minister might have certainly listened to what I said because it is very important. I am saying this before you.

[English]

"If the Right to Education Bill is passed in its present form, there would be no immediate choice but to engage in a public interest litigation which may turn out to be the most important one ever fought in the history of this country."

[Translation]

You are such a renowned lawyer. I am your fan. I am confident that if you had been in the Opposition, you would have blown the Bill to pieces but I could not do so. If you happen to meet me in private, I would like you to apprise me of the points on which the Bill can be criticized if and when I get an opportunity to speak on it in future.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will certainly tell you. I will make you understand the things that have been left out.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Certainly, a senior should brief his junior. I have a lot to prove my point. I would like to keep before you certain bullet points.

[English]

There are no specific penalties if the authorities fail to provide elementary education.

[Translation]

I had earlier raised this point before you as to who you will punish. You did not say anything about drop outs. Hon. Krishnaji, you better listen it that the most prominent reason for the girls dropping out is the lack of toilet facility in schools. Girls want to study but there is no toilet. For example, I want to mention before you the development works being undertaken in Bihar. Today, Bihar boasts of having highest number of girl students. You have brought forward an arrangement and I am talking about girls in rural areas. Girls get a scholarship of Rs. 800. After passing eighth standard they get bicycle, uniform, books and notebooks free of cost. This scheme has been doing well since the assumption of power by our Government. You have especially mentioned about backwards. Our Government have, by appointing teachers made arrangement for the regular education of backwards, most backwards, dalits and mahadalits even in those areas where there is no school. Besides, these children are also given scholarship. The students passing 12th standard get a scholarship of Rs. 10000 if he/she belongs to minority community. Such initiatives have been taken in our state. If willing you can send anyone there. You can learn from that model as to how the Bihar Government has, despite financial constraints, been enabling the students to get higher education. You are an advocate, you better dispel my apprehension.

[English]

You have not excluded minority schools. They are not exempted from the provisions of this Bill. Is it possible that it will conflict with article 30 of the Constitution which allows minorities to set up and administer educational institutions?

[Translation]

This is one of the features that may cause problem

in future. Is there anything in your mind or in the Bill that could do away with this possibility? Because I feel that it is better to talk on this because the statement you have made and the Bill I have gone through gives the impression that the Bill which has been brought here is like asking for a blank cheque. However, this has to be decided after deliberation with the State Governments. For I feel that when the Village Court Bill failed to see the light of the day in terms of its implementation even after seven months in that you could not run even a single court, then I feel ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have only this doubt. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that if a Bill has failed to see the light of the day even after seven months of its passing, how under such circumstances you would be able to make much headway as far as implementing the Right to Education Bill is concerned, through which, you seek to change the fortune of 5 lakh villages. This raises a lot of apprehension in my minds as to whether this will be done or not. This apprehension will always be there in my mind.

After saying so many things. I support this Bill but alongwith the amendments I hope that you will certainly share some of the responsibilities as you have laid all the responsibility on the State Government and that you will be able to impart quality education to our children as a part of their right to education.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while sitting I was thinking that Azadi delivered a very good speech. I congratulate him for this. He has not forgotten the art of making eloquent speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*. However the most important point is that when we hold such a comprehensive discussion on education and educational values, it has certainly got some points worthy of consideration. As the hon. Minister said that a lot is to be done but they have already done a lot. We can not forget Gandhiji

because he was of the view that prior to independence, all should get education and that is why right to education finds mention in the Directive Principles of the State Policy in our Constitution. If we move ahead in the direction envisaged in that dream, we cannot proceed without thanking late Rajiv Gandhi for whatsoever is being done in regard to education. At that time, the then Prime Minister had unequivocally admitted that the schools in the country had no rooms to hold classes. We will have to ponder over this fact that schools are not being run by a single teacher, but without any teacher as well. Children are still fetching water from wells to quench the thirst of one another. Our schools lack even black boards and he not only did admit this fact candidly, but awakened the country through a new education policy by introducing it in the country. It seems to me that hon. Sonia Gandhiji and the hon. Prime Minister have reinforced that thinking because the similar times have knocked again. While giving his reply, the hon. Prime Minister admitted unequivocally what should have been done in regard to education has not been done. Accepting this challenge, much has to be done in future and there can be no denying this fact.

Sir, before I speak about the clauses, I cannot help thanking him in this regard. If we start with the clause-6, it defines a school in each neighbourhood, stating about a school. Clause-8 guarantees that the Central and State Governments would jointly fix financial responsibilities. This clause also provides for the appropriate Government duties, clause-9 states about local authorities, clause-10 fixes the responsibilities of guardians and parents. However, there has been some check by the 11th clause. It states about the responsibility of pre-schooling being entrusted on the State Governments. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that it is a matter of securing the future of children in the age group of 0-6 years. Today, we cannot leave the children at the mercy of the ICDS or the workers of the Aanganwadis. If children have to be left under their care, we will have to take some policy decisions. That's why, I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister that while framing rules for the children in the age group of 0-6 years, it must be mentioned as to at which place, pre-education has to be enforced. I would like to

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

congratulate the hon. Minister for the fact that capitation fee has been banned completely in this Bill. An avenue will open up for the poor children or those who belong to the category who earn Rs. 25-30 daily.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, clause 12 states about free education and compulsory education. I want to appreciate this provision. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the proviso-15 which mentions about the affidavit year and time. Particularly, whatever compliment is given to clause 17 is less. It mentions about physical punishment. You must have seen in the T.V. or read in the newspapers that how children are punished in the Government and private schools leading to even the death of several children. I appreciate the efforts made by the hon. Minister to put a check in place in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, clause 23-27 and 28 mention about the teachers. I would like to make just one submission that this fact must be kept in view while framing rules that there is a need to check the mushrooming growth of B.Ed. colleges in case of the teaching posts requiring compulsory B.Ed training as in some states, I would not like to take their names, such a certificate can be obtained by paying Rs. 50-60 thousand. In case of recruitment, need for some sort of test might be felt. However, I think that some guidelines in regard to banning private tuition is quite significant.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, similarly we get a ray of hope from the mention of this point in clause-31, 32, 33, 34 and thereafter in clause-37 that appropriate notification will be issued after rules are framed. As such, I expect from the hon. Minister that while framing rules he must pay attention in this regard. Just now, hon. Members were mentioning that it appears from the Bill that the matter has been made a state subject. I do not agree with this. Rather, this Bill has been brought because education is a state subject. When NDA Government was at the Centre, it had the intention to keep education in the list of State subjects as before and it had made it clear also. In the eighteen states and two union territories of the country, they have got independent legislations in regard to compulsory

education. However, what is their condition? The experiences in regard to the enforcement of laws are not encouraging. In fact, these laws are not being implemented in these states. The foremost thing is that there is no administrative set up. That's why, the UPA Government decided that the Union Government would have to enact a law in this regard. For this, whatever compliment I give to the Union Government, hon. Soniajee, hon. Prime Minister and to the hon. Minister is less. An academician telephoned me today itself to say that I should feel privileged while discussing about this subject because this bill has been brought after a continuous efforts of 60 years. This is certainly a matter of pride for us, for democracy; however, we do not deserve to feel proud in this regard as 60 years have elapsed in this process of introducing this Bill. Meanwhile, the third point I would like to make is that at least the UPA Government has mustered the courage to introduce this Bill and get it passed to ensure right to education to all. For this purpose, the more I extend my thanks, the less it would be.

Sir, universalisation of primary education has been a well-known dream since the time of independence and today this dream is going to be realized. For this, I think we must be thankful. All these things will depend on the thinking of the Government and particularly of the State Governments. Some of the points of this Bill out of its entire body draw our attention in particular and I would like to draw the attention of the House towards them. However, the hon. Minister has mentioned it in his speech. This is the first Bill which has not left anything untouched and through its contents everything has been envisaged-be it the infrastructure of the schools, the teachers, quality of education or grievance redressal. Though there has been some delay in the introduction of this Bill, the UPA Government has tried to show its commitment and the subjects under the state list would come up in a new way. We would definitely take help from the State Governments but would be monitoring their implementation also and the left out and segregated matters would be tried to be connected and tackled at one level.

Sir, I mentioned the fact which you cited just now that after the judgments of the Supreme Court in the Mahini Jain case, this has to be kept under the

Fundamental Rights removing it from the Directive principles. If we look into this matter across the world,

[English]

Article 26 of the UN Declaration on Human Rights and Article 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, thereafter the Right to Education has also been reaffirmed in 1960 in the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, the First Protocol on ESHR and the 1981 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.

[Translation]

It has been reiterated here that all the states and countries should adopt the policy of compulsory education.

Sir, because it was the nature of the things. The Union Government was providing full funds to the State Government. If the hon. Minister has made this remark, I think he has not said anything out of place. The State Governments have never been much conscious about the education and if at all some of them have been, they have been able to increase the percentage of literacy by leaps and bounds. They implemented it with a certain degree of will and resolution. The State governments are to be blamed for the backwardness of their respective states but the Union Government, particularly, those led by Congress have been of the view that we cannot make progress without education.

Sir, there are some gaps also. If I keep on showering praise only, I may be deviating from fulfilling my duty. It is true that the budget has ample provisions for education but particularly in regard to the education for children. The provision has only increased from 4.13 in the previous budget to 4.15 and it has only increased by 0.2 per cent. Therefore, my submission is that even if it is this much only, it will be adequate provided it is utilized properly.

We do not have to forget it so that today we could nurture this thinking without any hitch like Rajiv Gandhi and we have to accept it that even today 35 per cent Indians are uneducated and 50 per cent females cannot read or write. As per the official figures 50 per cent

children drop out of schools. Even today educational survey reveal that there are families which prefer sending their children to work than to school and it continues unabated because as to how many times will we ask them not to do so? It is said that 'Bubukshatam Kim Na Karoti Papam' i.e. what in a hunger cannot commit. However UPA Government has towed this line of thinking that while on one hand it has sought to make education compulsory through this Bill, it has embarked upon the schemes like NREGA and other poverty alleviation measures to remove poverty. As was mentioned during the budget speech as to how many jobs do we need to create to overcome poverty and to meet the intent of the Bill as well. Though annual expenditure on education is Rs. 4000 crore, but, if we look towards the quality of education, it is not being paid adequate attention. Two out of four children are enrolled for school education but they give priority to private schools because parents are of this thinking that Government schools will not be able to do justice with them. 53 per cent students of fifth standard can not read fluently while this percentage is 68 to 70 per cent for those in private schools. So these factors are not to be overlooked by us.

As far enrolment is concerned, the percentage of enrolment was 84.53 in 2005 which increased to 92.75 per cent in the next year, even at the upper primary level, this percentage of enrolment is up to 48.45. The issue of quality was included in it as the government accepts this without any hesitation and even our party also accepts that the intent with which schools were opened and education system was evolved, could not be met. Therefore, you are quite right in saying that students of fifth standard are only capable of making calculations expected from a second standard student and not more than that.

Similarly, if we have a look at the dropouts, while the percentage of dropouts was 38.7 per cent in 1999-2000, it fell down to 31.37 per cent in 2004. However, given the insignificant decrease in percentage of dropouts, it cannot be counted as a big achievement. The percentage of dropouts for girls was 42.3, which has come down to 24.82 per cent which is quite good. However, from class 1 to 8, this rate shows marked upward trend and we need to understand its reasons.

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

Through you, I would like to submit to the august House and the hon. Minister that I hail from a rural background. In rural areas, particularly in the area of Rajasthan from where I hail, children are either married early, thus making it a case of child marriage or they are sent to work. Even today, dropout rate is close to 50 per cent there which is certainly a matter of concern. However, once this Bill is passed and the Government starts showing its intent, dropout rate will certainly fall. Through the hon. Minister I would like to say that when I was heading the Ministry of Education in Rajasthan in 1986, not much budgetary allocation was made to check the dropout rate of girl children. I made a small effort to take certain measures in this regard. As the hon. Minister was saying at the time of independence, there were only six districts where the level of literacy among women was around seven per cent. However, after independence, in 1986 it was around five per cent in the areas like Rajasthan and Bihar. At that time I had started a scholarship of only Rs. five and it was owing to the special effort of Rajivji that within two years the percentage of literacy leapfrogged to 11 per cent. Therefore, provision of scholarship is certainly made in it. It will also go a long way in reducing the dropout rate among girl students. This fact cannot be denied by us. As you made a mention of it, I would like to congratulate the Government that the four schools for which hon. Minister had said that they also have a right to go to those schools. I don't object to 25 per cent students going to those schools but one of the apprehensions in the minds of guardians is as to who would bear the burden of hiked fee of 25 per cent children if that is passed on to the remaining 75 per cent children. There is certainly a need to revisit the rules in this regard. I would like to draw your attention to this aspect.

Sir, a lot has been said about teachers, however, this Bill also has provisions regarding the problems being faced by teachers. There is a provision of redressal in it. However, we should also make efforts to resolve this problem. I would again like to revisit the period when I was the Minister of Education. I remember visiting one of the schools in tribal area where one male teacher was teaching wrong calculation of sum again and again. Female teacher standing beside him, was making

frequent reminders that the hon. Minister is with them and she was watching what was being taught. However, the male teacher kept on repeating his mistake until finally, on being directly reminded of the presence of the Minister, he yelled and said that he could only do like that and at the most Minister could only suspend him from his job. He further added that one cannot expect better teaching for the amount of money he was being paid. In a way, his words wake me up from slumber because at that time salary of teacher in Rajasthan was Rs. four hundred or Rs. four hundred fifty. After six months, I happened to head the department and I increased their salary to Rs. 15 hundred. We have to give them a pat on their back. We are not supposed to question their integrity only. The teacher said that he was more likely to attempt the second question wrong as well because his wife, who was also a teacher, was posted three hundred kilometers away from the place. Then, he stood in front of me with folded hands and said that I could even opt for his suspension if I desired so. What I was to get from his suspension. However, the lesson that I learnt from that is that until we sympathetically listen to their grievances, we won't be able to do justice. Therefore, any redressal mechanism should certainly find mention about these things particularly about transfer policy. Transfers effected out of political considerations jeopardize the interests of teachers. They are posted at such distant places that they have to travel by vehicles like jeep etc. Last year 36 women lost their lives in my constituency due to this reason. They search the schools at 12 o' clock instead on nine o' clock and leave the school as early as 3 o' clock. They are unable to do justice with their work. We will have to find ways to do justice with them.

You have brought this Bill with confidence. It has availability, accessibility, acceptability and adoptability. What is required is to translate it into action. I would like to mention Rajivji again for swiftly admitting this problem and for funding its solution. Our UPA Government which is a Government with a human face, will certainly look into these issues. First question is as to what would be done about 0 to 6 age group? What will be the fate of local teachers and the issues related to them? We have to look at the issue of freedom of education in context

with the neighbouring school debate. As you have expressed your concern that the people might go 15 other places and local authorities may become vehicles of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, hon. Member had taken forty minutes. I have only taken twenty minutes so far.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You continue on Monday.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: I will again dwell on these points on Monday. This Bill has been moved by the Government. We should pass it with huge majority on the House so that it could pave the way for a new direction that I will touch upon on Monday.

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS— INTRODUCED

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take Private Members' Business.

Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

(i) Old Age Pension and Rehabilitation Bill, 2009*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension and provision of other rehabilitation facilities to old persons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is: •

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension and provision of other rehabilitation facilities to old persons."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce ** the Bill.

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.31 hrs.

(ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Insertion of new article 21B)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I introduce** the Bill.

15.31½ hrs.

(iii) Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Amendment of the Schedule)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I introduce ** the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

(iv) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Amendment of the Schedule)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31-7-09.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I introduce* the Bill.

15.32½ hrs.

(v) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2009
(Amendment of the Schedule)**

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I introduce* the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

(vi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009
(Amendment of article 130)**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

15.33½ hrs.

(vii) Payment of Subsistence Allowance to Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Bill, 2009**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of subsistence allowance to farmers and agricultural labourers in order to provide social security to them and their family members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of subsistence allowance to farmers and agricultural labourers in order to provide social security to them and their family members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

(viii) Council for Environment Protection Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh)

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31-7-09.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31-7-09.

Nagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council at the Centre and in each State and Union Territory for the protection of environment and ecology.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council at the Centre and in each State and Union Territory for the protection of environment and ecology."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I introduce * the Bill.

15.34½ hrs.

(ix) **Central Himalayan States Development Council Bill, 2009****

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council to be called the Central Himalayan States Development Council to formulate development plans and schemes and also to monitor their implementation for the balanced and all-round development of the hilly States comprising the Central Himalayan region and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council to be called the Central Himalayan States Development Council to formulate development plans and schemes and also to monitor their implementation for the balanced and all-round development of the hilly States comprising the Central Himalayan region and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I introduce* the Bill.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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15.35 hrs.

(x) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009*
(Amendment of article 51A)**

[English]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': I introduce ** the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

(xi) **Consumer Goods (Mandatory Printing of Cost of Production and Maximum Retail Price) Bill, 2009***

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for printing of cost of production and maximum retail price of consumer goods being sold in the market and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for printing of cost of production and maximum retail price of consumer goods being sold in the market and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce ** the Bill.

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.37 hrs.

(xli) Agricultural Land Acquisition Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of an Agricultural Land Acquisition Regulating Authority for the purpose of regulation of land acquisition in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of an Agricultural Land Acquisition Regulatory Authority for the purpose of regulation of land acquisition in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce ** the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

(xlii) High Court of Andhra Pradesh (Establishment of a Permanent Branch at Vijayawada) Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent

Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce* the Bill.

15.39 hrs

(xiv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009
(Insertion of new article 21B)**

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce* the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 26. Dr. Ramshankar—Not present.

15.40 hrs.

(xv) Disruption of Proceedings of Parliament (Disentitlement of Daily Allowance to Members and Termination of Membership) Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for disentitlement of daily allowance to members for the day on which the proceedings of a House of Parliament of which they are members are adjourned due to disruption caused by a member or a group of members and termination of membership of a member or a group of members who disrupt the proceedings of the House and for matters connected therewith.

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31-7-09.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for disentitlement of daily allowance to members for the day on which the proceedings of a House of Parliament of which they are members are adjourned due to disruption caused by a member or a group of members and termination of membership of a member or a group of members who disrupt the proceedings of the House and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

**(xvi) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders
(Amendment) Bill, 2009***

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, and to amend the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Puducherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, and to amend the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Puducherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31-7-09.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce* the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

**UNDERDEVELOPED AND BACKWARD
AREAS AND REGIONS (SPECIAL
PROVISIONS FOR ACCELERATED
DEVELOPMENT) BILL, 2009—Contd.**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 30.

Hon'ble Members, the time of two and a half hours allotted for debate on Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions Bill 2009 is over. Since seven more Members have to participate in the debate on this Bill, the House will have to extend the time for further debate on this Bill. Does the House agree to extend the time to one hour more for debate on this Bill.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab to continue.

[Translation]

You have spoken at length on that lay hence please be brief today.

[English]

I think you have spoken enough that day.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you very much.

I will try to wind up the issues which I have raised and I will wind up with the suggestion for consideration of the mover of this Bill and also of this House.

I had mentioned about certain discrepancies which have crept in within the last 62 years of our nationhood. I will delve into two other issues. One is, very briefly about the Naxalite violence that is taking place, the violence that is occurring in the eastern parts of this

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

country. Be it parts of Bihar or Jharkhand or Orissa or Chhattisgarh or Madhya Pradesh or Andhra Pradesh, or even West Bengal, these insurgent activities are not being tackled in full strength. The Central Government or the Union Government is not tackling it in full force as violence that is occurring in North-East or in border States like Jammu and Kashmir being tackled. Yes, I agree that violence that is occurring in Jammu and Kashmir or in parts of North-East is created by divisive forces. But the source of the violence that is occurring in eastern parts of this country is also done by the divisive forces. The only difference is that they are not saying that they will secede from this nation. They are creating another nation within this nation. They are creating an independent unit within this nation. It also requires similar force from the Centre and also with the cohesive force that is with the State to fight it out. There the question lies because it impedes the strength of the State Government and also of the Union.

Another point which I would like to mention is that the Central Government has formed a Backward Region Development Fund. During the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, certain areas have been identified and funding is also being provided through this Fund from the Rural Development Ministry as far as I understand.

But, we had a KBK Plan—Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput Plan—during the Ninth Plan period and it continued up to the Tenth Plan period. Suddenly it was closed down in 2006. These three districts—now they have been divided into ten districts—comprise of an area which is equal to the area of Kerala State. Population-wise, it is less, no doubt. But it is mostly a tribal dominated area of then three districts, now ten districts, popularly known as KBK area for which a special plan was formulated after a lot of struggle. I think Shri Bhakta Charan Das, who had participated in the debate last time, also representing Kalahandi Parliament seat now, in the early '90s, being in the Opposition, as a member of the non-Congress Party, had put forth the point of view of that part of the State of Orissa. Subsequently, in the mid-1990s, a Special Component Plan was drawn and it continued up to 2006 with this idea that the receptivity of the people of that area, the receiving capacity of implementation of different plans and

programmes can fructify. But the moment people had started accepting the plans and programmes, when certain irrigation potentials were created, when the idea was now to put them in agriculture and other ancillary activities, suddenly this Plan was stopped in 2006. Repeatedly we had raised it in this House. But the Central Government did not come to the rescue of the people of this area.

The Government of Orissa had to make a special plan from its own funds. It is called Biju-KBK Yojana. It is a State plan. The same programme is being worked out. Of course, later on, I think the hon. Minister will help me out, these ten districts of KBK region are now being provided, in certain matters, in certain programmes, with 90 per cent contribution from the Centre and 10 per cent contribution from the State. But for all programmes our demand was this. As you have for special category status States, different programmes of the Central Government where the Centre will provide 90 per cent and 10 per cent will be provided by the State, I would request that for these ten districts, as you have for certain components, all programmes of the Centre should be provided with the same status of special category status.

I now come to the point that why Orissa or Orissa-like States or the regions like which in the Bill it has been mentioned, why it is being demanded that more funds should be provided from the Centre. It does not behave of us to ask with a begging bowl that the Centre should provide this much of money. The Centre is minting money from the States like Orissa. Many Members may ask why and how it is so. The mover of this Bill, Shri Baijayant Panda, had to a great extent, explained the other day as to how money is being siphoned from States like Orissa. I will give you two or three instances relating to the mining royalty.

Repeatedly we have been asking that why not have it as *ad valorem*. Orissa is one of the major mineral-bearing States. It is only coal, chromite and bauxite that enjoy *ad valorem* basis of royalty and all other minerals including iron ore continue to be subject to specific rates of royalty regime. Why do you have royalty regime even now? Sixty years ago you had a royalty regime because there was only one private

sector steel plant and during the First and Second Plan period public sector investment was done to build up major industries.

This royalty structure was imposed to keep the market under control. You have a free market today. Now steel is being produced and being exported outside.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, this concerns your State also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is right, but time is limited.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I understand that.

I would say that on account of this royalty structure, Orissa—so also Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh—a leading iron-ore producer of the country is losing hundreds of crores of rupees of mining royalty every year. If it is *ad valorem* and goes with the London Mineral Price, LMP as it is called, we do not have to ask for money from the Centre because Orissa's budgetary capacity will be manifold and it will be very rightly utilized for the development of the State. What is of critical importance today is that the Government should effect necessary amendments and bring in *ad valorem* linked royalty regime in respect of all other minerals.

Then, revision of royalty is another issue which the 11th Finance Commission and also earlier ones had recommended, but it is not being done. Compensatory arrangement is supposed to be made, as recommended by the Finance Commission. That is also not being done. Repeatedly, we have sought the attention of the Prime Minister relating to this issue that within two years to three years' time, it should be revised, but it has not been done.

I would say that inter-State disparities were colonial legacy exacerbated during the six decades of planning, and almost two decades of pro-market reforms have done nothing to reduce these disparities. Most policy-makers would believe that disparities in wealth and incomes between regions and States were the outcomes of the policy failure, the legacy of deprivation of the

many services, in spite of the Government's efforts at erasing them. Is that not the lesson of five decades of planning? Some economists are of the opinion that regional disparities, the legacy of colonial rule, intensified after 1947, not despite the development model but because of it.

What you call the core of development strategies is decided here in New Delhi. The suggestion which has been put forth by this Bill is 'to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Central authority to ensure rapid, accelerated and overall development...' What my friend, Shri Panda has put forth in this Bill is to have another autonomous Central authority. Very humbly, I would like to differ with this. You are going to create another Planning Commission or Planning Commission like another Central authority with the Prime Minister as the head of it and with the Deputy-Chairman of Planning Commission being the Deputy-Chairman of it. That means, it would be another Planning Commission which will have its office in Bhubaneswar. If this Planning Commission is unable to deliver the goods, why would we have Planning Commission like another Central authority? I would harp on it that you correct, as I said, the anomaly that has been going on for the last six decades and dismantle the royalty structure. Let it be left to the market. Then, mineral-bearing States like Karnataka, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Goa will benefit. Let the market determine. To arrive at this decision, my suggestion would be, it is for the consideration of this House, that little amendment is necessary in this Bill. A Parliamentary Committee should be formed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Let an all-Party Committee be formed keeping the interest of these mineral-bearing States or disadvantaged States in view, so that they can go into it and come back—within a time-bound manner—to this House and deliberate for the consideration of the Government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Thank you, Sir. At the outset, I extend my appreciation to my esteemed colleague Shri Baijayant Panda who has put his entire endeavour to bring the attention of this House

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

in the context of regional disparities, which have been prevailing in our country.

The tone and tenor of this Bill is to put in place a balanced regional growth. However, the structural reform, which has been proposed, may differ from our opinion. Even after the passage of 62 years since Independence, still, it is evident that we have not been able to ensure regional balance, in growth and prosperity, in our country.

15.56 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

The common refrain is that the root of wealth is economic activity, and the distribution of wealth—in a prudent and proper manner—is to bring about regional parity. But still, the regional disparity in our country is much pronounced. In this regard, the Central Government has been continuing its effort to minimize and reduce regional disparity, since Independence, by providing infrastructure; by providing finance; and by amending various laws and provisions so that we can build a country wherein at least no resentment and no discontentment could arise in the name of regional disparities.

Madam, India is such a country, which has bequeathed the burden of colonial power. The States such as Goa, Maharashtra, and Gujarat, which were earlier colonized by the British imperialist, had access to the modern technology and trade with the western countries. But the other parts of our country, especially, East and North East—which were brought under the domain of the British colonial power—had lacked the taste of modern technology and development barring two or three areas. A parasitic culture was developed—in the wake of permanent settlement—that had been brought about by the Britishers in West Bengal where no entrepreneurship had been growing.

16.00 hrs.

Since then, India has been divided between a group of forward States and a group of a backward States. If we see, geographically, the forward States comprise western and southern parts of the country.

They are contiguous, except for Punjab and Haryana, which have been separated by your State, Madam, Rajasthan. Otherwise, all the forward States are contiguous geographically. On the other hand, all the backward States are in the east and north-east, and they are contiguous geographically.

If we see, in the case of forward States, they had been enjoying the sea route from the very beginning, except Punjab and Haryana. However, in the case of backward States, except West Bengal, all the States of the backward region have been deprived of having port facilities and sea routes. Therefore, I urge upon this Government that to develop the backward States of our country, we have to have more port facilities which may cater to the trade requirements of States like Jharkhand, Bihar and North-Eastern India.

Madam, while the forward group of States account for 40.4 per cent of the national population, the backward group of States accounts for as much as 55.1 per cent of the population of the country. But in terms of natural resources, including mineral wealth, water resources, and quality of soil, the backward States have definitely an edge over the former. This is the great paradox.

Since the year 1950-51, in order to reduce the disparities between the regions, economic development plan was conceived, and public investment had been growing day by day with the objective of balanced regional growth. But the fact is, today, we are witnessing that the regional disparities have been widening. Why? Four decades of our national planning had brought about a reduction in terms of poverty, penury and ensure development. It was continuing till the 1970s. However, since the 1980s, acceleration of growth in our economy started, and since then, regional disparities have also started widening. Since 1991, in the aftermath of liberalization policy, in the aftermath of prudent macro economic policy, stabilization policy, we are observing that the intervention of the Central Government has been reduced.

On the other hand, private investment has been encouraged. Those private investors prefer to invest their capital in such States which provide better infrastructure,

better governance and better investment friendly environment. There lies a lacuna. Those States in spite of all natural resources are still lagging behind like, for example, Jharkhand because the infrastructure that was required for alluring, for enticing the private investment was not adequate enough for those investors. But Government had been trying to provide either incentive or disincentive to balance the growth. But the investor prefers and the investor prices better infrastructure, better governance, better purchasing power of the people in lieu of incentives and tax holidays. Therefore, the backward regions still are not being able to attract the private investment domestic and FDI. The problem is that the State Governments of those backward regions are suffering from financial constraints. Due to constraint of financial resources they are not able to even provide the committed expenditure. The gap between revenue and expenditure is so enormous in those backward States that they are not in a position to finance any public investment in infrastructure sector or other sectors. However, the Union Government under the Gadgil formula, under the Gadgil Mukherjee formula and through the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission every year is providing enormous funds to those States. But it has failed to create, it has failed to yield the desired results. It is really a very grave concern for us.

In the case of West Bengal and Kerala, the private investors got frightened by the militant trade unionism. And even the IT industry which was supposed to be set out their journey in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam Chairperson, I am raising a serious objection. What he is trying to do is that he is trying to mislead the House. He has said about Kerala. He does not know anything about my State. I have serious objection on that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: It is subject to be deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: When you speak, you can clarify this.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

*(Interruptions)...**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): What the hon. Member observed was about militant trade unionism. There is nothing objectionable in this. Why should he get excited about this? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sampath, you may please clarify when your turn comes.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing is being recorded. Nothing would go on record except what the hon. Minister said.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adhir Chowdhury, you may please continue and wind up.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Already Lavlin scam case has come to the surface. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. You have spoken enough.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: When Kerala was ruled by the Communist Party, it witnessed that Kerala has not been able to create economic growth as was desired; in the case of West Bengal also, for the last 32 years, it was said that flight of capital had been taking place in West Bengal. Why? It is because the political environment and the administrative environment of that State were not so conducive the investors so that they could provide their investment in that State. In the 1980s, IT industries were supposed to set out their journey from West Bengal. But it was blocked. It was opposed.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You had asked for two minutes, but I had given you five minutes. Please be conscious of time.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: It is a matter of grave concern for us that the tribal people are becoming restive, resented and are becoming rebellious against the State Government of West Bengal. It is a matter of grave concern. But the fact is that over the years, the tribal people are suffering from extreme poverty; they are suffering from land alienation, habitat destruction, cultural colonization and State oppression of the *adivasis*. Now, the Lalgurh episode has come up. The entire jungle *mahaul*, that is Bankura, Purulia and West Midnapore have been witnessing severe discontentment among the tribal people.

I request the Union Government should take action in conformity with the five principles of Nehruvian Panchsheel, which states that the tribals should be allowed to develop according to their own genius; tribals' rights in land and forest should be respected; tribal teams should be trained to undertake administration and development without too many outsiders being inducted; tribal development should be undertaken without disturbing tribal social and cultural institutions; and the index of tribal development should be the quality of their life and not the money spent.

Madam, we should all strive for our nation to develop in a parity of growth because more the regional disparities, more the sense of secessionism and the sense of alienation will crop up. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam Speaker, I rise to support the Bill tabled by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey in the House albeit with some amendments. The country has witnessed the history of development of the last 60 years and one can conclude that there has been disbalanced development of the country. If we personify the country, we can visualize a human being having an out grown skull, one leg thinner than the other and a bulging stomach. Although we can say that the body of that human being had developed but it is a development in disarray. If the whole body grows properly and proportionately, it looks good and beautiful. It reflects energy and intelled. If the body does not undergo a full-fledged development, the person looks deformed and does not fascinate anyone.

I would like to draw your attention to some issues today. India can be termed as a fountain head of enrichment more than a mere geographical entity or a political unit though it may span from the Himalayas in the North, to Indian Ocean in the South and from Bay of Bengal in the East to Arabian Sea in the West. These may determine the political contours of India but the expanse of real India extends beyond the Himalayas, beyond the bay of Bengal and beyond the Indian Ocean. That is cultural India. The cultural India is the source of energy and strength to political India, if a manu-facturer produces an article, it may remain rough or coarse at some places or at the seams. We try to smoothen its rough ends and make it symmetrical. Some parts of the country remained untouched from development. I hail from Bihar. Bihar is a land of ironies. Several rivers flow in the state. There is fertile land. It is also rich in groundwater. History has been very ruthless and rude to Bihar. Formally, the state of Bihar encompassed the areas now under the state of Orissa, Jharkhand and Bengal. But during the course of ups and downs of history, Bengal got separated from it, then, Orissa and Jharkhand were also carved out of it and now what is left of Bihar is a chopped and bleeding state reeling under perennial floods and drought. The density of population demands space but we can not extend its boundaries. The taxation system has reached a crescendo leaving little scope for levying new taxes. Bihar has lagged far behind in development. In view of the manner in which Bihar is crawling. There is a dire need of giving special treatment to Bihar if Bihar is to be catapulted on the path of development. It is like if five people are walking together and one of them is left behind, those walking ahead of him stop for the person lagging behind and march forward only after he has joined them. We have to behave like that with Bihar. You know the area of Kosi in Bihar which includes Madhepura, Supaul and Harsha. 35 lakh people are homeless there. Their land has become barren due to accumulation of sand thereon. Besides, the area of Gaya, Nawada and Jamai in Bihar is affected with drought. Moreover, 22 districts are under the influence of extremist movement. Many centres of power have emerged over there. I want to lay stress on this point as Bihar state has a common border with Nepal. The extremist movement of Maosim in Nepal is progressing towards Bihar. It is creating as havoc in Bihar. Moreover,

Bangladeshis have built in-roads in Bihar. People are migrating in huge numbers from there. Today Bihar is under attack from all sides. It is facing terrorism and extremism. The Bill provides for setting up of an independent central authority. I do not think that there is a Planning Committee. I only want to submit that there is a need to pay attention to the backwardness of Bihar. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had announced for a special package for Bihar at Gandhi Maidan in Patna. Bihar had got a special treatment during the regime of Indiraji as well. Then, after Jharkhand had been carved out of Bihar, the legislative assembly of the state had made a demand for a special package of Rs. 1 lakh 47 thousand crore. Bihar lost out on its mineral reserves including iron ore, power resources, copper, forest and other wealth. Today Bihar has been orphaned. Bihar legislative assembly had of late passed a proposal demanding the status of a special state to Bihar. If Bihar lags behind, the country will also lag behind, so backward Bihar is not in the interest of the country. It does not augur well if Bihar falls prey to extremism and terrorism. The present government in Bihar has made a lot of effort and Bihar has come to occupy the 3rd place from the previous 19th place in so far as development is concerned. We want to undertake rapid development to move up from this third place.

I would like to tell an anecdote. You might have heard about 'Kafan' one of the novels written by Munshi Premchand. The novel has a character named 'Budhia'. She is pregnant and is going through pain and she is crying in pain. Her son and husband are also at home. Her husband is busy cooking potato in the oven. Despite her cries, her son does not get to attend his mother for he is apprehensive that once he leaves, the potatoes will be consumed by his father. Similarly her husband is not coming to her lest his son should consume all the potatoes. Bihar is in the same situation today. If this House does not pay attention, Bihar will be doused. If terrorists start to breed in Bihar it can be disastrous for the country because Bihar acts and does not react. Therefore, I want to say that the expectation of people from the Government have grown a lot since the government has instilled that aspiration and expectation of growth among them. When the country got independence in 1947, someone asked Churchill,

the then Prime Minister and a war hero of England who had led England to victory in second world war, as to why did he lose the House of Commons' election despite being a war hero. Churchill replied that his ascendancy to the office of Prime Minister and victory in war raised the level of aspiration and expectation of the people a great deal and that he could not come upto those aspirations. So, he had to face defeat. So, through you, I would like to urge that there is a need to set up a board to implement the development scheme for the special zone comprising parts of Kosi, Zamu, Navada, Gaya, Bodhgaya, Sasaram in Bihar. Today there is an urgent need to meet the growing aspirations of rapid growth.

With these words, while supporting the Bill, through you, I would like to add that while having a look at those areas in the Bill that need fine tuning, it is to be kept in mind that Bihar which is the symbol of martyrdom and secularism, the birth place of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dinkar and Lok Nayak Jai Prakashji is in a moribund state as if it has been put on dialysis. I would like to urge you to save ailing Bihar, which stands for stream of tradition and faith, is the symbol of country's independence and the land from where our national emblem has been taken.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Region (special provisions for accelerated developed) Bill, 2009. The hon. Members from the treasury benches and those of the opposition benches have expressed their views quite comprehensively. If one wants to see the true face of India, one needs to visit rural areas where one can find the real face of the country. More than 60 years have passed since independence. Even today hon. Members mentioned about Bihar. Whether it is Bihar or Jharkhand; be it Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh or other states of North East, when one looks at their condition, one will find them underdeveloped where poverty and scarcity is rampant and where exploited people are living against whom atrocities have been committed. This is the reason why naxalism and extremism have grown in our country. As far

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poverty is concerned, wherever I visit rural areas, I am surrounded by BPL people be they men or women. All of them have one grievance that they are poor and they do not have anything to eat. They may have one child or more, they are ousted from their homes by the children and left to fend for themselves. This is the situation there due to which they always keep on complaining that they are not getting pension, they do not have a house to live in and means to feed themselves. They have all such problems. All such issues have been raised in the House from time to time that BPL persons have neither been identified nor has the term exactly been define of. If one visits rural areas, one will find that not even the poorest among the poor have been included in the BPL list. Today the need of the hour is to formulate a scheme and make maximum allocation. Out of 150 to 200 genuine BPL persons living in a village, only 40-50 are included in the BPL list who are entitled to get government assistance. The remaining people do not get these facilities.

Madam, this is why I was saying that even today if one is willing to see the real face of India, one needs to visit rural areas where one can see the real picture, especially in slum settlements and in areas where people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and very poor people of minority communities are living. One can witness that the people are forced to lead a life of poverty and scarcity so much so that there are several families, which we call landless labourers who have to earn each day to get their daily bread. They cannot afford to miss even a single day without working or they will have to go to bed hungry. Then, if they do so they have to borrow and fall in the debt trap. Therefore, today marginal and small farmers fail to mobilize resources for meeting their needs. They take loans and are forced to commit suicide for failing to repay the loans. This is the reason that the discussion on farmers committing suicide always keeps on taking place in the House. Farmers are on the verge of starvation. There are many such people today who do not have any employment. That's why, they migrate from rural areas towards the towns. There are many roundabouts in towns which are known as labour squares.

They stand over there to get a casual labour's work and if they fail to get it, they are forced to go back to their homes.

Madam, the main reason for the rise of naxalism and extremism today is the fact that even today many people are snapped from the main stream of the society. They do not have a shelter or some land. They do not have education and employment. Their children lack education and so when they grow up, they tend to move towards extremism. You may see that today naxalism and Maoism is on a rise in Nepal and Bangladesh. If we look around the borders of particularly Uttar Pradesh which falls in the area of Pandeyji who is sitting here, numerous infiltrators are coming from across the borders. I had raised this matter yesterday during the zero hour that five lakh people infiltrate into India across the borders of Bangladesh every year and out of them every year 25 thousand persons never return to their country. They have got refuge in India. If you investigate in this regard and identify them, you will find that they are residing beside the rivers and drains in slum clusters. They have also got a lot of difficulty.

In Uttar Pradesh, naxalism had risen to some extent in Chandauli, Sonebhadra and Mirzapur. Hon. Mulayam Singhji visited that area when he was the Chief Minister and held a public meeting. There a woman head of naxalites came up and stated that they had no land, house or employment and were not linked with the mainstream of the society. They were also not able to cast their votes. That meeting led to a reduction in the naxalite activities in Chandauli, Sonebhadra and Mirzapur. I am not saying that it has completely been wiped out from that area. May be, it can even rise today if some outsiders come to flare it up. Otherwise, I mean to say that people tend to move towards extremism and naxalism due to these reasons.

If you look into the cases of poverty, maximum number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people are poor and thereafter maximum poverty is among the minority community who have a population of 18 crore. The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled tribe people have got the facility of reservation. But, their condition is very bad. The SC and ST people have got

government facilities. On the other hand, the minority community, with a population of 18 crore, is very poor. I am a witness to their poverty. If you visit a automobile parts, repair or other related shop, you may see a small 10-12 year old child compelled to work with tools like screw driver, hammer etc. in his hand. He is compelled to do the menial jobs because education is not available to him and his family has been poverty stricken. That's why, they move towards some menial jobs, vocations instead of going for education. He works to eke out of livelihood for his family.

Madam Chairman, it is a thought provoking matter that this minority community had a representation of atleast 15-20 per cent in different services before independence. But, why this community does not have representation of even one-two per cent in jobs today. We will have to ponder over this issue and pay attention towards it. The condition of the minorities is so bad that their areas are known as slum areas. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also compelled to dwell in slum clusters. Therefore, we will have to seriously ponder over this situation.

On the other hand, if you keep in view the state of Uttar Pradesh, this is the pivotal state of India. If Uttar Pradesh is not developed, India can never be developed.

But if the problem today of Poorvanchal or Bundelkhand, or you may look into the Koraon hill area 25-30 kms from the Allahabad city, the communities over there are cut off from the main-stream of the society. By way of being quarry-workers they earn their livelihood. They have no education or employment. When one is born over there, one becomes sure that through pebble breaking, one has to eke out one's living. There is no other option available to him. The Government have so far not paid attention towards it. Similarly, people do sand-lifting on the banks of the Yamuna and the Ganga. These people are also far removed from the main stream of the society. They do not have any link with the society. They are only indulged in sand-lifting, making some money through it to eke out a living for their family. Besides, people make cots out of 'Ban' strings on the banks of the Ganges.

Their condition is also not good. Our colleagues from Madhya Pradesh are also sitting here. They know that 'Tendu' leaves are grown in their area. People sell tendu leaves in markets. Bidis are being made by the children of those mothers and sisters who deserve schooling, but they are forced to eke out a living for their families through it. This leads to various types of diseases. There is no arrangement of education and health for those children. No marketing arrangement has been put in place for the bidi workers or for such other vocations. Those who produce/manufacture through their hands, do not even get their cost price when they go to sell them in the market. These are the difficulties which the Government should look into.

Madam Chairman, the Samra Committee of the Planning Commission has presented its report in which it has been stated that the Purvanchal and Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh are the most backward and poor areas. These two areas will have to be developed through special packages only. Many projects do run. Many schemes are pending with the Union Government also. As such, the backward areas are not being developed. If these areas are not developed, employment could not be generated. That is why, the state is remaining backward due to lack of development. Poverty is prevalent here and due to poverty employment is scarce leading to a rise in the crime graph. You may look into the condition of Delhi where regrettable incidents are taking place. What sort of character building for children we are carrying out? Criminals tried to become millionaires overnight by kidnapping a boy named Ribhu. They killed the boy in their frivolous greed. Numerous cases of murder, robberies and thefts are being reported. Poverty leads to a spurt in such incidents. Real India can be made in the true sense of the term only if we chalk out a method for the character building of the children.

Madam Chairman, so far as the question of natural resources and infrastructure is concerned, no industry could be set up at those places where these things are not available. Sugarcane is produced more in my area. If sugar mill is set up there, people could get employment. The small farmers could earn a livelihood by selling their sugarcane to the sugar mills. When the farmers saw that they are not getting the fair prices of

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sugarcane, they left cultivating sugarcane. This is the reason that the region is backward.

Madam Chairman, as far government is concerned, I am of the opinion that if there is a Congress government at the centre, states should also have Congress Governments. If there is BJP Government at the centre, the states should also have BJP Governments. The reason for this is that if the same party is both at the centre and in the state, there is more co-ordination between them and the regions also grow well. The most important reason behind the region being undeveloped, poor and backward is the lack of co-ordination between centre and the states. We can develop only when we accept this reason.

Madam Chairman, through you I would like to tell the Ministers sitting here including Rawatji, Kamatji, Makan Saheb, Sachin Bhai and Pradeep Bhai sitting behind him that they should immediately implement the pending projects. It will not benefit any particular individual but will benefit the public at large. It will remove backwardness, poverty and will lead to development and provide employment. Only then we can make a real India.

Madam Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for giving me time to speak and strongly support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam, I am very much thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to associate myself with my friends and colleagues who have spoken here on the subject. I am equally thankful to the mover of the Bill Shri Baijayant Panda who has brought forward this Bill before the House and provided an opportunity to discuss the burning problems of the different regions of the country.

Madam, at the outset, I must say this. What is the necessity of this kind of a Bill which he has brought forward before this House? Certainly, there are deficiencies and drawbacks in our planning process which have created this kind of a situation all over the country and in different parts of the country. This

situation has been created and as a result of that, one has to think over the matter and accordingly Shri Panda has brought forward this particular Bill to highlight certain aspects of our planning process which have created this problem in the country. He has mentioned the particular areas where this kind of backwardness has crept in spite of the best efforts and the planning in our country. He has not mentioned only one State or one region but he has mentioned the places all over the country. He has focused his attention on different regions of the country.

As my colleagues from Orissa as well as from other States have mentioned, there are some regions today in our country which need special and focused attention so that they can come up to the desired level and march along with the other regions of the country.

Even the Planning Commission has admitted that there are shortcomings and there are backward regions which need special attention. In this regard, I would like to cite a few sentences from the Planning Commission's observations. This is contained in Chapter-VII. It has mentioned and I would like to quote:

"7.1.2: Redressing regional imbalances has indeed been a vital objective of the planning process. However, despite the efforts made, regional disparities have continued to grow and the gaps have been accentuated as the benefits of economic growth have been largely confined to the better developed areas."

This is the observation of the Planning Commission. This is the thing which necessitated the bringing forward this Bill before the House. When the Planning Commission itself has admitted it, I do not say that there is anything wrong in Shri Panda's bringing forward this Bill. He has tried to focus, as I have said earlier, his attention on the particular regions so that the Government is kind enough or alert enough in taking action. They may take the necessary action. They may create some sort of an Authority or a mechanism that may help in reducing the disparities or imbalances prevailing in different parts of the country.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The extended time for the discussion is over and there are three more speakers.

So, if the House agrees, the time for the discussion on this Bill may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: So the time for the discussion on this Bill is extended by one hour.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, my friends, who have preceded me have highlighted the backwardness of some parts of our country and specially Shri B. Mahtab, in his long speech, has mentioned as to how, over the years, not only Orissa but also other backward regions of the country have been overlooked and how justice has not been done to those particular regions. I do not want to repeat those things, but I would like to point out certain things which, to my mind, are very important to be considered by this House.

So far as the State of Orissa is concerned, even after 62 years of Independence, Orissa is the most backward State in the country. The poverty rate in Orissa is 47.15 per cent, that is, 47.15 per cent people are living below the poverty line as per the estimate made by the Planning Commission.

In the same way, the State is still full of villages. In Orissa, 87 per cent of the population lives in villages even after 62 years of Independence and after more than 40 years of development planning that we had in the country and only 13 per cent of the population lives in towns and cities. So you can imagine how backward the State is even today.

Similarly, the total workers in the State account for 142.76 lakhs, constituting 38.79 per cent of the population of the State. Out of the total number of workers, male workers account for 67.2 per cent and agricultural workers account for 21.9 per cent.

Then, what is the state of affairs with regard to ownership of land in Orissa? There were 39.66 lakh operational holdings in Orissa in 1995-96 of which small and marginal holdings accounted for 81.97 per cent while the remaining 18.03 per cent came under the category of semi-medium, medium and large holdings. This is the situation in Orissa where 81.97 per cent holdings are very small. I do not say that nothing has

been done. Some steps have been taken. But in spite of the best efforts, this is the situation in the State of Orissa.

The percentage of energy consumption in rural households is very less. About 69 per cent of the rural households in Orissa use kerosene and electricity is used by only 30 per cent of the people. So, still kerosene is being used by 69 per cent people in Orissa as a primary source to light their houses whereas the all India percentage is 42 per cent and the percentage of electricity usage is 56 per cent.

The percentage and distribution of rural households for structures, buildings, dwelling units in Orissa is: kuccha 50 per cent, semi-pucca 27 per cent and pucca 23 per cent. This is the situation till today.

Madam, you will be surprised to know that the monthly *per capita* expenditure in rural areas in Orissa is Rs. 12 while Arjun Sengupta Committee pointed out that it is Rs. 20 per day in the country. The *per capita* earning in Orissa is Rs. 265 and the share of food in total expenditure is 58 per cent. I just wanted to point out these figures for the information of the House to show how it stands today in country's average?

Hon. Shri Narayanasamy is here, he will certainly try to convince the House giving so many examples. But I am not speaking here as a Member of the Opposition, I am speaking here as a citizen of this country as well as the representative of the State of Orissa. This should not be taken on a partisan manner. This is what exists in the State of Orissa today. This should be taken into consideration and something should be done so that we can come up at the national level. It is our duty as Members of Parliament or representatives of people to think over it. The Government at the Centre is responsible to people, the State Government is also responsible to people. They should think over it and they should do something so that this kind of backwardness should not be there.

So many schemes have been devised or adopted by the Central Government and the guidelines or the principles are devised by the Central Government. They provide these guidelines to the State Governments. Take the case of NREGA. The Central Government want

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

to get it executed, provide funds and sees that these are utilised. But there are geographical differences in the country. There are different climates, there are hills in some States, there are forests, and all that. There are so many differences from one State to another. But the guidelines provided to the States are not different. They provide only one set of guidelines and principles to all the States. They should take into consideration the reality that exists today in different parts of the country. I think, that is the reason why the money provided in a particular year is not being utilised fully.

There are so many things but I would not like to go into the details because I have no time. But I would like to just request the hon. Minister as well as the hon. Members present here that the Government and the Planning Commission should give leeway to the State Governments or even to the grass-root level administration, or even to the panchayats, or the panchayat samitis. They should provide leeway to the State Governments as well as the district panchayats. If there is difficulty in executing the project due to climatic differences, due to geographical difficulties, they should try to relax the guidelines. According to the situation existing at the grass-root level, they should examine them. There should be relaxation of guidelines so that the money provided by the Centre can be utilized fully. This should be thought of.

There are many schemes. There is Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; there is Backwards Region Grants Fund (BRGF) which the Centre is providing. There are also other flagship schemes that the Government has started and is providing money for the states; I do not dispute it. But all the money that is provided is not being utilised fully because of climatic differences, geographical differences, and difficulties at the grass-root level. So the Planning Commission as well as the hon. Minister, who is present here, should give relaxation, should give freedom to the State Governments or to the panchayat bodies which may execute the projects as per the local needs. Unless this is done, the money cannot be utilized fully.

In the end, I must say that Pandaji has certainly done a yeoman service not only to the State of Orissa

but also to the different regions of the country to highlight the problems that exist there today. Certainly, I would request the hon. Minister, who is sitting here, to consider it and try to think over it. It is because, I am very glad to know that recently the hon. Member of Parliament, Rahul Gandhiji, has brought up these difficulties, the backwardness of certain areas like the Bundelkhand area, the regional disparity, before the Prime Minister. From whatever is published in the paper, I find that our Prime Minister has also assured them that he will look into the matter. So, when these are being considered and lead has been given by an hon. Member of Parliament also—the Prime Minister has given his consent; it is reported—I think this particular aspect has to be given a momentum. So this may be considered.

With these words, I thank you, Madam.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I rise to make certain suggestions for making amendments in the Bill presented by Mr. Panda.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from district Bikaner in Rajasthan and I would like to make some constructive suggestions before you. The desert area of Rajasthan can geographically be divided into two parts. Aravali hills extending from Abu to Alwar.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the western part of Rajasthan is desert and it extends up to Pakistan which is called Thar Desert. At one time, it also included district Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh but after completion of Indira Gandhi Canal Project, these are no longer a part of the desert. Some pockets of the said districts still have desert. Remaining 11 districts are also a part of desert. Nature has been very beautiful to them. Granite is available from Jalaur to Jaiselmer. Gypsum is available from Bikaner to Pall. It also has the reserves

of salt. Stone is found in large quantities in Jodhpur. Jaiselmer has abundance of limestone. Gas is also available here in abundant quantity. There is vast reserve of crude oil due to which several big projects like Mangla and others are being set up in Barmer. Lignite is available in Bikaner to several desert areas. Marble is exported from Rajasthan to all across the world. It is also available in large quantity there. Despite Rajasthan being so rich in mineral and sand, the condition of the people living in the 11-12 districts of desert area is not good because these districts always face the problem of famine. These districts are also called Manu Pradesh. Some poets have also expressed their individual feelings about it.

Sir, I would like to suggest about a project for the welfare of the said districts. Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the government that these districts have geographic disparities and the people living there have developed a laid back attitude. I want that the money provided by the Center to the state governments for some schemes which remains unutilized with them should be withdrawn. The Union government maintains that the portion of money provided to the states for centrally sponsored schemes that remains unutilized will be realized from the state governments with interest but this is not happening. There are several projects fund of which are outstanding against the state governments. Even yesterday hon. Finance Minister was saying that the revenue generation programme be outlined. I would like to say that in respect of some schemes, the central government has sent money to the state governments. The state governments are not able to spend that money. These funds should be recovered from them with interest. This will make available some funds with the Union Government. Funds mobilized in this manner could be utilized for the schemes meant for the development of the backward areas.

Sir, I suggest that a scheme should be formulated for the 11 districts of Rajasthan falling in the desert area. I have talked to the people of that area. They want that instead of any schemes for their area, they should be given five cattle. Cattle mean goat, buffalo, sheep, cow and camel. They are demanding a unit of these five cattle. Let these five cattle be given to them

under whatsoever scheme it is possible. They do not need any other thing. Thereafter, their demand is that some funds may be provided to them to grow 'Sevan' grass. From the time, canal has been opened up and irrigation from wells has been started, water table has gone down. Until 'sevan' grass is grown, progress in our desert districts is not possible. None of these districts can register progress. Earlier this 'sevan' grass used to grow at a large scale. This is a natural grass, but now this grass has ceased to grow, as along with canals, there are no longer knolls, water channels and dunes. These places were earlier the growing ground for sevan grass. I would like to submit that let the people of these districts be given five cattle-goat, buffalo, sheep, cow and camel and a project for growing 'sevan' grass. Even during famine 'sevan' grass can grow. Through this 'sevan' grass, these five cattle can survive even during famine.

Sir, the second biggest problem of that area is the availability of water. To solve the water problem, water tank called 'tanka' over there, should be constructed which was mentioned by my friend from Barmer Shri Harish Chauduryji. That water tank should not be of 10 or 20 thousand litre capacity because much money has been wasted by the people by making 10-20 thousand litre capacity water tanks. That's why, the Government should get at least one lakh litre capacity tanks constructed. Let there be no discrimination between the A.P.L. and B.P.L. in this regard. People of all categories live there. That makes hardly any difference. The Government should give water to the B.P.L. families on priority basis from that tank, however, 'tanka' should be given to the A.P.L. people also. The Government should provide 'tanka' for them and the permission to grow 'sevan' grass or it should make some project in that regard for getting this grass grown and should give them these five cattle. Besides, for horticulture, the Government should provide them some medicinal plants from the Agriculture Department or State Medicinal Plant Board because some plants grown in deserts grow without water. For example, Tumba grows automatically. Aagra too, grows automatically and its fibre is also used. There are several such plants, which grow automatically. For example, 'matira' and 'kakari' are among several such plants, which grow

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

without water also. These can be helpful in improving the economic condition of the people over there. If a small project is made by incorporating all these things, the people living in these 11 districts can lead a good life and their economic condition can also improve. This could be an excellent programme for income generation. I would like to submit one more point that there is much problem of drinking water in my area and water is fetched from quite a distance. Recently, the Rajasthan Government formulated a project of Rs. 22 thousand and submitted it to the Central Government. That is pending at the level of the Central Government. That water contains more fluoride, brackish water. If that project is sanctioned, the drinking water problem of the people of Rajasthan could be solved.

Through you, I would like to submit a new suggestion in regard to the brackish water wells found in the 11 desert districts of my state. Can this brackish water not be turned into normal water when there has been so much development in technology and if it cannot be done, whether these abandoned wells, which cause accidents, cannot be used for pisciculture? With such innovative ideas these brackish water wells lying abandoned in villages could be utilized.

[English]

Infrastructure is available in our area.

[Translation]

Through you, I would like to make another submission. We are not against hilly areas, people lead a difficult life there, similarly people have a difficult life in deserts. The Government gives income tax and excise tax relief whenever a project is set up in a hilly area then why this relief is not given for the projects to be set up in deserts? As I said earlier our area is rich in granite, limestone, crude oil, natural gas, lignite, marble, salt and gypsum. Several stone based projects can be set up in our area. A big company wants to set up cement industry in Jaisalmer and Bikaner, however, there is no income tax or excise duty exemption in Rajasthan unlike other states, so the company is not interested in coming to Rajasthan. In this regard I would like to state

that there is a need to prepare area specific projects and unless we do that the backward areas cannot be helped much even through ongoing schemes. It has even been enshrined in the Constitution that it is the duty of the Government to remove regional imbalance, so the progress of the country cannot be achieved unless we remove regional imbalance.

There is another thing. These bordering districts are very important in terms of providing border security. They check any kind of attack on the border, however the ongoing schemes provide little benefit to these districts due to failure of the State Government to provide matching grant. As the ratio of matching grant is 75 per cent and 25 per cent somewhere and 30 and 70 per cent elsewhere. Through you, I would like to request that either matching grant of the state should be reduced in the centrally sponsored schemes or it should be converted to 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme or the proportion should be fixed to 10 and 90 per cent, only this can ensure development of our districts.

You have directed me to yield. I am a disciplined person who would follow your instructions. To conclude I would reiterate that only area specific projects can ensure development of the entire country. With these words, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions (Special Provisions for Accelerated Development) Bill, 2009 moved by Shri Baijayant Panda.

It is a very important issue and I thank the hon. Member and express my gratitude to him for introducing a Bill on this subject. Two faces of the country emerged after 62 years of independence. One that of a developed country and another that of a impoverished and poverty stricken India. Whereas 15 per cent population forms part of developed India, 85 per cent population forms part of poverty stricken India. Whatever opportunity I got to closely watch and understand that even the dogs of the population forming developed India eat the best food. They live in air-conditioned places and have decent living

conditions. However, 85 per cent people shiver in cold, tingle in heat, live in abject poverty and their children starve. The country has made progress in certain sectors. We have made achievements in technology, however, today there is a need to rise above party lines and conceptualise a fully developed India.

Sir, hon. Pandaji has brought a very good Bill, so I extend my support to it. I am from Bihar. If it is divided in two parts then half of Bihar reels under flood and the other half reels under drought like situation. One can imagine the plight of farmers from the heavy floods in Kosi river last year. We have not been able to provide them facilities so far and now Bihar is reeling under drought. The farmers there are on verge of starvation and compelled to commit suicide. I feel that not even the kids would be inclined to go to school if mid day meal is not served there. Today, there is grave shortage of medical facilities and education in Bihar.

With the division of Bihar all the industries shifted to Jharkhand. Despite that Bihar and Jharkhand are backward states. I would request you to ensure adequate development of all the backward states alongwith Bihar by brining them under this Authority. I would like to apprise the House that Siwan from where I have been elected, is the district from where the first President of India Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad hailed. But, I am sorry to say that there are three sugar mills and one cotton factory and they all have been lying closed for the last 20 years. Factories are lying totally closed over there. Farmers gave their sugarcane to the mills, but the mill-owners went away after winding up their business. Today they owe a lot of money to the farmers. There is nobody to pay money to the farmers. The loan they had taken for growing sugarcane went on accumulating so the bank lodged a case against them. They were sent to jail.

It is unfortunate that today in our country when the criminals capitalists go to jail and whatever they eat there according to jail manual is not recovered from them. But when a farmer goes to jail and according to jail manual whatsoever they eat, drink and take in breakfast that is recovered from them by bank. Today the farmers of Siwan are suffering severely. I request you to pay heed to them.

Out of 38 districts of Bihar 37 were declared as backward districts by the Union Government and the Backward District Development Fund has been constituted to provide them funds. There is just one district which the Central Government does not put in the category of backward district and does not provide it funds from the Backward District Development Fund; whereas in Bihar if some district is the most backward, it is none other than Siwan. Over there sugar mills are lying closed; cotton factory is lying closed; It has no good hospital nor the good education center. After all, why is there such a criterion? Through you, I would like to say that the Union Government should categorise Siwan also as a backward district and provide fund to it.

While extending my thanks to Pandaji for bringing this Bill and also to Mr. Chairman for giving me opportunity to speak. I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Bill moved by hon. Member, Shri Baijayant Panda with a greater interest of the nation.

Although we are nearing the end of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, disparities continue to persist in many of the States of the country, particularly Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, North-Eastern region and the tribal areas of certain States, especially Kandhamal district and the KBK region of Orissa State as well as in other States also. The disparities are also a matter of concern as they threaten the nation's hope of achieving various developmental goals by 2015.

According to a study of the Planning Commission of 1999-2000, Orissa remains at the bottom; that is 47.15 per cent of the people are below the poverty line. Mahatma Gandhi told that the heart of India is in the villages and unless villages develop economically, India cannot be said to be a developed country.

In Orissa, with around 86 per cent of rural population, 22.21 per cent of Scheduled Tribe and 16.26 per cent of Scheduled Caste population, there is the

[Shri Rudramadhab Ray]

highest incidence of poverty among all States of the country. It is also in a serious debt trap with the debt amount being 63 per cent of the GSDP and 329 per cent of State's revenue as per 2003-2004. This State is facing a financial crisis in view of unsustainable burden of outstanding debts. Under these circumstances, the State Government cannot achieve piscical consolidation. Without a substantial change in the nature of financial assistance to this State, it cannot be possible to break the vicious circle of poverty.

Coming to my constituency, Kandhamal, this is the most backward district of the State. As per the United Nations' World Food Programme study in the year 2008, Kandhamal remains at the bottom of all the districts in Orissa. This district faced, in the last two years, communal violence. It is under Maoist threat. This district is a tribal district having only 30 per cent of land under paddy crop. Out of 1,25,000 hectares of agricultural land, only in 35,000 hectares of land paddy is grown. So, the in-take capacity is very less and the production is very less. The economic condition of the district is very very poor and this district needs a sustainable financial help. Otherwise, people will be put to difficulties.

Fifty-three per cent of the people belong to Scheduled Tribe and they are so innocent that unless we look into their problems properly with special attention, this district cannot grow.

I will draw your attention to one aspect that the infant mortality in district is 119 as compared to the national average of infant mortality at 57. This district has no adequate ICDC centres. For 2,500 revenue villages, it has only 1,300 ICDC centres.

Therefore, the child care also cannot be taken care of in this district. Similarly, health care is also miserable in this district. Nearly 50 per cent medical centres have no doctors and mobile health units are not at all working in this district. So, health care is not at all satisfactory in this district.

I can also say that this district lacks safe drinking water facilities. Out of 4,000 villages in the district, only 1,000 get electricity while the remaining 3,000 have not been given electricity. So, piped-water supply scheme

has very less impact in this district. So, people are deprived of getting safe drinking water facilities.

Gram Panchayat headquarters are also not connected with all weather road facilities because the PMGSY guideline says that only villages with population of 500 or more can get roads under PMGSY. In this regard, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in tribal areas, the population of villages is not more than 250 or 300. So, I urge upon the Government to change the guideline in respect of the tribal areas so that these villages can also get roads under PMGSY.

So, I support the Bill moved by Shri Panda and say that hon. Minister should look into the matter and see that all the under-developed areas of this country get more financial assistance and more attention so that they are developed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Baijayant Panda, for having brought to this august House the Bill 'Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions (Special Provisions for Accelerated Development) Bill, 2009'. I am also grateful to all the other hon. Members—Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Shri Prem Das Rai, Shri Bhakta Charan Das, Shri Pinaki Misra, Chaudhary Lal Singh, Shri B. Mahtab, Shri Adhir Chowdhury, Dr. Bhola Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Om Prakash Yadav, Shri Rudramadhab Ray—who participated in this discussion and brought to the notice of this august House the backward areas in this country and the steps that have to be taken by the Central Government for developing those regions.

Sir, the hon. Member in his Bill has stated that an authority should be constituted. It has been provided in clause 4(1) of the Bill:

"The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish an Authority to be known as the Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions Development Authority."

He goes on to say who should be the Chairman and members of the Authority. In clause 5 of the Bill, he has mentioned:

"The Authority shall consist of the following members:—

- (a) the Prime Minister, who shall be the Chairman, *ex-officio*;
- (b) the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission, who shall be the Vice Chairperson, *ex-officio*;
- (c) five members of Parliament representing underdeveloped and backward regions, of whom three shall be from the Lok Sabha and two from the Rajya Sabha, to be nominated by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses;
- (d) ten members to be appointed by the Central Government representing the Planning Commission and Ministries/Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, Industry, Finance, Railways, Road Transport, Human Resource Development, Power and Water Resources of the Union Government; and
- (e) not more than five members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the Governments of the States having the underdeveloped and backward areas and regions."

He also wanted State representation in this body. However, the peculiar point worth mentioning is that the hon. Member wanted the headquarters of this body to be in Bhubaneswar.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): He has mentioned that it should be 'out of Delhi'.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He did not say that it should be 'out of Delhi'. Let me read it for your kind information. He states in Clause 4 (3) that: "The headquarter of the authority shall be at Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa..." and not 'out of Delhi'. If he had said 'out of Delhi', then I would have agreed with

your point. But he specifically mentioned Bhubaneswar. Therefore, I wanted to quote this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: If you accept his concept, then he will bring an amendment to it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Those who want to bring an amendment, they can bring an amendment.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): We can have the headquarters at Puducherry.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: No, let it be in Bhubaneswar as per your wish. I do not want to go against it.

The main functions of the authority have been described by the hon. Member in Clause 9. It states that: "It shall be the duty of the Authority to undertake such special steps in order to ensure rapid and accelerated development of underdeveloped and backward areas and regions of the country, and take necessary steps for the overall development of these areas and regions." Further, in Clause 9(2), he states that : "Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Authority shall take the following measures, namely, development of infrastructure such as railways, roads, communication network; promoting industrial development by encouraging investment; development of irrigation facilities, agriculture and agro-based industries; augmenting water resources through watershed projects and constructing wells, bore wells, canals, ponds and providing potable water facilities; and installing power projects based on conventional and non-conventional sources of energy."

He further went on to say that apart from agriculture operations, poultry farming, breeding, piggery, livestock, dairy products, etc.—which the rural people do—should be included in it for developing the rural infrastructure and also to develop the rural areas.

First of all, while speaking on this Bill, I would like to say that the hon. Member, Shri Baijayant Panda, who has been with me in the other House earlier, we both have come to this House now. He has been very vocal in raising issues relating to Orissa's development. He used 2-3 major issues, namely, the Orissa's backwardness and backward regions in the whole country;

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

secondly, he stated about the kind of Naxalism that is growing in the backward region; and thirdly, he used one word, which I would like to specifically quote because I did not expect it from him. He mentioned callous and careless attitude of the Central Government. He mentioned this specific word, which I wanted to mention to him. He also mentioned about the freight equalization scheme and royalty. He also said about adequate funds that have to be given for the backward region by the Central Government as the existing mechanism in the Government of India, especially, the planning process is not yielding the desired result. Therefore, he wanted an alternative mechanism for the development of backward region.

This is the sum and substance of the hon. Member's view, which he has expressed. Some other valid points have come from other senior Members. They were also referring to the backward region, and that they are suffering for want of resources; the income that is not being generated at the State-level in the backward region as compared to other developed areas for developing the backward region and the underdeveloped areas; and what to do and how the scheme—that have been brought out by the State Government—is to be sufficiently funded.

One valid argument has been raised by a very senior Member of this House, Shri Arjun Charan Sethi. He mentioned that the guidelines that have been given for the Centrally-sponsored Schemes do not suit all the States, and that is time now for the Government of India to revisit those guidelines. He has raised that point. Another hon. Member, Shri Meghwal, was referring to the State component in the Centrally-sponsored Scheme, and that the State Governments were not having adequate funds, therefore, this has to be modified. Several valid suggestions have come from the hon. Members.

I would like to submit something about the planning process. Who does the planning process? The State Government makes the entire planning process in the State. We are in a federal structure. The Central Government can only supplement the planning process by giving funds to the State Governments from its own

resources. However, the entire planning process comes from the States. It has to come from the grass-roots. There should be district planning, and the district planning has to be adopted by the State Government, and then it submits its priorities of various schemes and projects to the Government of India, to the Planning Department. We have a Planning Department here. They submit it to the Planning Commission.

From the entire argument, it seems that it is the sole responsibility of the Central Government to develop the backward regions, underdeveloped regions, and hilly regions. I would say that it is the collective responsibility. One aspect that I would like to carefully mention, with all humility, is that it is the collective responsibility of the State Government as well as that of the Central Government. Unless and until the State Government concerned takes the initiative, the Central Government alone cannot do it. Why I am saying this is because the implementation of various schemes and projects is primarily done by the State Government concerned. The State Government has the machinery to implement all the schemes, and the Central Government is only providing funds. The ground work is being done by the States. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): The Union Government discriminates also against some states governments. I want concerted efforts to work on the proposals submitted by states to the center and the center should provide all the fund sought by State Government.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am not going to argue on this because I will then have to explain so many other things and what the State Governments are doing. I do not want to get into a controversy here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

[Translation]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Member was

saying that the Centre Government does not sanction the schemes received from the States. My request is that the states should also do their duty while making full implementation of the fund provided by the Centre to them at proper place.

[English]

I will come to Orissa, and I will come to Bihar. What is the amount which the Government of India has given? Are you looking at the watch?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: No, there is another Bill which has to be taken up.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Central Government, as I told you earlier, is only supplementing the State Government's budget. It is only giving funds to the States. The planning process is done by the State Governments and submitted to the Planning Commission, and then it is approved by the Planning Commission.

Hon. Member, Shri Adhir Chowdhury, referred to the Special Category States, and said only 30 per cent fund is being given. Out of 100 per cent funding, 70 per cent funding is done according to the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula. There is a set formula for this. Accordingly, the funds have been given to the States by the Government of India. The performing States have been given additional funding. When the literacy level is more, when the health indicators are good, there is proper road connectivity and proper water supply, the performing States have been given additional consideration by the Planning Commission in the planning process.

Sir, the main argument put forth by the hon. Members from the other side is on how to develop the underdeveloped areas. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interventions please. Hon. Minister, please continue.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you need not reply to him. You may please go ahead with your reply.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Whatever he has spoken, should not go on record. If it goes on record, then I will have to speak on those points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue, hon. Minister.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, there is demand of quorum in Private Member Business. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please do not reply. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—

Hon. Members, since there is no quorum in the House, the House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 3rd August, 2009 at 11 a.m.

17.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
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